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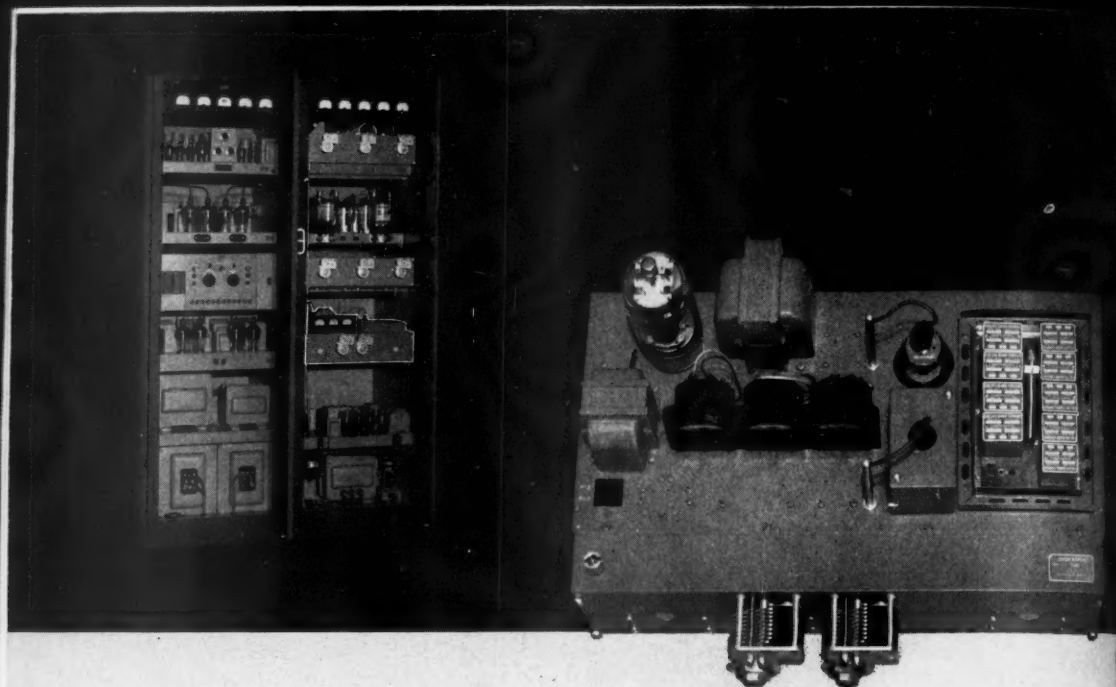
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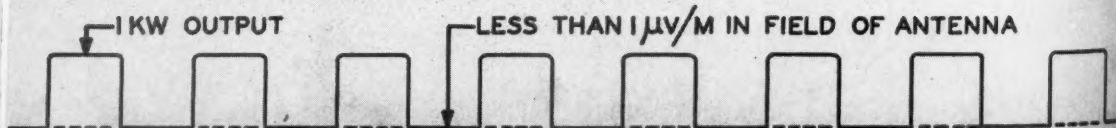
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# QST

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# AMATEUR RADIO

PUBLISHED, MONTHLY, AS ITS OFFICIAL ORGAN, BY THE AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE, INC., AT WEST HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.; OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO UNION



## CONTENTS

Editorials . . . . .	7
Splatter . . . . .	8
15th Annual Hudson Division Convention . . . . .	8
Extended Variable Frequency Crystal Control Byron Goodman, W1JPE . . . . .	9
An Inexpensive Electric Key . . . . . George Grammer, W1DF . . . . .	12
A Compact 112-Mc. Station . . . . . Howard C. Lawrence, W2IUP . . . . .	15
What the League Is Doing . . . . .	19
U.H.F. Contest and Relay . . . . .	20
New Receiving Tubes . . . . . 7B4, 7J7, 7L7 . . . . .	21
The YL's Unite Anita Calagni Bien, W8TAY and Enid Carter, W9NBX . . . . .	22
The West Coast Celebration . . . . .	28
A New Electronic Television Transmitting System for the Amateur . . . . . J. B. Sherman . . . . .	30
Flasher-Type Overmodulation Indicator . . . . .	37
Quote and Unquote . . . . .	38
A 56-Mc. Mobile Station . . . . . Arthur H. Lynch, W2DKJ . . . . .	40
1939 Sweepstakes Contest Results . . . . . E. L. Battey, W1UE . . . . .	44
A.R.R.L. QSL Bureau . . . . .	49
On the Ultra Highs . . . . . E. P. Tilton, W1HDQ . . . . .	50
Narrow-Band Constant-Level Speech Amplification Gene Turney, W2APT and Richard Shimer . . . . .	54
Book Review . . . . .	57
Hints and Kinks Series Noise Limiter with Plate Detectors — Simple Rotatable Three-Element Antenna — Voltmeter as Sensitive Neutralizing Indicator — Discharging Tool for Safety — Postscript on B.C.L. Elimination — Simple Bridge for C and R Checking . . . . .	58
I.A.R.U. News . . . . .	61
Calls Heard . . . . .	63
Naval Communication Reserve Notes . . . . .	64
Correspondence from Members . . . . .	65
Operating News . . . . .	66
How's DX? . . . . .	70
WWV Schedules . . . . .	92
Ham-ads . . . . .	122
QST's Index of Advertisers . . . . .	126

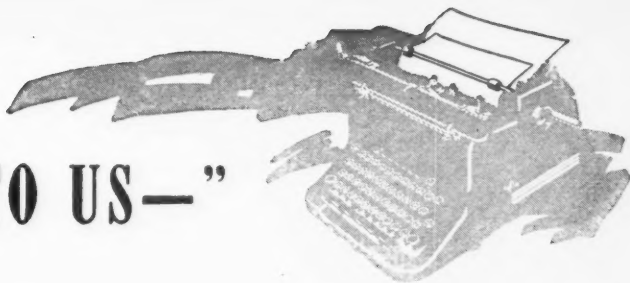
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## "IT SEEMS TO US—"



ONE of the most interesting phenomena in radio occurs when a startling new invention is put on display and the art turns out en masse to hear about it. The two weeks' hearing that the Federal Communications Commission gave frequency modulation in March was such an occasion. Frequency modulation of course is several years old; it has, in fact, well passed the experimental stage. But that is what made the hearing particularly important, as those who had pioneered in the new art met to tell the Commission of their successes and to ask for regular facilities. About three hundred people were present, some dozens to testify but most of them to listen. They had come from all over the nation and they were eager to learn. Almost everyone had a notebook, and the meeting building and nearby hotels were filled for hours after the daily sessions with earnest technical discussions and inquiries. The hearing a great deal more resembled the Rochester spring meeting of the technical societies than it did a formal Commission proceeding.

All of which is by way of saying that there are plenty of people besides ourselves and the broadcasters who are interested in f.m.: police, aviation, facsimile, forestry, and numerous other services were there to hear and learn — as we were ourselves. Armstrong's "day in court" turned into a two-weeks' technical session. (Our own attendance, by the way, was not only for the purpose of hearing more about what f.m. could do but to be ready for action if anybody made come-hither gestures at any of our bands. They did not. F.m. broadcasting wants to go ahead around its present frequencies near 43 Mc. and there were no cracks about amateur frequencies.)

The Commission has the subject in tow now and from its deliberations some answer will appear within a few weeks, probably a green light for f.m. broadcasting in some form. As to our own application of the system to amateur radio, we remain in the position where not much more can be seen and determined until the method is put into more extensive use by amateurs. There is no gainsaying some of its advantages, chiefly in the reduction of electri-

cal noise. But only practical experience can tell us what our interference patterns will be or whether we can get reliable communication over a greater distance with f.m. than with a.m. That is why we hope that more of the u.h.f. fellows will interest themselves in giving the new method a practical workout. And that is why great interest attaches to our Board's consideration this month of whether to ask for the opening of parts of our 5-meter and 10-meter bands to this new type of emission. Our technical editors hope you will report your f.m. results. Swing it, hams, and tell us about it!

THROUGHOUT the years of A.R.R.L. contests, the Communications Manager of the A.R.R.L. in choosing his dates has rubbed hard on his rabbit's foot, looked up the ionosphere dope, and relied a lot on practical ham experience. By and large we all must agree that he has done a mighty swell job of it. But didn't he pick a lulu this year, with the greatest ionosphere upset in man's knowledge smack on the wind-up weekend! Hi! The Ides of March have been pretty obstreperous this year. The daily press took cognizance of the situation and for a day or two it looked like the combined imaginations of Messrs. H. G. Wells and Orson Welles were again perpetrating a cosmic incident.

Indeed it was an amazing phenomenon. We heard of one land-line that was said to have experienced a potential of 4000 volts. The disgruntlement of the DX-Contest crowd naturally was complete and dark with the wipe-out of all normal signals. That there was a silver lining, however, is amply attested by the extraordinary behavior of the ultra-highs. Five meters went on a wild orgy, the results of which Ed Tilton reports in his column this month with unconcealed glee. You'll read it in fascination.

This aurora skip business is mighty interesting stuff. It has had the 5-meter gang worked up to fever pitch. Apparently there is little knowledge of the effect in scientific circles. We scouted around for someone that might be able to tell us more about it but

couldn't find anyone who would undertake to say what was happening. There is but little definite data. Auroral displays in these latitudes are generally the accompaniment of magnetic storms and ionosphere disturbances where anything may be happening. We did uncover one thought new to us, the belief that a region where aurora is occurring constitutes a sort of *vertical* layer which could give reflections horizontally instead of vertically — except that no one seems to know whether the proper conditions exist in it for reflections. This is probably one more field in which we amateurs are doing the pioneer observing. We'll be looking around at this spring's U.R.S.I. meeting for anybody who can tell us more about it. Meanwhile, let us hear of your observations.

**E**IGHT months of the European war and we have demonstrated that amateur activity offers absolutely no hazard whatever to the neutrality of our country. It is a performance of which we can be extremely proud. We have shown individual good sense and judgment and collective trustworthiness, and have earned both praise and confidence at Washington.

We must not ever get careless about this matter, even for a moment. You, the individual amateur, should be constantly alert to escape any possibility of embroilment. We have come thus far successfully. Don't spoil it. It can still be spoiled by a careless or wanton action. Keep in mind the A.R.R.L. neutrality code and test every contemplated act against its standards. Do just that and we'll continue smooth sailing. Don't get careless! K. B. W.

## ★ SPLATTER ★

The authors of the YLRL story on page 22 did a very thorough job, take it all in all. They forgot just one thing. They didn't tell us about themselves.

To rectify this omission, we put our sleuths on the trail and gleaned the following: W8TAY, publicity officer of the league, gave up a promising career as a dancer to marry W8SSV. She has also done professional publicity (e.g., for Dolores del Rio), was secretary to a vice-president of General Motors, now works at Cleveland's Union Bank of Commerce. Expert at tournament casting and target shooting, it's only natural she should turn to 28 and 14 Mc. DX.

W9NBX, on the other hand, sticks to 40 and 80 — c.w. only. Licensed about a year and a half, she wields a hundred watts to good effect. She is married to W9ERR, O.P.S. — well known, also, for his coyote hunting and his dogs. (Yes, those are his coyotes in the picture.) Incidentally, W9NBX is a bug on cryptography, as befits a loyal A.A.R.S. Ah, me — remember when it was a man's Army?

### Our Cover

Once more we feature the electronic key on the cover. George Grammer was convinced he could do away with a few relays and thus simplify and make the key much less costly. The cost of his creation is in the neighborhood of \$10 and is reproduced life size.

Don't fail to read the lead article on Extended Variable Frequency Crystal Control. It should go a long way in curing the ills of variable-frequency

self-controlled oscillators. It is the result of a suggestion we had from W9ZGD.

## 15th Annual Hudson Division A.R.R.L. Convention

**T**HE 15th Annual Hudson Division Convention is being sponsored by the Union County Amateur Radio Association, Inc., and is to be held on May 11, 1940, at the New Krueger Auditorium, Springfield and Belmont Ave., Newark, N. J.

The program for the one-day conclave is divided as follows:

- 1- 6 P.M.: Demonstrations, technical talks, motion pictures, League organization meetings, code speed contests.
- 6- 8 P.M.: Banquet — informal short speeches by League officials.
- 8-11 P.M.: Real old-time hamfest, including informal speeches, entertainment, demonstrations, motion pictures, prize drawings (over \$1000 in prizes).
- 11- 2 A.M.: Dancing and refreshments.

This convention is open to all persons interested in amateur radio. Admission (including banquet), \$2.25. Convention or banquet ticket separately, \$1.25 each. For tickets or information write Stanley Allen, W2CZS, 116 Poplar Street, Roselle, N. J. (telephone RO 4-2187-J).

## Strays

The expression "soup to nuts" must have originated in ham circles — from the soup in the antenna to the nuts that pound the key.

— W3QP.

Every once in a while someone comes along with a new idea that is obvious enough (after it has been proposed) to bring forth a "Why didn't I think of that?" reaction. Such an idea is the one suggested by W9ZGD for extending the frequency variation of a variable-frequency crystal. It's hot enough to make it appear that here is the answer to variable-frequency operation with complete crystal control all the way, and we need suffer no longer from chirpy and rough c.c.o. notes. Incidentally, it allows break-in operation on one's own frequency with the crystals running all the time, and 7-Mc. crystals can be used for 80-meter control. In case you've felt there's nothing new in ham radio, start reading and have your mind changed. — EDITOR.

# Extended Variable Frequency Crystal Control

*Wide-Range Variation with Quartz Crystal Oscillators*

BY BYRON GOODMAN,\* W1JPE

Two major avenues of attack have been followed in coping with the amateur's ever-present problem of changing his operating frequency to the right spot in any particular band. One, which has become exceedingly popular in the last few years, is the use of the often-praised (and criticized!) electron-coupled oscillator, and the other employs the "conversion" exciter, which uses a low-frequency self-excited oscillator to beat with a crystal-controlled oscillator. The latter type of control has never reached any particular height of popularity, probably because of its penchant for additional frequency combinations that are sometimes confused with the desired frequency. The electron-coupled oscillator is capable of good performance, providing a reasonable amount of care is used in its construction, but there is too great a tendency for amateur constructors to overlook a few of the fine points so essential for optimum results. Even then the performance can never match that of a good crystal.

One other method of QSY has received some consideration and, from an amateur standpoint, is undoubtedly the most logical. This is the use of variable-gap crystal holders where, by changing the air gap between the holder and the crystal, the frequency of a 3.5-Mc. crystal can be changed

approximately 6 kc.<sup>1</sup> If the range of variation of such a crystal could be extended to cover 100 kc. or so, it would be possible to cover the entire 14-Mc. band with only one crystal, and we would have an ideal control system. It can be done.

## The Principle of Frequency Extension

Full credit for the conception of the principle goes to Mr. Keith Hayes, W9ZGD, who wrote to Headquarters suggesting the method. Not having time to try the system himself, Mr. Hayes asked us what we thought of it. That was a superfluous question, as evidenced by our dropping everything else and making a dash for the lab to toss together an experimental model.

The principle is simplicity itself, and was suggested to Mr. Hayes by work on frequency modulation. Referring to Fig. 1, two crystal oscillators, one with a fixed crystal on 3790 kc. and one with a variable-gap crystal on 3984 kc., work with their outputs on the third-harmonic frequencies. These aren't the only frequencies that will work in the system — they are simply used as examples. The third-harmonic outputs from these two oscillators are fed independently to two frequency-tripler

<sup>1</sup> One of the crystal manufacturers has recently announced a variable crystal capable of a 12-kc. variation at 3.5 Mc. — Ed.

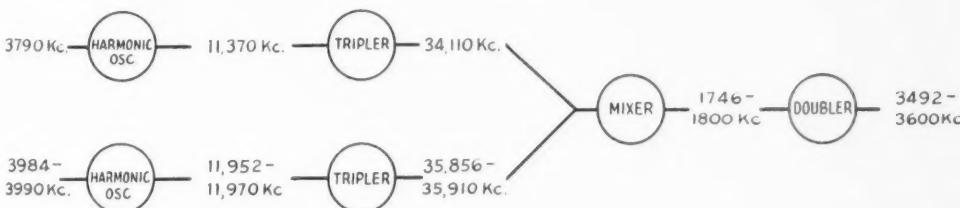
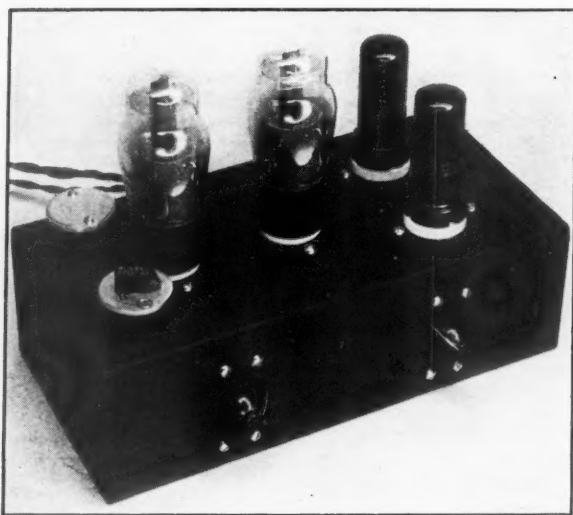


Fig. 1 — A block diagram illustrating the principle of extended frequency variation. The crystal frequencies shown are not the only ones that can be used — they were selected only as examples.



Four tubes were used in the experimental version of the full-range variable-frequency crystal control unit. The two crystals can be seen at the left — the tubes are two 6A6's and two 6V6's.

stages, giving the 9th harmonics of the two crystals, or 34,110 and 35,856 kc. respectively. If this energy is mixed in a converter stage, we can obtain the beat or difference frequency of 1746 kc. The sum frequency of 69,996 kc. could also exist, but by tuning the plate circuit of the converter to 1746 kc., the "image" is completely eliminated. The 1746-kc. output can now be introduced to a doubler stage to obtain 3482-kc. output. When the variable-gap crystal is set to 3990 kc., the 9th harmonic from this oscillator becomes 35,910 kc., and the difference between this and the fixed-frequency oscillator's 9th harmonic is 1800 kc. Doubled, the 1800 kc. becomes 3600 kc., and we have a variation in our output on 80 meters of from 3500 to 3600 kc. with but one variable crystal!

It isn't necessary, of course, to use crystals with exactly the frequencies mentioned — any two 80-meter crystals (one of them variable) with a minimum frequency difference of 194 kc. would give the same result. Nor is it necessary to hold to only the use of 80-meter crystals — 40-meter ones should work just as well, although one or both would necessarily be ground to outside the 7-Mc. band. Practically an infinite number of combinations can be worked out.

In general, it is necessary to have two crystals, one (or both) of which is a variable-frequency unit, that have a frequency difference which when multiplied by the harmonic used will give the fundamental difference frequency required. For example, any two crystals that have a difference of 200 kc. will, when worked on their 9th har-

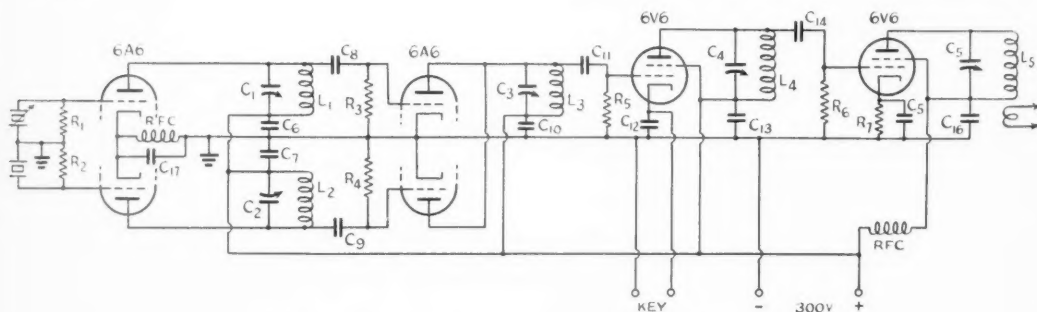


Fig. 2 — Wiring diagram of the experimental version.

- C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub> — 50- $\mu$ fd. midget variable.
- C<sub>3</sub> — 35- $\mu$ fd. midget variable.
- C<sub>4</sub> — 100- $\mu$ fd. midget variable shunted by 50- $\mu$ fd. mica.
- C<sub>5</sub> — 50- $\mu$ fd. midget variable shunted by 25- $\mu$ fd. mica.
- C<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>7</sub>, C<sub>10</sub> — 0.002- $\mu$ fd. mica.
- C<sub>8</sub>, C<sub>9</sub>, C<sub>11</sub>, C<sub>14</sub>, C<sub>17</sub> — 100- $\mu$ fd. mica.
- C<sub>12</sub>, C<sub>13</sub>, C<sub>15</sub>, C<sub>16</sub> — 0.01- $\mu$ fd., 400-volt paper.
- R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub> — 50,000 ohms, 1-watt.

- R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>6</sub> — 75,000 ohms, 1-watt.
- R<sub>7</sub> — 300 ohms, 1-watt.
- RFC — 2.5-mh. r.f. choke.
- L<sub>1</sub>, L<sub>2</sub> — 14 turns No. 20 enam.,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diam.,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch long.
- L<sub>3</sub> — 5 turns No. 18 enam.,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diam.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch long.
- L<sub>4</sub> — 77 turns No. 34 d.c.c., close-wound on 1-inch diam. form.
- L<sub>5</sub> — 65 turns No. 34 d.c.c., close-wound on  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diam. form.

monics, give a fundamental frequency of  $9 \times 200$  or 1800 kc. For reasons to be discussed later, it is advisable to select crystals that have no harmonics within the operating range. The crystals shown in Fig. 1 will have harmonics falling outside the operating range, as would many other combinations.

If both crystals have the same temperature coefficient, the resultant drift will be exactly the same as if one crystal were used. However, by properly selecting the temperature coefficients of the two crystals used, it should be possible to obtain practically a zero coefficient as a resultant.

### Perfected Break-In Keying

The major objection many amateurs have to break-in operation is the slight keying chirp that accompanies oscillator keying, particularly on the higher frequencies. Many amateurs key their oscillators satisfactorily on the 3.5- and 7-Mc. bands, but on the higher frequencies the chirp becomes accentuated and undesirable. The oscillator system just described opens up an entirely new field for perfected break-in keying. For example, the operator working on 7000-7200 or 14,000-14,400 kc. with the crystal combination mentioned above can let the crystals run continuously and key the cathode circuit of the converter stage. The crystals, running continuously with a practically constant load (the input circuits of the tripler stages), yield constant frequencies with the key up or down, but when the key is up no signal exists on the operating frequency. The crystals must, of course, run with constant frequency and have no fluctuation caused by voltage changes, since any frequency change will be accentuated in proportion to the amount that the variable range has been increased. This presents no serious problem, however, since it is relatively easy to stabilize the power supply feeding the oscillators. The

harmonics from the crystals are well outside the operating range and are not heard, except possibly as images in a superheterodyne without adequate preselection.

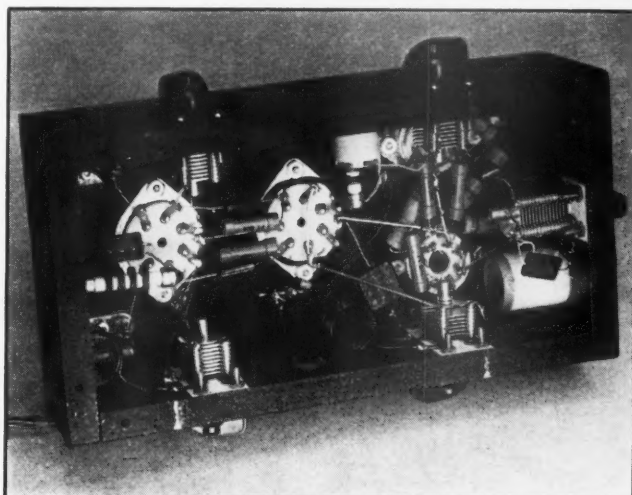
### An Experimental Version

The photographs show the experimental model that was hurriedly thrown together to test the new system. As can be seen from the wiring diagram in Fig. 2, the two triodes of a 6A6 are used as oscillators in the so-called "harmonic oscillator" circuit, with a common cathode reactance and their plate circuits tuned to the third harmonics of the crystals. These oscillators are used to drive tripler stages (also 6A6 sections) tuned to 35 Mc. A common 35-Mc. tank circuit is used, since the selectivity of a circuit at this frequency is not so great that a good load isn't offered to both frequencies. The two outputs of the tripler stages are fed to the grid of a 6V6 converter stage, and the plate circuit of the converter is tuned to 1.75-1.8 Mc. Another 6V6 follows, to double to the 80-meter band.

With 300 volts on the plates of all tubes, enough output is obtained on 3.6 Mc. to light a flashlight lamp to half brilliancy, representing an output of about 3 watts and quite sufficient to drive any of the usual beam-power or pentode-type tubes. Keying the cathode of the 6V6 converter, no signal is heard with the key up, and the keyed signal is as rock-steady and free from chirps as any multi-stage crystal rig keyed a stage or two after the crystal stage. The 6V6 doubler following the converter draws plate current with the key up because no provision was made for fixed cut-off bias, but the cathode resistor  $R_7$  limits the key-up current to a normal value. The power output from the converter is not too great, but it is enough to enable the following 6V6 to do a fair job of doubling to 80 meters.

(Continued on page 57)

A view under the chassis of the experimental model shows the arrangement of parts and the coils mounted on or near the condensers. A better version would include shielding of the various stages and other refinements.



# An Inexpensive Electronic Key

*A Compact Automatic Dot-and-Dash Unit with Manual Switching*

BY GEORGE GRAMMER,\* W1DF

CONTRARY to most beginners' beliefs, it is much harder to send than receive — at least after the first hurdle of learning the code has been passed. The doubter can find plenty of evidence surrounding him on any band where the art of amateur c.w. telegraphy is practiced. That's why we believe that a device such as W2ILE's electronic key<sup>1</sup> offers an opportunity for every ham to put more readable code on the air — it makes sending easier. Not only that; it forces the acquisition of a "swing" that goes with the code itself. The other kind of swing is too well known to need comment.

Cost is always an important factor with a large percentage of the ham community, and it is axiomatic that the lower the cost of a thing the more use it is going to get. The key described here represents an attempt to get the cost down to a minimum without sacrificing too many of the advantages inherent in W2ILE's original model. It is presented not primarily as something to be duplicated, but in the hope that it will, as well, generate other and better ideas along manual switching lines, since manual switching is the clue to economical construction.

The basic circuit is, of course, the same as that used by W2ILE. The switching operations necessary for the selection of dots or dashes are performed by a three-pole double-throw spring switch of the type mentioned in April *QST*, with some modification of the mechanical arrangement for moving the springs.

## Circuit Details

The circuit, shown in Fig. 1, omits a few of the functions performed by that in April *QST*. There

\* Technical Editor.

<sup>1</sup> Beecher, "Electronic Keying", *QST*, April, 1940.

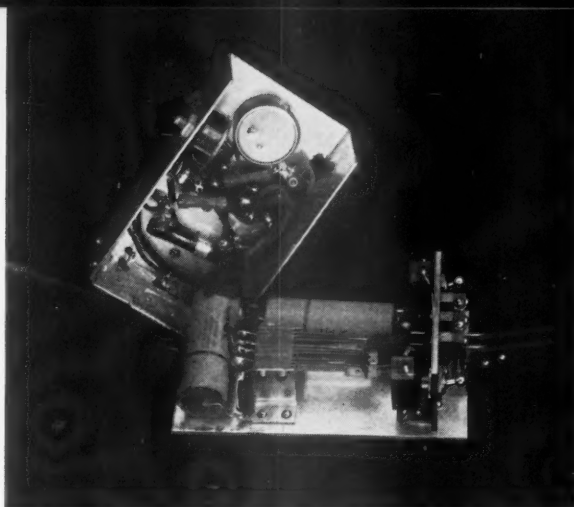
is, for instance, no dot length control, the dot length being set permanently by means of a fixed resistor,  $R_3$ . This reduces the flexibility somewhat, but in practice works out quite well for the range of speeds over which an amateur is likely to use the key. The provision for keeping a small charge in condensers  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  has also been omitted, as experience with the key showed that the lengthening of the first dot or dash was apparent only at quite slow speeds and could not be noticed at moderate and high speeds. It is no doubt still there, but it is difficult to detect. An addition to the circuit is the two-way switch,  $S_2$ , to cut out the automatic dashes when desired, so that the key can be used as an ordinary "bug" or as a straight key with a side motion. This feature is useful for very slow sending, or to enable a visiting ham who hasn't previously used an automatic-dash key to do some operating. The two positions of  $S_2$  close one dotted circuit at a time, leaving the other open. When the upper position is closed the dash contact springs short-circuit the relay coil, thereby closing the external keyed circuit. The circuit will stay closed just so long as the key is in the dash position. At the same time the lower contacts of  $S_2$  are open, disconnecting the moving dash spring from ground when the operating arm is in the neutral position; this is necessary to avoid short-circuiting the 884 plate to ground. Throwing  $S_2$  to the other position, closing the lower contacts and opening the upper set, restores the automatic dash operation.

A number of different sensitive relays were tried, and all worked quite well. The differences between them are largely in mechanical features such as solidity of construction, ease and range of adjustment, size of contacts, and so on. The contact question should be given particular attention



◆  
Taking the same table space as an ordinary key, this "economy" version of the electronic key can be built by anyone handy with simple tools.  
◆

An inside view, showing arrangement of parts on base and chassis. The switch is a standard unit removed from its regular mounting and fastened to a bracket made of sheet brass to bring it to the right height above the base.



in view of the type of circuit to be keyed; probably all the sensitive relays are best suited to keying relatively low-voltage low-current circuits since the contact spacing is not wide. For blocked-grid keying, or for center-tap keying of transmitters of moderate power, the relays can be used directly. Center-tap keying in a high-power transmitter, or primary keying, undoubtedly would necessitate a separate keying relay. In the present instance we selected a low-cost relay, since we were interested in building the key as economically as possible.

There is no built-in power supply in this model, because in many cases sufficient power to operate the key will be available from a receiver power pack, bias supply, or other low-voltage source. The tube heaters require 0.9 amp. at 6.3 volts, and the plate requirements are very modest — less than 15 ma. at 250 volts.

### Construction

In building this key one of the objectives was to keep the dimensions small enough so that no more table space would be occupied than is taken by an ordinary "bug." As shown in the photographs, the key mechanism is mounted on a rectangular base with a small panel. Base and panel are made of  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch aluminum, the base measuring  $3\frac{1}{4}$  by

6 inches and the panel  $3\frac{1}{8}$  wide by 2 inches high. The panel width is slightly less than that of the base to permit the folded chassis to fit around it and come out flush with the edges of the base. The chassis is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long overall and the inside measurements of the folded parts are  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches wide by 2 inches high. The material is  $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch aluminum.

On top of the chassis the speed control,  $R_1$ , is at the front, the two tubes just behind, and the relay at the rear. The keyed-circuit contacts of the relay drop through the chassis top and make connection to a two-terminal strip on the rear folded-down edge. The dash-length control,  $R_6$ , is mounted on the left side of the chassis near the front. Since this control does not need frequent manipulation, the shaft is sawed off and a slot cut in it for screwdriver adjustment. The two switches are on the panel.

The inside view shows how the remaining parts are fitted in. Condensers  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  lie on the base; the spark-absorbing resistors,  $R_9$  and  $R_{10}$ , are soldered directly to the wire leads from the condensers.  $R_7$  is mounted between an appropriate pair of terminals on the key switch,  $S_3$ ; one end

Fig. 1—Electronic key with manual switching. Tube heaters are connected in parallel.

$C_1, C_2$  — 1- $\mu$ fd. paper, 400-volt.

$R_1$  — 40,000 ohms,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt.

$R_2$  — 500-ohm potentiometer.

$R_3$  — 600 ohms, 1-watt.

$R_4$  — 25,000 ohms, 10-watt.

$R_5$  — 25,000 ohms, 1-watt.

$R_6$  — 0.25-megohm potentiometer.

$R_7$  — 0.15 megohm, 1-watt.

$R_8$  — 2 megohms,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt.

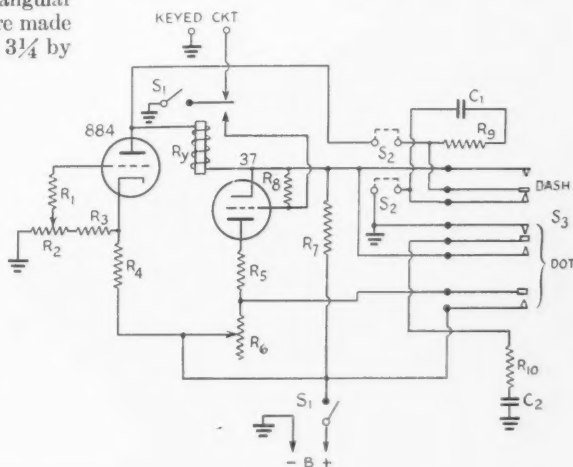
$R_9, R_{10}$  — 100 ohms,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt.

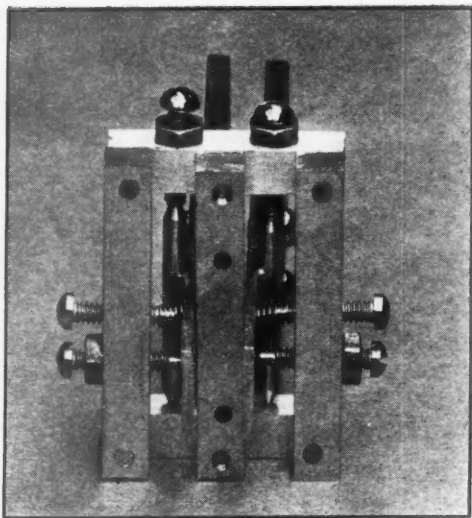
$S_1$  — D.p.s.t. toggle.

$S_2$  — Two circuit, alternate closing, toggle switch.

$S_3$  — 3-pole double-throw jack switch (Yaxley No. 63).

Ry — S.p.d.t. relay, to close on 1.5 ma. approximately (RCH-11-D).





A close-up of the back of the key-lever mechanism. Made of quarter-inch square brass, this assembly mounts on the small panel.

of it is visible under the group of lugs at the rear of the switch. The other resistors are mounted inside the chassis near the tube sockets as shown, with  $R_4$  held in place by a pair of insulated lugs on the chassis. The connecting wires between the base and chassis are bunched into a cable along the right-hand side of the base and run vertically up the rear right corner of the chassis. Base and chassis are fastened together at the rear by means of a short piece of half-inch angle brass tapped for 4-36 screws. The clamping action of the chassis on the panel holds the assembly together at the front.

There is probably no real necessity for making the key highly compact; we were interested, however, in seeing what could be done. Any type of construction will be satisfactory since, unlike r.f. circuits, placement of parts and length of leads have no effect on the performance of the circuit.

### Key Mechanism

There are many possible ways in which the necessary switching might be accomplished. The method shown here is not necessarily the best, but it represented a convenient means of obtaining the requisite number of contacts and switching action without undue mechanical complications. The haywire key pictured in April *QST* had two principal defects: Lack of spring tension adjustment (also a kind of spring action which does not have the right "feel"), and lack of positive centering of the key lever in the neutral position. In the present version, the former has been partially overcome by cutting out about half of each spring to make it narrower, and filing down the remaining part to make the action as light as possible. Auxiliary springs are provided on the

key levers for tension adjustment. Centering was taken care of by using a double-lever arrangement, one lever for dots and the other for dashes, so that each lever returns to the back stop independently of the other. Some operators do not care for this type of action, particularly those used to a single-lever "bug." A single-lever key having the necessary centering could be constructed along regular "bug" lines, of course; it seemed to us, however, that the double-lever scheme offered fewer constructional problems.

A small amount of facility in the use of simple metal-working tools will enable anyone to make a practicable key. A hacksaw, file, a couple of drills and a tap are about all the tools needed. The key shown here is constructed from pieces of  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch square brass salvaged from the junk box, plus a small amount of  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch brass rod and half-inch brass strip. A general idea of the construction can be obtained from inspection of the various photographs. The three vertical pieces which hold the assembly together are 2 inches long; the middle piece is the back stop for the levers and the two outer pieces are drilled and tapped for the adjustable front-stop and spring-adjustment screws. The horizontal members are  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches long; both are drilled for 4-36 machine screws which tap into the vertical members at top and bottom to hold the works together. The top horizontal piece is also tapped for the pivot screws, while the lower has small holes drilled in it for the pivots. The pivot screws are drilled likewise, after having been filed flat on the ends. The pivots are pieces of  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch round brass rod filed to a point on each end, with the taper smoothed off with steel wool. The pivot rods are soldered to the key arms, each of which is a 2-inch length of  $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch brass strip 2 inches long. The paddles and the arms which push the switch springs are pieces of  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch bakelite; insulation is necessary at the switch end because the springs are carrying voltage. The fibre piece on the switch which normally gangs all three movable springs together is cut so that only the two dot springs are coupled, leaving the dash spring independent.

The small coil springs for tension adjustment on the key mechanism are taken from tire valve insides, cut down to a suitable length to fit. These springs, as a matter of fact, have a highly-satisfactory action for keying purposes. Unfortunately, the springs on the switch still come into the picture and the action of the whole combination is not so good as that of the lever mechanism alone. We think, in fact, that it might be a good idea to discard the switch entirely and mount the contacts on the levers, but this again would introduce some other problems — including that of getting suitable small contacts. W211.E has suggested using pivoted switch arms, thus doing away with any tension in the switch; this may be the answer, although it would be necessary to

(Continued on page 21)

# A Compact 112-Mc. Station

*Complete Unit for Portable or Mobile-Use*

BY HOWARD C. LAWRENCE, JR.,\* W2IUP

LOOKING around for a versatile mobile and portable 2.5-meter companion to the short-lines equipment used at the home station, it was decided to convert to 112-Mc. operation a piece of 56-Mc. equipment built for similar use about two years ago.<sup>1</sup> That equipment had been used extensively up to the time the new regulations went into effect and had proved very satisfactory. It had been used with a storage battery and dynamotor power supply in several different automobiles for communication with a glider, other automobiles, and power-boats, in two different power-boats for relaying news of crew and swimming races to shore, and with the 110-volt a.c. power supply at several different shore locations.

The requirements for the new equipment were essentially the same as for the old. A rig was wanted that could be used for portable and mobile use, powered by either a 6-volt storage battery or an a.c. line. Since this equipment would not be used in any one location for any great length of time, the complete station had to be as compact as possible, with a minimum of extras to be carted along when setting up. Past experience with transceivers had shown the desirability of a separate transmitter and receiver. Duplex operation had shown itself very desirable under certain conditions of operation. The power consumption had to be low to avoid excessive drain on a battery supply and to keep down the cost of the power supply used for mobile operation.

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<sup>1</sup> Lawrence, "A Compact 56-Mc. Portable-Mobile Transmitter-Receiver," *QST*, December, 1937.

Convenience in operation dictated that there be no vernier dials so that the band could be covered quickly; that the transmitter frequency be controlled by a single knob so that it would be easy to shift frequency to avoid QRM or to find a frequency suitable for duplex operation; that the change from send to receive be made with a single control, and that the equipment be provided with a small light to illuminate the control panel and provide sufficient illumination for filling in the log at night. All wires and controls were to be brought out on the control panel so the unit could easily be pushed back against the wall or into a corner.

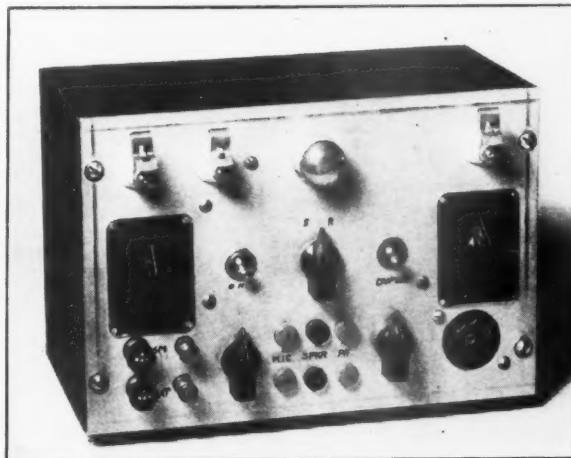
Operation of the 56-Mc. version indicated that an optional internal carbon microphone voltage supply would be useful when operating from an a.c. line. It was also decided to bring out an input connection that would allow use of an external preamplifier and high quality microphone for some types of work.

## The Circuit

The transmitter uses a 6J5 for the oscillator and a 41 as modulator. Shunt feed of the oscillator keeps all high voltage for this stage below the chassis. The receiver is a 6J5 "Minute Man" super-regenerative detector, transformer-coupled to a 6J5 first audio amplifier. For simplex operation the 41 modulator acts as a second audio amplifier driving a loud speaker. Only the first stage of audio amplification is used for duplex operation.

The short leads and low interelectrode capac-

The complete 112-Mc. station is only 9 inches by 6 inches by 5 inches deep. The transmitter tuning dial is on the left and the receiver dial on the right. The two knobs at the bottom of the panel control receiver volume (left) and regeneration. The power supply is brought in through a cable to the socket at the right, to permit the station's being tucked away in a corner.



Summer revives interest in portable and mobile work, and the 112-Mc. enthusiast will have a hard time beating this little rig for simplicity and performance.

ities of the type 6J5 metal tubes make them more suitable for use as oscillators at ultra-high frequencies than the type 76 tubes originally used. The first audio amplifier uses a type 6J5 tube in order to keep the number of different types of tubes in the equipment at a minimum, thus decreasing the number of spare tubes that need be taken along on field trips. The modulator stage could use a type 6K6G tube if all octal-base type tubes were desired.

The transmitter circuit was changed slightly from the lower-frequency version to provide more efficient operation at the higher frequencies.

When the transmitter tank-circuit capacity is reduced to a point where the interelectrode capacities are a large portion of the total capacity in the tank circuit, the tube will oscillate better if these interelectrode capacities are allowed to establish the ground point on the tank circuit unhampered by a tap on the coil. For this reason the d.c. ground return of the tank circuit is made through a small r.f. choke, making the oscillator circuit essentially a Colpitts. By tapping this choke on the tank coil at a point of relatively low r.f. potential, the characteristics of the choke become less critical.

Two methods of spreading the desired tuning range over a large portion of the tuning dial were tried. The first was to reduce the capacity of the tuning condenser to a point where it was only a small portion of the total combined tube, distributed and tuning capacity in the circuit. This method was unsatisfactory for several reasons. It was necessary to split the stator plate of the

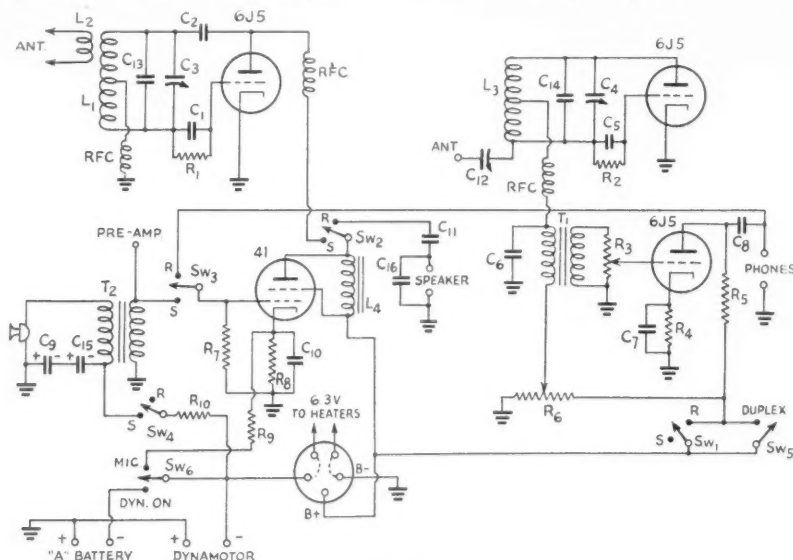


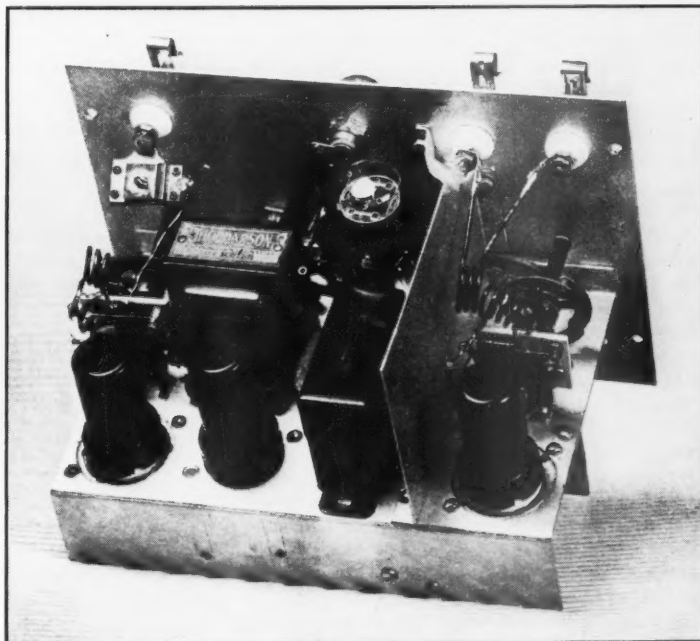
Fig. 1

- C<sub>1</sub> — 22- $\mu$ fd. ceramic capacitor (Centralab, RCA No. 33101).
- C<sub>2</sub> — 100- $\mu$ fd. mica.
- C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub> — 15- $\mu$ fd. variable with one stator plate removed (Cardwell ZR-15-AS).
- C<sub>5</sub> — 47- $\mu$ fd. ceramic (Centralab, RCA No. 33102).
- C<sub>6</sub> — 0.002- $\mu$ fd. mica.
- C<sub>7</sub>, C<sub>10</sub> — 10- $\mu$ fd. 25-volt electrolytic.
- C<sub>8</sub>, C<sub>11</sub> — 0.01- $\mu$ fd. 400-volt paper.
- C<sub>9</sub>, C<sub>15</sub> — 50- $\mu$ fd. 25-volt electrolytic.
- C<sub>12</sub> — 35- $\mu$ fd. compression-type adjustable (Hammarlund EC-35).
- C<sub>13</sub>, C<sub>14</sub> — 5.6- $\mu$ fd. ceramic (Centralab, RCA No. 33478).
- C<sub>16</sub> — 0.002- $\mu$ fd. 400-volt paper.
- R<sub>1</sub> — 10,000 ohms.

- R<sub>2</sub> — 10 megohms.
  - R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>6</sub> — 500,000-ohm midge potentiometers (Clarostat series M).
  - R<sub>4</sub> — 1500 ohms, 1-watt.
  - R<sub>5</sub> — 100,000 ohms, 1-watt.
  - R<sub>7</sub> — 0.5 megohm.
  - R<sub>8</sub> — 500 ohms, 5-watt (Clarostat type 5, wire-wound).
  - R<sub>9</sub> — 1500 ohms.
  - R<sub>10</sub> — 200 ohms.
- Unless otherwise noted, all resistors are  $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt I.R.C. insulated type BT.
- L<sub>1</sub> — 4 turns No. 14 enameled wire,  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch inside diameter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long. Tapped at center.
  - L<sub>2</sub> — 3 turns No. 12 enameled wire,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch inside diameter.

- L<sub>3</sub> — 3 turns No. 14 enameled wire,  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch inside diameter,  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch long.
  - L<sub>4</sub> — 22-henry, 35-ma. choke (Thoradson T18C92).
  - RFC — Approx. 50 turns No. 30 enam., wound on IRC 1 megohm,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt resistor.
  - T<sub>1</sub> — 3:1 audio transformer (Thoradson Type R-260).
  - T<sub>2</sub> — Single-button microphone transformer (Kenyon type KR-79M).
  - SW<sub>1</sub>, SW<sub>2</sub>, SW<sub>3</sub>, SW<sub>4</sub> — 4 p.d.t. rotary switch (Yaxley).
  - SW<sub>5</sub> — S.p.s.t. toggle.
  - SW<sub>6</sub> — S.p.d.t. toggle.
- Dotted lines on power plug indicate connections made by dynamotor power plug.

A rear view of the 112-Mc. set shows the receiver portion and modulator to the left of the shield and the transmitter on the right. Note the shield under the chassis which runs around the transmitter-tube socket and wiring.



tuning condenser to get a small-enough variable capacity without spacing the stator further away from the rotor than the construction of the condenser would allow. This left only 90° of rotation available for tuning. Cutting down the size of this tuning capacity required that the coil inductance be increased. When low tank capacities are used at these ultra-high frequencies, the leads to the tube form an appreciable part of the tank circuit inductance. This means that when the coil is mounted on the tuning capacitor and leads run from the tuning capacitor to the tube, the tuning capacitor is in effect tapped across only part of the tank coil. This reduces its tuning effect. As the size of the tuning capacitor is reduced and the inductance in the coil increased, the tuning capacitor effectively becomes connected nearer and nearer to the ends of the coil where it becomes more effective in tuning the circuit. Thus a decrease in tuning capacitor size is partially offset by the increased effectiveness of the remaining capacity, making it necessary to decrease the size of the tuning capacitor much more than would at first be suspected.

Decreasing the tank-circuit capacity also decreases the output and stability of the oscillator. For these reasons it was decided to put a small amount of fixed capacity across the variable capacity. A small Centralab tubular ceramic capacitor was used — these capacitors have very low losses even at 112 Mc.

It was necessary to reduce the size of the transmitter grid condenser to prevent superregeneration. The value indicated should be satisfactory

for all transmitters, although it would be well to check the transmitter in this respect. If the transmitter is superregenerating, varying the position of the regeneration control on the receiver while the unit is set up for duplex operation will produce a series of chirps in the receiver as the varying receiver quench frequency beats with that of the transmitter. It is important that this grid capacitor, as well as the oscillator tube socket, be made of some low loss material.

The receiver is very much the same as the transmitter except for the plate voltage and grid-leak values. The position of the tap on the tank coil is not very critical, except that proper positioning of this tap will make up for some deficiencies of the choke. The antenna coupling capacitor,  $C_{12}$ , must be adjusted to a suitable value when the receiver is put in operation. The maximum capacity will give the best gain, although a resonant antenna will pull the receiver out of oscillation if the coupling is too great.

### Construction

The complete unit is built on a  $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch thick sheet aluminum chassis which fits into a black wrinkle-finished steel cabinet 9 inches long, 6 inches high, and 5 inches deep. The aluminum was cleaned and, after all drilling and cutting was completed, given a dull satin finish by dipping it in a solution of lye and water for a few minutes and then washing it well in clean water. All mounting bolts are equipped with lock washers to prevent their shaking loose. Care was taken to see that all resistors and capacitors are securely

supported so that they cannot vibrate and break loose. Paper capacitors that are normally supported by their leads should have short, heavy leads.

Looking at the control panel, the transmitter is on the left and the receiver on the right. The antenna terminal insulators are equipped with Fahnestock clips to make it easy to connect to the portable antenna. The toggle switch next to the transmitter tuning knob turns on all power when a storage battery is used. When using an a.c.-operated power supply, this switch selects either an external battery or the internal voltage supply for a carbon microphone. The duplex switch turns the receiver back on for duplex operation after the send-receive switch in the center of the panel is turned to the "send" position.

The four binding posts in the lower left-hand corner of the panel are for the storage battery and dynamotor when these are being used. The external microphone battery is connected to the battery terminals when one is being used during a.c. operation. The positive side of the battery is grounded as is standard practice in automobiles. Different type binding posts were used here to reduce the possibility of reversed connections; the grounded posts take a straight end of wire, while the negative terminals take a forked lug. The variable controls at the bottom of the panel are receiver volume and regeneration.

The socket in the lower right hand corner takes the power plugs. The plugs and socket are so arranged that the necessary circuit changes are automatically made when going from one type of power supply to the other. When working from the 110-volt a.c. supply the plug furnishes 6.3 volts a.c. to the heaters and the d.c. potential to the plates. The plug used with the dynamotor brings in the positive B and connects the heaters into the battery circuit as shown by the dotted lines in the circuit diagram. The negative B lead is connected to the case containing the dynamotor and filter. Drain on the high-voltage supply is about 60 ma. at 250 volts when working duplex.

One side of each of the circuits terminating in the pin jacks at the lower center of the panel is grounded. This keeps high voltages inside the cabinet and also makes it possible to use a standard three-wire telephone handset for duplex operation. Both of the microphone terminals are in the high side of the circuit. One is the input side of the microphone transformer for use with a carbon microphone, and the other is on the secondary of this transformer for use with an external preamplifier and high-quality microphone. Either the speaker or phone ground terminal is used for the other side of this circuit.

Looking inside the case, the modulation choke and modulator tube are mounted next to the transmitter shield. The first audio amplifier tube is next to the detector. The microphone transformer is mounted under the chassis.

While no control is provided for tuning the transmitting antenna, this circuit should be tuned for best results. The scheme used at this station is to build a general purpose antenna out of some flexible wire and then cut the feeders to the proper length to make them resonate with the coupling coil without any tuning capacitor. The proper length is determined by measuring the transmitter output with a simple field-strength meter consisting of a pickup coil, diode rectifier and a 0-1 milliammeter placed near the antenna, and clipping the feeders until maximum output is obtained. The antenna used most here consists of a 4-foot-long antenna fed at one end by 10-foot-long spaced feeders. The feeders are in line with the antenna so that the whole thing can be put up with one support.

## Strays

Why don't they sell antenna wire (and other wire too) in connected coils of 100 ft. like they do with fishing line and clothes lines so a fellow won't have to buy a 1000-foot coil just to get a few hundred feet of unbroken wire?

— W5FGE

— — —

Here is a good one I overheard on the five-member band: "Sorry ob, but I must QRT as my ow wants me to put the bottles I am using back in the b.c. set so she can hear FDR give a speech."

— WSOIE

— — —

## A.A.R.S. Aids C.C.C. Enrollee

**F**oy Boyd, an enrollee at C.C.C. Company 363, NP-14-VA., Camp Rocky Knob, Woolwine, Va., had a pertensillar abscess which suddenly grew worse while the camp physician, Dr. Russo, was in Roanoke. The camp is located in rough mountainous country and is without telephone service, so the camp radio operator, William H. Kiblinger, contacted W3BTM at Roanoke via A.A.R.S. State Net channels. The situation was explained briefly to W3BTM, who called the doctor's residence and was informed that he was in the vicinity of Simpsons, about twenty miles from Roanoke. The long-distance telephone operator then put in a call to Simpsons, and it was learned that the doctor was already on his way back to Roanoke. Several homes along the route were contacted by long distance, and when Dr. Russo was seen driving along the highway he was halted by one of the many residents who were on the look-out for him. He went to the nearest telephone and was connected with W3BTM, via whom first aid instructions were given directly to the Commanding Officer who was at W3IFZ. The hospital orderly carried out the instructions as ordered and in a short time the doctor arrived to continue the treatment. He now has recovered completely. It required but one hour to contact the doctor and get his instructions. W3BTM (Eldridge Emswiler) is the State Net Control Station of the Virginia A.A.R.A. 'Phone Net and W3IFZ (operated by Wm. H. Kiblinger, W3HBH) is Alternate State Net Control Station for the Virginia A.A.R.S. C.W. Net. W3IFZ and W3BTM express thanks to the fellows who stood by to clear the net frequency so the emergency messages could be handled.

— W3IFZ/HBH/WLQN

# ★ WHAT THE LEAGUE IS DOING ★

## WEST GULF COAST ALTERNATE ELECTIONS

**T**HE West Gulf Division has just held a special election to choose a new alternate director to succeed W. H. Burt, W5BRC, who recently died. The new alternate is William Thomas Caswell, jr., W5BB, of Austin, Texas, who was high man in a field of five candidates. The voting was as follows:

Mr. Caswell.....	151 vote
Carter L. Simpson, W5CEZ.....	97 "
David H. Calk, W5BHO.....	78 "
Fred L. Mason, W5CCB.....	33 "
James F. Manship, W5ALE.....	23 "

Mr. Caswell, a past president of the Austin Radio Club, is manager of the Austin Cotton Gin. W5BB is a well-known DX man, being a member of the DXCC and, of course, WAS and WAC. Although only 23 years of age, he has been an active ham since 1929. His term of office runs until the first of 1943.

## BOARD MEETING

**T**HE Board of Directors of A.R.R.L. will hold its annual meeting in Hartford the end of May. Members are cordially invited to write their directors their opinions on pending questions and any suggestions they may have for the betterment of amateur radio.

Most of the items so far on the agenda relate to internal matters of government. A president and a vice-president are to be elected at this year's meeting. The Pacific-Southwestern convention has proposed that the constitution be amended to provide that the president and vice-president be chosen from amongst the division directors, rather than being separate officers, so that some directors will serve both as the representative of his division and as the president of the League, and similarly for the vice-president. It is proposed to simplify the by-laws relating to the eligibility of the Canadian General Manager by simply saying that the same requirements apply as in the case of the U. S. directors, rather than repeating the rules in detail. Mr. McCargar proposes that b.e.l. servicemen be declared eligible to the Board provided they do not service or handle amateur equipment. The Secretary suggests that when no eligible candidate is named in director elections and it is necessary to repeat the solicitation, the procedure be done three months later instead of two months as at present specified, inasmuch as *QST*'s publication date does not make it possible to begin the procedure two months after the original solicitation.

Mr. Mathews will present an application from

the Chicago Area Radio Club Council to hold a national convention in Chicago in 1941. The Pacific-Southwestern convention proposes that each affiliated club and/or A.R.R.L. section be authorized to send to division conventions one delegate for each 25 club or League members, authorized to speak for the clubs.

There will doubtless be a number of suggestions about amateur regulations from the Planning Committee. We do not yet know what these will be. There will be a question whether the Planning Committee should be continued. There will be a proposal to double the 14-Mc. 'phone allocation, and there will probably be some discussion of 7-Mc. 'phone. One item of which we are certain is that the Board will examine the desirability of asking F.C.C. to open portions of the 56- and 28-Mc. bands to frequency modulation.

The Board of course will also be occupied with hearing the reports of its officers and committees, as well as receiving reports and suggestions from each director. As we write, it is nearly two months until the meeting, so there will doubtless be additional proposals as the date approaches.

## WASHINGTON NOTES

**T**HE time has come for us all to drop the old punctuation marks for period and comma, and to use the new Cairo marks. (The new period is the old comma; the new comma is the old exclamation mark; and there is now no exclamation mark!) Although only the unchanged interrogation point appears in the amateur copying test, other marks may appear in the sending test, and F.C.C. now require knowledge of the new marks where they appear in examinations. They are in fact coming into general adoption and it is our considered opinion that amateur radio from now on should use only the new marks.

Modifying what we say in the *License Manual*, an applicant for Class A may not take the examination until he has actually served a minimum of a year as a licensed amateur within the last five years (or has held a commercial extra first). It used to be different but was changed when our rules were last overhauled. See Sec. 151.01, which now reads in terms of who is "eligible to apply".

The address of the St. Paul office of the F.C.C. has been changed to 208 Uptown P.O. & Federal Courts Building. The Los Angeles office has moved to 1749 Federal Bldg.

It is *not* true that F.C.C. is reserving the right to change or cancel our present 112- and 224-Mc. bands without hearing or notice. They stuck that label on these bands when they assigned them

tentatively to us in advance of their general u.h.f. allocation. After the latter job was done, in April of 1939, our assignments became definitive, not tentative, and the notation about reserved rights was washed out some months ago, so that these bands have the same status as the other ham bands.

Some confusion is existing about the meaning of a new question recently appearing in the Class-B examination, requiring one to name two basically-different and commonly-used methods of modulation. Everybody being f.m.-minded, there is a temptation to answer this question in terms of amplitude modulation and frequency modulation. But it seems to us that, as the question asks for methods and not for types, a better answer would be plate modulation and grid modulation.

## AN ANALYSIS OF ELECTIONS

THE percentage of the voting done in A.R.R.L. elections by members who are not licensed amateurs at the time of voting has now reached very small proportions. We made an analysis of the 1939 elections which showed that only 2.5 per cent of the voting was done by non-licensed amateurs. You may be interested in the figures:

Division	Licensed Amateur		Non-licensed	
	Votes	Per Cent	Member Votes	Per Cent
Canada.....	530	98.3	9	1.7
Atlantic.....	732	95.2	35	4.8
Dakota.....	175	98.3	3	1.7
Midwest.....	340	98.8	4	1.2
Southeastern..	231	99.5	1	0.5
Total....	2008	97.5	52	2.5

## U.H.F. Contest and Relay—May 17th-18th

**The Contest Period:** May 17th (Saturday), 3 P.M. local time, to May 18th (Sunday), 7:59 P.M. local time.

**Scoring of Contacts:** List all different stations worked in the contest period, and beside the calls show the *location* of the stations obtained as you work them for the claimed points. Contact points depend on the transmitter frequency of the station for which the claim is entered, and the distance covered, in line with the table below:

Distance of Station Worked	Number of Points Score, for Contacts Using Transmitter on		
	56-60 Mc.	112-116 Mc.	Above 224 Mc.
Under 25 miles...	1	2	10
25 to 75 miles...	2	4	20
75 to 250 miles...	5	10	50
Over 250 miles...	10	20	100

**Scoring Message Credits:** All contacts must be on frequencies assigned amateurs by the F.C.C. To the contact points computed as above may be added points for *message copies submitted, which show proper handling data* such as the station from which message was received, station to which the message was sent by radio, and the time and date of each such transfer of acknowledgments of receipt between stations. The call of the reporting amateur should of course be indicated on each message, too.

For originating and sending a test message of approximately five to ten words, specifically addressed to remote sections of the country and submitting copy with handling data (but one such message per station may receive credit) — 10 points.

For relaying such messages away from the starting point toward destination and submitting full copies (1 for receiving by radio, 2 for relay onward) — 3 points.

Reply and 3rd party messages *relayed*, with copies submitted, also count as just explained, but for originating stations, but — 1 point.

**Field Multiplier:** Operators at field locations, under portable designation, may multiply the sum of their contact and relaying scores by *two*.

Three successful u.h.f. Contests have been held. With May a month of traditional u.h.f. DX and success, we hope to see new gaps bridged, longer relay routes — and Marathon points and success and fun for everybody.

C.w. is recommended for accurate copy on the messages, and to insure identification of your signal under difficulties at distant points. Scoring is the same for either 'phone or c.w. After you get your test message off, the aim is to work as many as possible, and push other test communications on their way in a responsible manner. The u.h.f.'s are capable of fine Emergency Communication utilization, and those with relay experience are better prepared to work creditably in a pinch than other amateurs. For a sample message, see p. 33, Sept. 1939 *QST*, or the *Operating An Amateur Radio Station* booklet or *Handbook*.

If you transmit in a different u.h.f. band, the same station may be worked more than once to count in the contact score. 2½-meter work began to come forward more rapidly with the February activity, and routes on this frequency will soon vie with the 5-meter results in some parts of the nation. All amateurs are invited to try the u.h.f.'s and stick a separate rig there for the summer. Fun and results are now assured, and informal week end work will assure happy results for everybody. Above all, don't miss the May 17th-18th u.h.f. Contest. Many more states should be represented in the reports. (Special

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medallions are to be engraved at the end of 1940 for the fellows working most states. See p. 23, Jan. *QST*.) Be sure we get your report, with claimed score and message copies, promptly after the May Contest-Relay. Originally set for May 11th-12th, the schedule has been changed to May 17th-18th, to avoid falling on the same date as the Hudson Division Convention.

— F. E. II.

## An Inexpensive Electronic Key

(Continued from page 14)

build the switch since nothing of the sort is available ready-made. Although the key shown here is entirely practicable, its "feel" is not exactly like that of a regular "bug," and there is need for a good, easily constructed design which would simulate bug action as closely as possible. Since no two operators like the same kind of action — and have pretty violent opinions about the merits of their own pet adjustments — it is desirable to provide as wide a range of adjustment as possible. Some good suggestions along these lines would be welcome.

### Operating

It is not hard to learn to operate an electronic key, despite the fact that most fellows who are used to regular bug keys get badly mixed up on the first attempt or two. About an hour's practice, however, is enough to get the hang of the key, and after that making dashes by hand seems like hard work. Those who have the most trouble are the ones who have the habit of making speedy dots and slow dashes; their timing is all wrong in the first place. And learning to send on an electronic key is almost 100% a matter of correct timing.

The dash-length adjustment should be made with the key set for a moderate rate of speed. One dash plus a space is equal to two dots plus the two spaces associated with them, so in a given period of time the key should make just half as many dashes as it does dots.  $R_6$  should be adjusted to give this timing. After that, regulating the speed is simply a matter of setting  $R_2$ . With the constants given, the speed range is approximately from 20 to 40 words per minute. A higher or lower "B" voltage will change the range somewhat, but does not otherwise affect the operation of the key.

Possibly the most important adjustment to be made is that of the key and switching mechanism. The stops on the levers can be set for whatever length of paddle arc suits the operator; similarly with the adjustable tension springs. From then on it is a matter of getting the switch springs to make contact at the right time, preventing too much "follow" on the part of the springs so that the contacts do not stay closed too long when a lever is released, and similar individual adjust-

ments which will make for best operation. It will be necessary to spend some time bending the front and back contact springs back and forth before the happy medium is reached. Specific instructions are of little value, since personal preferences determine the sort of action that is wanted. But once the right adjustment is found and the operation of the key mastered, sending good clean code becomes practically automatic. And higher speeds are easier to attain.

## ★ New Receiving Tubes ★

SYLVANIA recently announced several additions to their Loktal tube line. The 1232, a high mutual conductance tube designed primarily for television, is now identified as the 7G7/1232.

The additions include the 7B4, a single-ended high-mu triode similar to the type 6F5G; the 7J7, a triode-hexode converter somewhat similar to the 6JSG; and the 7L7, a single-ended triple-grid amplifier resembling the 7G7/1232 except for lower heater current and mutual conductance.

As with all Loktal tubes, the nominal heater-voltage rating of 7.0 volts corresponds to a 130-volt line condition — the normal 6.3-volt rating of the heater corresponds to a line voltage of 117.

### 7B4

#### High-Mu Triode

Heater voltage.....	6.3	6.3 volts
Heater current.....	0.30	0.30 ampere
Plate voltage.....	100	250 volts
Grid voltage.....	— 1	— 2 volts
Plate current.....	0.5	0.9 ma.
Plate resistance.....	85,000	66,000 ohms
Mutual conductance.....	1175	1500 $\mu$ mhos
Amplification factor.....	100	100

### 7J7

#### Triode-Hexode Converter

Heater voltage.....	6.3	6.3 volts
Heater current.....	0.30	0.30 ampere
Plate voltage (hexode).....	100	250 volts
Osc. plate voltage (triode).....	100	*250 volts
Screen voltage (hexode).....	100	100 volts
Control grid voltage (hexode).....	— 3	— 3 volts
Osc. grid resistor (triode).....	50,000	50,000 ohms
Plate current (hexode).....	1.1	1.3 ma.
Screen current (hexode).....	3.1	2.9 ma.
Osc. plate current (triode).....	3.7	5.4 ma.
Osc. grid current (triode).....	0.3	0.4 ma.
Plate resistance (hexode).....	0.3	1.5 megohm
Conversion conductance.....	260	300 $\mu$ mhos
Conversion conductance ( $E_{c1} = -20$ ).....	2	2 $\mu$ mhos
Total cathode current.....	8.2	10 ma.

#### Triode Characteristics

Plate voltage.....	150 volts
Grid voltage.....	— 3 volts
Plate current.....	7.5 ma.
Plate resistance.....	10,400 ohms
Mutual conductance (approx.).....	1350 $\mu$ mhos
Amplification.....	14

\* Applied through 20,000 ohms series resistance properly bypassed.

(Continued on page 102)

May 1940

21

# The YL's Unite!

*The Story of the Young Ladies' Radio League*

BY ANITA CALCAGNI BIEN, W8TAY, AND ENID CARTER, W9NBX

IT was that lace-bordered ad for "Two Hundred Meters and Down" in May 1939 *QST* that started the whole thing. It got W7FWB curious, and just a little bit annoyed. So she sat down and wrote a letter to the editor. "How many YL key-twitchers are there?" she demanded. "Nobody seems to know, but I think we could tell." And she went on to ask YL's everywhere to write to her, telling her all about themselves.

The result is the YLRL — the Young Ladies' Radio League. Little did W7FWB dream, when she suggested "Perhaps we can band ourselves together in a YLRL or something," that the organization would materialize and grow to its present grand estate. From its inception, the YLRL has been fairly pulsating with activity.

The actual organization date was October, 1939. It was then that the Constitution was adopted and temporary officers elected. The officers at present are:

President — Ethel Smith, W7FWB, Wenatchee, Wash.

Vice-Pres. and Activities Mgr. — Carol Keating, W9WWP, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary — Enid Carter, W9NBX, Bowbells, N. D.

Publicity Chairman — Anita Bien, W8TAY, Cleveland, Ohio.

District Chairmen:

W1GQT — Lida King, Holyoke, Mass.

W2IXY — Dorothy Hall, Springfield, N. Y.

W3FXZ — Mary LeVan, Oreland, Pa.

W4DAI — Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Buchanan, Ga.

W5DEW — Mary Palmer, Port Arthur, Texas

W6RGX — Genevieve Capstaff, Van Nuys, Calif.

W7FWB — YLRL President

W8SBB — Mary Stocking, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

W9CHD — Lenore Kingston, Chicago, Ill.

A low yearly membership fee (the girls have proved their optimism by paying 2 to 4 years' dues in advance!) has boosted the roster to 71 paid members in a few months' time. Thirty states, plus Alaska, Canada, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, contribute to this enrollment. Requests from club-minded individuals are constantly pouring into Bowbells, N. D., from points East, West, North and South. International recognition and A.R.R.L. affiliation are being sought.

The first monthly news sheet was published in November. From a wide variety of names submitted, the girls chose "YL Harmonics." (The OM's offered such helpful suggestions as "Parasitic Oscillations" and "Spurious Radiations"!)

The paper contains district news, Personality



Loretta Ensor, W9UA, Olathe, Kansas. Active since 1923, first YL to span the Pacific, she is best known through W9BSP's code lessons on 160.



Carrie Jones, W9ILH, Alton, Ill. An outstanding "traffic man," one of the faster c.w. ops, active on Trunk Line "G."



Carol Keating, W9WWP, Urbana, Ill. Vice-president and activities manager of YLRL. Another "c.w. only" gal and a crack op.

W9NBX

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Lida King, W1GQT, Hol-  
yoke, Mass. First District  
Chairman of YLRL. Per-  
formed emergency work in  
1936 New England floods.

Lenore Kingston, W9CHD, Chi-  
cago. Ninth District Chairman of  
YLRL. Well-known NBC radio  
actress ("Affairs of Anthony") and  
model.

Mary Palmer, W5DEW,  
Port Arthur, Texas. Fifth  
District Chairman of YLRL.  
The "Texas Dewdrop," widely  
known on 10-meter 'phone.

Parades, lists of new members, donations, con-  
tests, QSO Parties, requests and explanations of  
various radio items, etc., with all members coop-  
erating, especially the district chairmen.

The girls have their own net, with spot fre-  
quencies and control stations on 40 and 80 meters.  
Similar operation on all bands is planned. On file  
in the club headquarters are pictures of members,  
abstracts covering personal information, charac-  
teristics, accomplishments, experiences and af-  
filiations, plus a record of operators' equipment  
and power for regular and emergency operation.  
One YL, after filling out the lengthy question-  
naire, facetiously offered to supply even her  
finger prints.

The ordinary feminine reluctance to reveal ages  
was not evident in the Ladies' League. While  
amateur radio embraces the younger and the older  
generation and all creeds, races and professions,  
a surprising revelation was the wide divergence of  
ages in the YLRL — 13 to 73. Our 13-year-old  
member, W9HIG — Jerry Burgett of Flaxton,  
N. D. — rivals Marjory Allingham, W7HER,

**What is the YLRL? Well, it seems to be  
an association of YL's banded together  
for purposes of mutual protection, ad-  
miration and assistance. What is a YL?  
Apparently, by the new definition, any  
feminine radio amateur regardless of age  
or marital condition. (But not regardless  
of sex: one New England ham of un-  
doubted masculinity found that out  
when, trading on his feminine-sounding  
name, he managed to sneak inside the  
sacred portals of YLRL membership.  
When his true nature was revealed he  
was ignominiously expelled by the frilly  
seat of his disguise!) Anyway, whatever  
they're called — YL's, XYL's or OW's  
— we love 'em, and to prove it here is  
their story.**

who likewise received her license at the same age.  
Jerry runs 3 watts on 80 meters and gets out  
remarkably well. The activities of our senior  
member command our highest respect and are an  
inspiration to us all; were it not for her modesty  
her experiences might furnish an interesting  
story. The average age is thirty. The president,  
vice-president and secretary all grace the twenties.

Unmarried leaguers total 39%, with most of  
them attending colleges or acting as teachers.  
W1KUI, Ellen Hastings, is a physics teacher and  
all-around outdoor girl, and no doubt found the  
exams a simpler matter than most of us.  
Other single girls' occupations are: secretaries,  
clerks, cashier, interior decorator, nurses, office  
manager, etc. The married 61% comprise house-  
wives, secretaries, ex-teachers and active teach-  
ers, telephone operators, cosmetologists, Clerk of  
the Superior Court and other varied pursuits.

Lenore Kingston, W9CHD, and Genevieve  
Capstaff, W6RGX, are doubly radio-minded,  
both being radio actresses and also good district  
chairmen. Lenore leads a dual life as June Daly  
in the "Affairs of Anthony," an NBC Blue Net-  
work presentation, but still finds time to be  
interested in golfing, sewing and making record-  
ings. Genevieve's double life is being the XYL  
of an NBC engineer, and she likes ranching  
when she isn't busy adding to her file of 6th  
district YL ops — which now totals almost 100,  
by the way. California will soon far outdistance  
Ohio in League representation, if Genevieve has  
her way.

The versatility of the girls doesn't cease in  
their being good students, homemakers and  
mothers, as well as good operators — which bears  
out the fact that the busiest persons are always  
so well organized that they can still find time to  
accomplish more things. Many find added recrea-  
tional diversion in other fields. Among the hobbies  
listed are:

*Skating: VE4VO, W7E1U, W9JWJ. Swimming:*

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May 1940

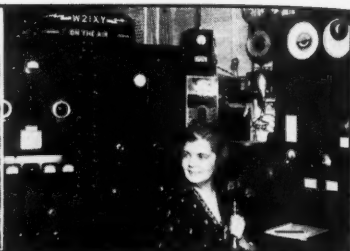
23



Enid Carter, W9NBX, hard-working secretary-treasurer of YLRL, co-author of the article. Also editor of "YL Harmonics." A.A.R.S. and O.R.S.



Dot Fitts, VE4VO, Calgary, Alta. An enthusiastic Canadian member, she reports photography is keeping the VE gang together in lieu of ham radio.



Dorothy Hall, W2IXY, Springfield, L. I., N. Y. Second District Chairman of YLRL. Known the world over, she recently worked KC4USC.

W1FRO, W1KUI, W5IRS, W8TLE, W9EXM. *Bicycling:* W8TLE, W9JWJ, VE4VO. *Riding:* W5IRS. *Tennis:* W9ZTU. Lida King, W1GQT, is a typical New England sports girl, fond of hiking, swimming, skiing, bike riding, etc. W7FWB is interested in *woodcarving*, as is also W9ZWL. *Philately:* W9WWP, W9OUD, W1MCW, W1FTJ and W9NLW — so send them commemoratives. *Farm managing* for W9UA. W1KUI likes raising *chrysanthemums*. *Photography* is, however, her chief pastime, which hobby is shared by W1BDN, W5GXT, W8PZA, W9DBD, W9WWP and others, some of them going in for movie cameras. *Gardening:* W1BDN, W2FKA, and W9LW, with *flowers* specified by W9OWQ. *Badminton and bridge:* VE2HI. *Birds:* W1BDN. *Pencil drawing:* W9AFK. *Arts and crafts:* W9JWJ and W7HDS. *Cryptography:* W3AKB and W5GXT. W9OUD also likes cipher busting, plus dancing. *Music:* W1FRO, W4GFO, VE2HI and W9JWJ. *Numismatics:* W1FTJ. *Flying:* W1FRO and W8NAL. Carmella has also experimented with and built radio-controlled model planes. *Boats, canoes or outboard motoring:* W1FRO, W2FKA, W8TLE, VE2HI. *Dogs:* W9OUD. Incidentally, Letha was the only girl who had the temerity or thoughtfulness to mention *cooking* as a hobby, although W9EXM likes to collect recipes (what girl hasn't more than she will ever use!) and W9WWP is studying to be a *dietitian*. *Bowling:* W9ZTU, W5IRS, W7HDS. *Poetry:* W9JWJ. *Model trains:* W1FTJ. W8SBB is going to art school to learn to be an architect. W8TPZ is Assistant Editor of "Mike & Key," a publication of the Greater Cincinnati Amateur Radio Ass'n, a real live coordinated group.

A QSO with any of these operators should not lack for a conversational topic.

Despite all the funning about women liking to talk, three-fourths of the YL's are on c.w. Code operation comes easier for one who has gained a sense of rhythm through music appreciation or typing, and since many have learned such coordination this has aided immeasurably in their good code operation. A listening ear on the 'phone bands will convince you, too, that the

girls can also hand you a critical report and know something about peaks, sidebands and modulation. One of the most consistent signals on 20-meter 'phone emanates from W5DEW's shack. She puts out a real "sock" morning, noon and night. Mary has just been appointed 5th district chairman, and it is a one-sided bet that the YLRL will be hearing from girls in foreign countries, since Mary is on their side.

While the science of electricity is easier for the average male mind to assimilate, the girls must have a high order of intelligence to begin with due to the isolation of such theory from the ordinary feminine routine of work. Many of the boys, however, are unaware how rapidly the YL contingent is gaining momentum.

W9EXM, Emily Schuette (Frenchy) of Kenosha, Wisconsin, has organized a YL Keno Club, and part of the time is spent teaching the women code practice.

Loretta Ensor, W9UA, is kept busy at W9BSP (her brother's station) giving code lessons. This



— WEDNESDAY BRIDGE  
WHO KNOWS WHAT THE FUTURE MAY HOLD?

is one of A.R.R.L.'s leading code practice stations and dates back to 1917. (1903 kc., girls, 7:30-8:30 C.S.T.) W9UA is also said to have been the first woman to work across the Pacific by amateur radio, and has been active since 1923.

Among the remarkable personalities in the YLRL is Mrs. Mamie Hamilton, W9OWQ ("Our Wonderful Queen" is the slogan with which she has been tagged). Six years ago, at the age of 50, after the tragic loss of her two operator sons, she decided to take up their hobby, and has become a successful "ham." She has worked enough countries for DXCC eligibility.

While the average YLRL member is a comparative newcomer and still has her biggest thrills and best DX ahead of her, the League's ranks are bolstered by the following early licensees:

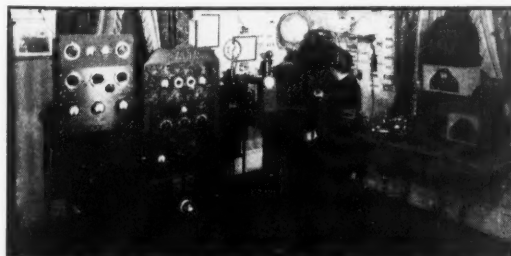
May Smith, W1BDN, is unquestionably the senior operator in point of years of radio experience. She is a pioneer experimenter, having been encouraged by her brother, W1HPM. Since



Ethel Smith, W7FWB, Wenatchee, Wash. President and founder of YLRL. It was her letter in *QST* that inspired the organization.

becoming licensed, in 1920, she has never ceased having an avid interest in radio development and experimentation. (W1HPM was instrumental in restoring the old Smythe Tower, the stone tower for the Manchester Radio Club. W3MY, May's nephew, has been doing the instrument installation work at the tower.)

Gertrude Palacek Roddy, W5CKH, is believed



May L. Smith, W1BDN, Manchester, N. H. Well-known old-timer in amateur radio, first licensed in 1920, still an avid experimenter.



\* - GOOD STUDENTS, HOMEMAKERS AND MOTHERS - AS WELL AS GOOD OPERATORS\*

to have been the first licensed YL ham in northern Ohio, if not of all Ohio, and has operated c.w. since 1929. She has been off the air for several years but is resuming operation soon.

W9RNO, W3AKB, W6RGX, W9ILH, W9OUD, W9OWQ and VE2HI have all possessed the coveted "ticket" longer than the average YL ham.

An analysis based on about 46 questionnaires shows the following division of operators:

Class "A," 22%; Class "B," 63%;  
Class "C," 15%

Many of the girls hold A-1 Certificates. W8NCJ has copied the Navy Day Message 100% for two successive years.

A breakdown of time spent on the air shows the following allocation:

DX, 14%; Traffic, 20%; Rag Chewing, 66%

The Rag Chewers' Certificates weren't gained by talking about their "operations" or their neighbors' children, either. Chief title claimants: W1FOF, W9DBD and W1GQT.

The DX group is perhaps more venturesome, and the resultant pleasure wholly compensates for the constant dial turning, ear straining, etc. W9OWQ holds a 210DX certificate. W1FTJ admits 60% of her time is spent DX hunting.



Ella Christensen, K6ROJ, Kukuihaele, T. H. The first YLRL member in Hawaii, her big accomplishment is WAS in 29 days on 28-Mc. 'phone.

W9UA earned WAC and WAS before certificates were issued for such merit.

WAS Certificate holders include W1FTJ, W8NCJ, W8PZA, W9LW, W9OWQ, W9OUD, W9RNO, W9WWP, K4EZR and K6ROJ. Eleanor Christensen, K6ROJ, licensed only a few months, worked 47 states in 20 days and took 9 more days to get Vermont, having then snagged



Anita Bien, W8TAY, Cleveland, Ohio. Publicity chairman of YLRL, co-author of the article. Also active in the Cuyahoga Radio Association.

48 states in 29 days on 10 meters—a real accomplishment, using only 40 watts. W2FKA lacks Nevada. W8SFJ needs one more state and W9JWJ almost has her WAS.

WAC certificates have been presented to W8PZA, W9LW and W9OWQ. W2FKA lacks only Asia. W9LW, who has a kilowatt, says 45% of her time is spent looking for DX and she certainly gets it.

Our traffic handlers are the busiest girls of all. Those spending 25% or more of their time on the air in such work are the following:

W1BDN 25% OPS W8PZA 50% — W9NBX 45% ORS  
W1FTJ — ORS W8SFJ 75% ORS W9OUD 45% ORS  
W3AKB 80% ORS W9AFK 30% — W9ZWL 90% ORS  
W3FXZ — ORS W9CHD 30% ORS VE2HI \* — ORS

\* Now inactive.

W5GXT 30% — W9ILH 30% ORS K4EZR 25% —  
W8NAL 90% —  
W8NCJ — ORS (W1FRO is ex-ORS)

Several of the girls are on more than one State Net and also ably handle numerous Trunk Line operations. W8SFJ has lately been a consistent leader in the traffic handling of the Central Division.

The following YL's are members of the A.A.R.S., affiliated with the Signal Corps: W3AKB, W5GXT, W7FWB, W8NAL, W8PZA, W9AFK, W9ILH, W9NBX, W9OUD and W9ZWL. (Notice to single girls: 'Tis said that Flora, W6EK, met her OM while he was operating W6ZG-WLV on an A.A.R.S. Corps Net.)

Certificates for Public Service have been earned by many of the girls. Emergency coordination of some of these women is already case history. We cite a few operators deserving of special commendation:

W3AKB, Assistant Section Communications Manager in charge of Emergency Organization, Eastern Pa., Route Manager, and Manager of Trunk Line C, holds the Public Service Certificate. Fran has the added ability to break down Army ciphers expertly. She is a very active A.R.R.L. worker with her ace traffic station.

Letha, W9OUD, has been a very busy Section Communications Manager (Missouri) since her election in 1937, and is one of the few girls so honored. She is also Manager of Trunk Line B, her Midwest Division cooperating splendidly. Letha, too, holds PSC.

Carrie, W9ILH, is busy on Trunk Line G and is an experienced, fast operator. She is also the proud possessor of the Public Service Certificate.

W9WWP, W1FTJ and W1BDN have also assisted in emergency disaster work. Aliee, W1FRO, relayed news to the *Union-Leader* of Manchester from Boston during the 1936 Flood.

Lida, W1GQT, First District Chairman, was



L. Eloise ("Cookie") Cook, W1FOP, Springfield, Mass. In charge of YLRL meeting room at N. E. Division's Worcester (April) Convention.



Letha Allendorf, W9OUD, Joplin, Mo. S.C.M., manager of TL-B, NCS-2 in A.A.R.S., an outstanding amateur by any criterion.



Mrs. E. C. Hamilton, W9OWQ, Sedalia, Mo. "Our Wonderful Queen" works c.w. only and has much outstanding DX to her credit.

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(RS)

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active on 80 meters in the same flood. Many YL's were active in relay work, but Dot and Cookie did outstanding work. W1FOF, assisted by Guardsmen, is credited with having passed 571 messages in this disaster, maintaining vital contacts. This proves she doesn't always rag-chew 100% of her time.

Second District Chairman Dorothy Hall, W2IXY, has done some notable radio work. Of national magazine and "Hobby Lobby" fame, she is well known for her alert operating and maintaining skeds with DX stations, and for having picked up the plea of the starved descendants of the "Bounty" mutineers on lonely and isolated Pitcairn Island. Through the British Admiralty she got a food ship rushed to Pitcairn and later kept regular schedules with the island's station, VR6AY. When their transmitter broke down, she contacted NY2AE in Panama, and the boys there repaired the Pitcairn transmitter and it was returned to Andrew Young through the kindness of Captain Johnson of the "Yankee." In the meantime, however, the British Government had perforce laid down the QRT rules on transmitting. W2IXY is also the first licensed YL ham to have contacted KC4USC, the Byrd expedition now at the South Pole.

The "quiz" failed to request percentage of time spent in experimentation, yet the following operators volunteered this information: W9OUD and W1BDN are on 5 meters, while W1KUI and W7HDS are learning the mysteries of both 2½ and 5 meters. The latter — Lizette Wolf of Cheyenne, Wyoming — first served as a listening post for some of the OM's last summer and got bit by the bug, so she decided to supply the missing link — that much-needed 7th District u.h.f. QSO — for the boys and girls working all districts. She claims she will hole in on the highest mountain and make the men step lively. Lizette holds a Second-Class radiotelephone license as well as her Class-A.

What made these girls radio-minded? How did they get interested enough to obtain tickets? Most of the girls followed suit since their OM's had licenses. Many of them, however, failed to get interested until their friends or relatives got on 'phone, although a few were intrigued with the dits and dahs sent out by the boys and, rather than become c.w. radio widows, decided to learn code also. Some girls got their licenses just to show their friends and hubbies that they could pass the exams, others to win bets. Some talked to boys at various stations, with friendships and lessons following. (Hams are very coöperative!) Rather than remain the "second harmonics" in the shacks, the girls prefer to have their own operators' licenses, and most of them their own station license as well. Some of the girls went to radio schools, either alone or with their boy friends or relatives, while the majority like W9FRR started from scratch, using the *License Manual*,



A.R.R.L. Handbook and some OM's help.

W9ZWL, President of the Aberdeen Amateur Radio Association, got interested at the gigantic balloon ascension at Rapid City in 1935, when she met several NBC engineers. Then W2LV taught her code, and W9TOP the theory. She is now planning for the 1940 South Dakota State Convention.

The OM's will be glad to take a bow for these licensed XYL's in their shacks: W1FTJ/BFT (the latter the OM); W1GQT/EVZ; W1MCW/CRU; W2KUG/IOF; W4GFO/FCU; W6QOG/MBD; W6RGX/ex-2CDQ; W6SGD/RWW; W7EIU/AUH; W7HDS/EUZ; W8CKH/SPI ex-8DJV and W3RD; W8NCJ/NCJ; W8PZA ex-7FKS/SPWY ex-7UJ; W8SJF/ex-op; W8TAY/SSV; W8TLE/DQZ; W8TPZ/ticket on way; W9AFK/ZKL; W9CHB/YOO; W9EXM/BOB; W9FRR/AKJ; W9LH/ICN; W9NBX/ERR; W9ZTU/ZTU; W9ZWL/YQR; K4EZR/K4FKC; and K6ROJ/K6OQM.

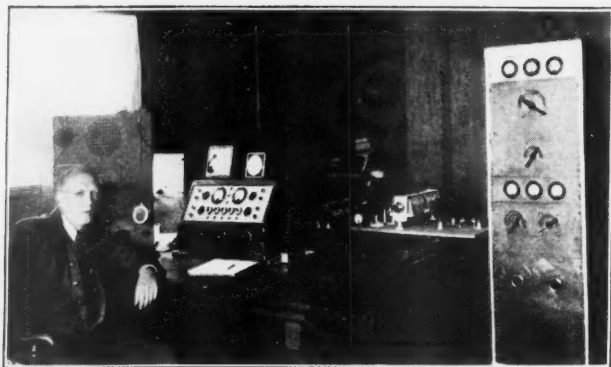
W6SGD's husband, W6RWW, has been ill and is trying to work a YL in every state. W9SEB in Pierre, S. D., is trying the same stunt, as are many of the YLRL'ers. We wonder which girl will be the first to earn "WYLAS" and "WYLAC" (worked YL All States and All Continents)?

Whether it is a one-watt or one-kilowatt signal you tune in, you are going to hear from the YLRL members, for a CQ means each member is bearing in mind the slogan of the vice-president, W9WWP — "We Women Persist"!

## Strays

A coating of finger-nail polish thinned down with cuticle remover will lower the frequency of a crystal in no uncertain terms. If the first coat is too thick, a light application of the emery board will bring it to the frequency desired. No effect upon strength of oscillation has been noticed.

— W4DMC



Larry Barton, W6OCH, can afford to relax after having run up a score of 1,287,000 on 'phone in the Contest. The receiver is an RME-69 with DB-20 preselector, and the transmitter is a kilowatt rig. The control unit on the table carries five variable-frequency crystals to cover 20 and the first 150 kc. of the 10-meter 'phone band, switches for selecting any one of five antenna systems, transmitter on-off switches, and a modulation indicator.

## The Battle of the Sixes

*Or, "California Here I Come"*

ANY ideas of fun in the annual DX soiree seemed to get more remote as additional rules were applied and the scoring system became more complicated. With continental European stations barred from the contest as well as French and British colonies, it looked as though DX would be nothing but happy memories of better days gone by.

However, with the revamped rules there was still plenty to do and when the scores started rolling in it was apparent from the start that the West Coast arose as in unison and made good their threat, "Give us a contest without Europe and 80 meters and we'll show you!" Take a squint at the highest scores reported so far and you will note without too careful examination that those were no idle words.

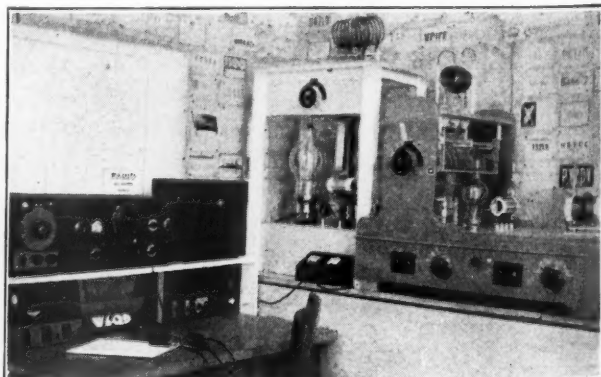
With Century Club leader "Doc" Stuart, W6GRL, at the head of the pack the boys in the Sixth district really went to town. W6GRL didn't call a halt until he added and multiplied to the tune of two and one-half million points! As the scoring system differed from previous

### HIGH SCORES\*

C.W.			
W6GRL	2,500,000	W6RMT	743,690
W6QD	1,800,000	W8OQF	738,000
W6VB	1,700,000	W3FQP	733,000
W6HJT	1,700,000	W5BRR	675,000
W6ITY	1,547,200	W6EAK	653,000
W6OEG	1,500,000	W3FRY	646,000
W3CHE	1,440,000	W3EDP	638,000
W3EMM	1,382,000	W4FIJ	635,000
W2UK	1,303,000	W9CWW	546,000
W4ECI	1,225,000	W8DWV	516,000
W6MUS	1,172,000	'Phone	
W8LEC	1,094,000	W6OCH	1,287,600
W5KC	1,015,000	W6ITH	843,000
W3BES	897,000	W6NNR	840,000
W9IU	894,000	W4EEE	822,000
W8BTI	885,000	W6AM	775,000
W6MRB	793,000	W6EJC	731,895
W6MSM	778,000	W6NHK	655,000
W1IOZ	765,000	W5VU	602,000
		W5VV	563,000

\*Scores not checked. Final accurate scores will be published with the final writeup of this contest.

W6QD has a station built for results and operating efficiency. The operating table carries the X-EC frequency-control unit, the NC101X receiver and various control switches. The transmitter winds up with a pair of 250TL's driven by a 250TH on either 10 or 40—another final amplifier, permanently on 14 Mc., is cut in for 20-meter operation. The plate voltage is on both finals all of the time and switching is done in the filament circuits. Another driver unit, not shown in the picture, uses 35T's to drive the 250TH. Each final amplifier has its own relay for cutting the tank circuit over to the 600-ohm line feeding the antennas.



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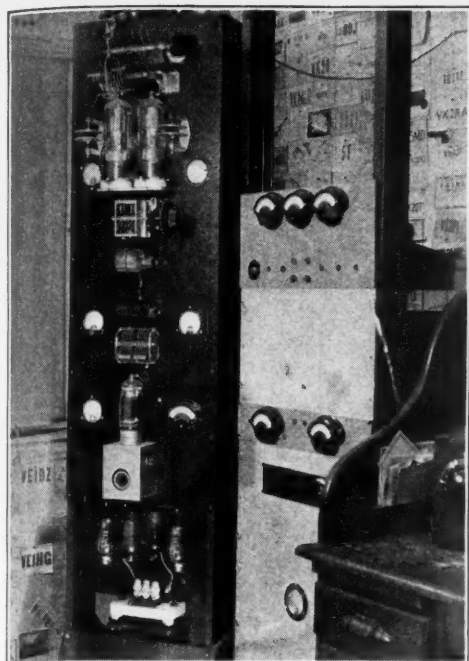
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W6VB, located within two blocks of the Pacific Ocean at Playa Del Rey, California, believes in straight-forwardness in transmitter design. The output from his homemade e.c.o. feeds directly to the 813 buffer which drives the final push-pull HK345C's amplifier. The receiver is an NC101X.

In running up his score, Glenn used four antennas: two 14-Mc. Sterba curtains, a two-section rotatable W8JK for 10, and a long wire for 40-meter operation.

years it is impossible to do much more than speculate with scores this year and those of years gone by, when it comes to comparison. But with the contest limited to 2 weekends, that figure of 365 contacts by W6GRL certainly speaks for itself.

In second running we find Herb Becker, W6QD, who must have worked more than a few W9's to roll up that score of 1,800,000! In the third track we find W6VB and W6HJT running neck and neck followed by W6ITY and W6OEG. Then we come to that well known EC (East

The rig at W6OEG ends up with a pair of HK354E's driven by a pair of 35T's, and starts out with the inevitable e.c.o. The receiver is an NC101X.

Antennas in use are two 4-element Sterba curtains for 20, a 7-Mc. Q-fed half wave, and a 3/2-wavelength Q-fed for 10 meters. A single feed line from the shack runs to a "dog house" in the field where the proper antenna is connected by means of relays controlled from the station.



Coast to you) triumvirate — W3CHE, W3EMM and W2UK — precisely in that order, as it was last year! Of the high scores reported over 500,000 only W2UK shows from the Second District and W1IOZ appears to be the only W1.

This year it was a single contest, c.w. or 'phone, make your choice and bang away at it. Larry Barton, W6OCH, led the tonsil twisters a merry chase and signed, sealed and delivered better than one and a quarter million points. Reg Tibbetts, W6ITH, was his nearest competitor with 843,000 points. It was nip and tuck with W6NNR and final computations may easily swing the honor one way or the other. In fourth place comes Georgia's W4EEE, the only station reporting east of the Fifth District to knock off more than half a million points by 'phone. In fact, the only other stations out of the Sixth District to make this bid for fame are W5VU and W5VV.

Reports from foreign contestants are few and far between at this time. It is certain that there was a terrific eruption in the Hawaiian Islands with the outcome still in doubt, but K6's: SCB; PAH; PIN, CGK and SVU all had more than 600 contacts. Speaking of contacts, XF1A (XE1A of previous years?) is known to have had more than 1300 QSO's three hours before the contest ended, and XE1CM had passed out 1100 numbers with 17 hours still to go!

At times this seemed to be a contest of confusion, with NY4 appearing in Cuba, XF in Mexico and the dilemma of "whether to call or not" when ZC3A stood by — a new country and possible disqualification! The new numbering system came in for its share and we note many who stuck to the well worn "triplets" of former years, 333 and 555 appended to an RST report.

Whether this contest was an international affair (one station reports 26 QSO's and not a one of these outside continental U. S.!) or a "junior Sweepstakes" as we heard it termed, the fact remains that hams the world over can get together, forget everything save the common bond of interest, ham radio, and have fun with it. In the meantime, the final and accurate results of this contest will appear in an early fall issue of *QST*.

# A New Electronic Television Transmitting System for the Amateur

***The Complete Modulator Including Iconoscope Camera and Monitor Units***

**BY J. B. SHERMAN\***

**T**HIS article describes all of the equipment necessary to furnish a complete television signal for modulating the r.f. amplifier of an amateur transmitter. For convenience, all of this equipment will be referred to as the "modulator."

Reviewing very briefly, it will be recalled that a complete television signal contains the picture intelligence, horizontal and vertical synchronizing signals, and horizontal and vertical blanking signals.<sup>1</sup> The synchronizing signals cause the lines and frames of the received picture to be started at their proper times; and the blanking signals extinguish the receiving Kinescope spot during the intervals between lines and between frames, so that no retraces appear on the screen.

The essential equipment for producing this composite signal comprises an Iconoscope, or picture pick-up tube, with a video amplifier capable of raising the initial signal to a level sufficient for modulation; a monitor Kinescope on which to observe the picture as picked up; scanning circuits for the Iconoscope and monitor; blanking and synchronizing signal generators, and means for mixing these signals with the video

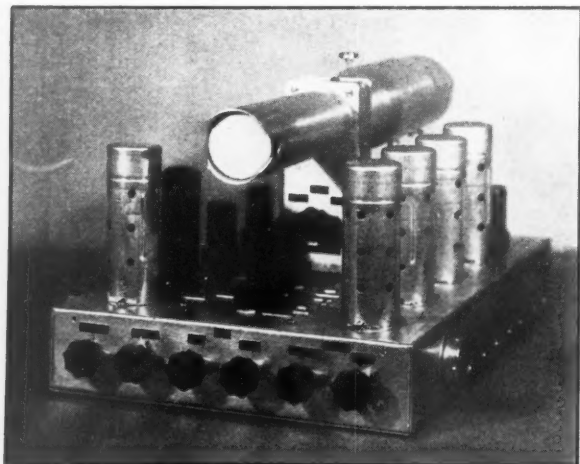
signal; high-voltage supply for the Iconoscope and monitor; and low-voltage regulated supply.

The Iconoscope used in this outfit is a simplified small-size version of the type in current commercial use. The mosaic is translucent; the picture is projected on one side and the scanning is performed from the other side. Unlike the larger commercial type, the mosaic lies in the same plane as both the image and the scanning raster, which makes it possible to use simple rectangular scanning. Further simplifying steps are the use of electrostatic scanning, and the omission of direct connection to the signal plate. Instead of a direct connection through the bulb, a conducting coating on the inside provides a capacitive coupling to an external band on the tube. This series capacitance means that the video signal will consist of high frequencies alone. The picture thus produced is very acceptable and material advantages result in the design of the video amplifier, as will be pointed out later.

The system to be described is based on a picture of 120 lines, which gives adequate definition in small pictures. The scanning frequencies are 30 frames per second and 3600 lines per second. The video channel width thus required is about 200 kc., which of course means 400 kc. on the air with double-sideband modulation. Inasmuch as the entire 2½-meter amateur band, for which this

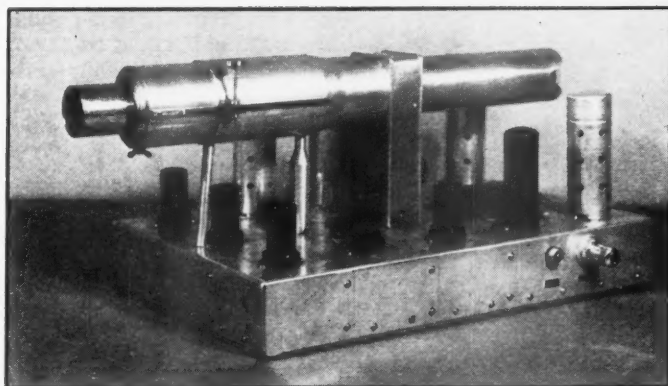
\* Formerly with RCA Mfg. Co., Inc., Harrison, N. J.

<sup>1</sup> "Introduction to Modern Cathode-Ray Television Reception," by Marshall P. Wilder, *QST*, Dec., 1937. — Editor.



The controls are readily accessible to the operator viewing the image on the monitor from this end of the chassis. The location plan of the tubes and controls is shown in Fig. 6.

The camera-modulator unit as viewed from the Iconoscope end.



equipment is intended, is only 4 megacycles wide, it is evident that the channel and hence the picture definition must be restricted to minimize interference. This is especially evident when it is considered that the channel required varies as the square of the number of lines in the picture.

### The Video Amplifier

By building the entire modulator into a single unit the necessity for an Iconoscope pre-amplifier and transmission line is avoided. Likewise, none of the scanning or power connections need be carried to another unit. Referring to circuit diagram of Fig. 1, it will be seen that the video amplifier contains a 6SJ7 in its first stage, 6AC7/1852's in the second, third, and fourth stages, and a 6L6 in the output stage. The blanking signals are inserted by suppressor modulation of the 6AC7/1852 in the fourth stage, and the synchronizing signals are inserted by screen modulation of the 6L6. The blanking signals drive the 6AC7/1852 to cut-off; hence no video signal passing through the amplifier can have a greater amplitude than the blanking level. The sync signals appear in the output with the same polarity as the blanking and with approximately 25% greater amplitude. This is a true "super-syne"; that is, no adjustment of

picture level can interfere with the syne signals.

In order to obtain adequate signal output from the Iconoscope, a high load resistance (0.5 megohm) is used. This arrangement means that the higher frequencies will suffer because of the shunting effect of the tube and circuit capacitances. To compensate for this effect the cathode circuit of the second video stage is made degenerative by inserting the large resistor  $R_7$  in addition to the bias resistor. The small condenser  $C_5$  then "peaks" the high frequencies only. The values given for  $R_7$  and  $C_5$  are correct for the input capacitance of this particular setup;  $R_7$  at least should be adjusted for a different arrangement. This adjustment is readily made by focussing the Iconoscope on a subject having vertical lines offering good contrast to their background, increasing  $R_7$  until white or black shadows appear after the lines as seen on the monitor and then decreasing  $R_7$  until the shadows just disappear. Optimum high-frequency response is then being obtained.

The first three video stages need pass only the frequencies actually contained in the video signal, and freedom from hum and microphonics is thus attainable by using high-pass interstage couplings. However, the 30-cycle blanking and syne

Practical two-way amateur communication was envisioned when the first articles on modern electronic television were presented to amateurs in the program inaugurated in these pages over two years ago and since that time we have sought continuously for a way to simplify the standard commercial technique in picture pick-up. If that could be done, the rest would be easy. Earlier in this program several manufacturers cooperated by furnishing experimental picture pick-up tubes, but none was obtained that had the requisite sensitivity along with simple scanning requirements — and low enough cost. What we wanted was a low-cost camera tube that would require a minimum of auxiliary pulse-generating and video amplifying apparatus, no critical correction circuits for reshaping a "keystone" raster into a rectangle, and which would be satisfied with an inexpensive lens system. This called for optical focusing and electronic scanning along the same axis, with a short focal-length lens system and a pretty good order of photo-sensitivity.

These once-impracticable general specifications at last have been met by a new type of miniature Iconoscope. A developmental model of this tube is the heart of the purely amateur television transmitting system described by Mr. Sherman in the accompanying article. Complete details of the new tube, including ratings and constructional description, are scheduled for an early issue. — EDITOR.

# MODULATOR FOR AMATEUR TELEVISION TRANSMITTER

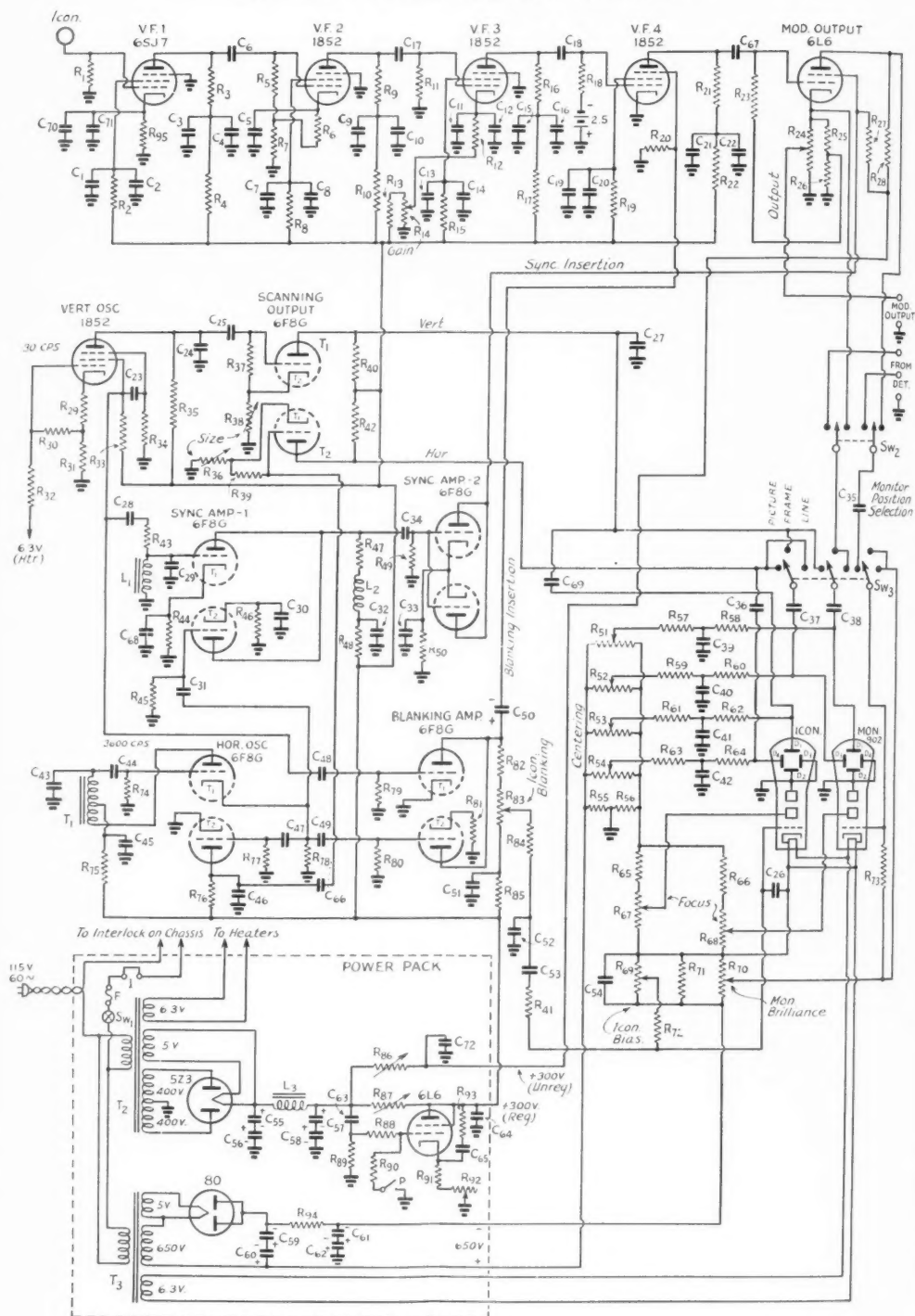


Fig. 1 — Circuit of the complete television modulator and power supply units.

- $R_1, R_{73} - 0.5 \text{ meg.}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_2 - 0.25 \text{ meg.}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_3 - 10,000 \text{ ohms}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_4, R_{88}, R_{94} - 50,000 \text{ ohms}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_5, R_{11}, R_{18}, R_{42}, R_{48}, R_{71} - 0.1 \text{ meg.}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_6, R_{12} - 160 \text{ ohms}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_7 - 4000 \text{ ohms}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_8, R_{15}, R_{19} - 60,000 \text{ ohms}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_9, R_{10}, R_{16}, R_{17} - 10,000 \text{ ohms}, 1 \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{13} - 0.1 \text{ meg.}, 1 \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{14} - 5000\text{-ohm pot.}$   
 $R_{20}, R_{55}, R_{56} - 20,000 \text{ ohms}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{21} - 7500 \text{ ohms}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{22} - 50,000 \text{ ohms}, 1 \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{23}, R_{32}, R_{35}, R_{43}, R_{45}, R_{57}, R_{59}, R_{61}, R_{63}, R_{76}, R_{77} - 1 \text{ meg.}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{24} - 3000\text{-ohm pot.}$   
 $R_{25} - 1000 \text{ ohms}, 1 \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{26} - 2000 \text{ ohms}, 2 \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{27} - 6000 \text{ ohms}, 10 \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{28} - 1000 \text{ ohms}, 5 \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{29} - 500 \text{ ohms}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{30} - 25,000 \text{ ohms}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{31}, R_{75} - 5000 \text{ ohms}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{33}, R_{65}, R_{66} - 0.2 \text{ meg.}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{34}, R_{79} - 5 \text{ meg.}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{36}, R_{38} - 50,000\text{-ohm pot.}$   
 $R_{37}, R_{39} - 10 \text{ meg.}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{40} - 150,000 \text{ ohms}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{44}, R_{46} - 4 \text{ meg.}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{47} - 33,000 \text{ ohms}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{49}, R_{58}, R_{60}, R_{62}, R_{64}, R_{80}, R_{89} - 2 \text{ meg.}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{50} - 250 \text{ ohms}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{51}, R_{52}, R_{53}, R_{54} - 1 \text{ meg. pot.}$   
 $R_{67}, R_{68} - 0.25\text{-meg. pot.}$   
 $R_{69}, R_{70} - 0.1\text{-meg. pot.}$   
 $R_{72} - 50,000 \text{ ohms}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{74} - 70,000 \text{ ohms}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{78}, R_{81}, R_{84}, R_{90}, R_{91} - 1000 \text{ ohms}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{82}, R_{85} - 20,000 \text{ ohms}, 1 \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{83} - 500\text{-ohm pot.}$   
 $R_{86}, R_{87} - 5000 \text{ ohms}, 25 \text{ w., slider type.}$   
 $R_{91} - 1000 \text{ ohms}, 5 \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{93} - 100 \text{ ohms}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $R_{92} - 1000\text{-ohm pot.}$   
 $R_{95} - 800 \text{ ohms}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ w.}$   
 $C_1, C_3, C_5, C_7, C_9, C_{13}, C_{15}, C_{19}, C_{21}, C_{27}, C_{44}, C_{49}, C_{70} - 0.002\text{-}\mu\text{fd. } 400\text{-v. mica.}$   
 $C_2, C_4, C_6, C_{10}, C_{14}, C_{16}, C_{20}, C_{32}, C_{45}, C_{50}, C_{54}, C_{59}, C_{60} - 4\text{-}\mu\text{fd. } 450\text{-v. elec.}$   
 $C_8, C_{17}, C_{18} - 0.004\text{-}\mu\text{fd. } 400\text{-v. mica.}$   
 $C_{11}, C_{28}, C_{30}, C_{31}, C_{47}, C_{66} - 0.01\text{-}\mu\text{fd. } 600\text{-v. paper.}$   
 $C_{12}, C_{71} - 25\text{-}\mu\text{fd. } 25\text{-v. electrolytic.}$   
 $C_{22} - 16\text{-}\mu\text{fd. } 450\text{-v. elec.}$   
 $C_{23} - 0.004\text{-}\mu\text{fd. } 400\text{-v. mica.}$   
 $C_{24} - 0.25\text{-}\mu\text{fd. } 600\text{-v. paper.}$   
 $C_{25}, C_{34}, C_{48}, C_{52}, C_{67} - 0.1\text{-}\mu\text{fd. } 600\text{-v. paper.}$   
 $C_{39} - 0.001\text{-}\mu\text{fd. } 200\text{-v. mica.}$   
 $C_{33} - 50\text{-}\mu\text{fd. } 25\text{-v. elec.}$   
 $C_{35}, C_{53} - 0.05\text{-}\mu\text{fd. } 1000\text{-v. paper.}$   
 $C_{36}, C_{38}, C_{26} - 0.05\text{-}\mu\text{fd. } 600\text{-v. paper.}$   
 $C_{37}, C_{38}, C_{69} - 0.25\text{-}\mu\text{fd. } 600\text{-v. paper.}$   
 $C_{39}, C_{40}, C_{41}, C_{42} - 0.1\text{-}\mu\text{fd. } 200\text{-v. paper.}$   
 $C_{43} - 0.006\text{-}\mu\text{fd. } 400\text{-v. mica.}$   
 $C_{44}, C_{65} - 0.001\text{-}\mu\text{fd. } 400\text{-v. mica.}$   
 $C_{41}, C_{55}, C_{56}, C_{57}, C_{58}, C_{61}, C_{62}, C_{64}, C_{72} - 20\text{-}\mu\text{fd. } 450\text{-v. elec.}$   
 $C_{43} - 1\text{-}\mu\text{fd. } 600\text{-v. paper.}$   
 $T_1 - \text{RCA output transformer No. 9852 with keeper removed from core. Only primary used.}$   
 $T_2 - \text{Thordarson power transformer No. T-13R16.}$   
 $T_3 - \text{Thordarson power transformer No. T-13R11.}$   
 $L_1 - \text{Thordarson choke No. T-2927, 1080-henry.}$   
 $L_2 - 60\text{-mh. choke.}$   
 $L_3 - 20\text{-henry, } 200\text{-ma. filter choke.}$   
 $SW_1 - \text{S.p.s.t. toggle switch.}$   
 $SW_2 - \text{D.p.d.t. toggle switch.}$   
 $SW_3 - \text{Yaxley switch, single-deck three-position.}$   
 $F - \text{Fuse.}$   
 $I - \text{Interlock.}$   
 $P - \text{Pushbutton, normally open.}$

2.5-volt grid-bias battery of V.F.-4 consists of two 1.25-volt Mallory bias cells in series.



Actual-size unretouched photograph of the 120-line image appearing on the 902 monitor screen.

signals require excellent low-frequency amplifier response. This requirement is satisfied by the coupling systems in the fourth and output stages.

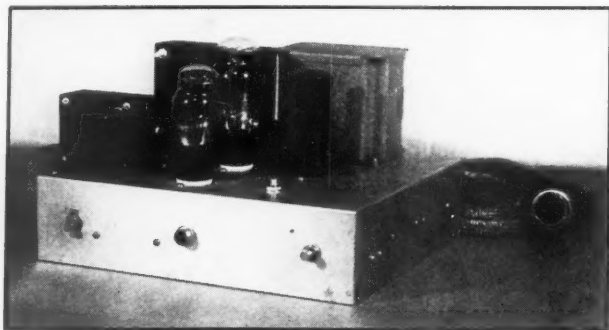
The modulator output is taken from the cathode of the 6L6. About 30-volt peak is the maximum available signal. The outfit is specifically intended for grid modulation of an 829, one of the few tubes suitable for  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -meter operation. Since this requires a modulating signal of about 20-volt peak value the modulator output is ample. The maximum output can be increased or decreased, without changing the amount of sync, by either increasing or decreasing  $R_{21}$ , which varies the blanking level.

It is intended that an increase in carrier level shall represent a decrease in illumination of the received picture, in accordance with usual American practice. Hence in the modulator output the blanking, sync and "dark" video appear in the positive direction. If applied directly to the grid of a Kinescope receiving tube, this would produce a negative picture; that is, a picture in which the light and dark values are interchanged. Therefore, in order that the monitor may show the original scene correctly, it is operated from a load in the plate circuit of the 6L6, where the picture polarity is opposite to that in the cathode circuit.

The video gain control consists of a cathode bias adjustment on the third video stage.

#### Vertical Scanning, Blanking, and Sync

In the interest of simplicity, blanking and sync signals are derived from the same oscillators which supply scanning to the Iconoscope and monitor. The vertical oscillator is a simple relaxation oscillator of the negative transconductance type and uses a 6AC7/1852. This circuit is synchronized with the 60-cycle supply and operates reliably at 30 c.p.s. without the necessity of a speed control. The oscillogram of Fig. 2 shows



The power-pack chassis carries the main regulated 300-volt supply and a separate 600-volt supply for the Iconoscope and monitor tubes, along with the necessary filament-heating windings.

the form of the vertical oscillator voltage appearing at the screen of the 6AC7/1852. It will be observed that this is a straight-sided impulse at 30 c.p.s., plus a 60-c.p.s. sine wave from the synchronizing source.

The plate circuit of the 6AC7/1852 contains the condenser  $C_{24}$  which is charged from the 300-volt supply through  $R_{35}$ , and discharged each time the screen impulse occurs because of the resulting low plate resistance. Thus a saw-tooth wave appears across  $C_{24}$  at 30 cycles. This saw-tooth wave is amplified in one-half of a 6F8G double triode and applied to the vertical deflection plates of the Iconoscope and of the monitor.

The screen impulse is clipped and amplified in one-half of a 6F8G so that it appears in the plate circuit with negative polarity and no longer has the 60-cycle ripple base. This is the vertical blanking signal, which is applied to the suppressor of the fourth video stage.

The same screen impulse is applied to the choke  $L_1$ , which "differentiates" it; that is, produces from the rectangular wave two narrow impulses of opposite polarity. These impulses are applied to one-half of a 6F8G which clips off all of the negative impulse and most of the positive one so that the plate circuit contains a small, narrow, negative signal. This is then amplified in another 6F8G and becomes a large, narrow, positive signal which is applied to the screen of the 6L6 modulator to produce the vertical synchronizing impulse. It is desirable to have this impulse start slightly after the beginning of the blanking period, so that at the receiver the edge of the scanning raster will be darkened. This is accomplished by placing the small condenser  $C_{29}$  across  $L_1$ , which delays the sync impulse. It is also de-

sirable to have the vertical sync impulse narrow enough so that a large part of the blanking period remains after the impulse. The reason for this is that the horizontal sync signals are interrupted for the duration of the vertical sync pulse; for smooth operation of the horizontal oscillator in the receiver the horizontal sync pulse should commence before the beginning of the new frame. The oscillogram of Fig. 3 shows the vertical blanking and synchronizing pulses, and the horizontal sync pulse also can be seen.

#### Horizontal Scanning, Blanking, and Sync Pulses

In order to have a stable source of horizontal scanning, blanking and sync pulses, without the necessity of synchronizing or making speed adjustments, a sine-wave oscillator is used. One half of a 6F8G is employed, with grid-leak and cathode-resistor bias so adjusted that the operating angle is short; that is, plate current flows for only a small portion of each cycle. The oscillogram of Fig. 4 shows the form of the impulse voltage appearing across the cathode resistor under these conditions.

This positive impulse is applied to the grid of the other half of the same 6F8G, the plate circuit of which contains the time constant combination  $C_{46}$ - $R_{76}$ . Condenser  $C_{46}$  is charged through  $R_{76}$  and is discharged by the low plate resistance of the tube each time its grid is driven positive. Hence a saw-tooth wave appears across  $C_{46}$ , which is amplified in the other half of the same 6F8G used for vertical scanning, and applied to the horizontal deflection plates of the Iconoscope and of the monitor. Cathode degeneration controls  $R_{36}$  and  $R_{38}$  make excellent scanning-size controls.

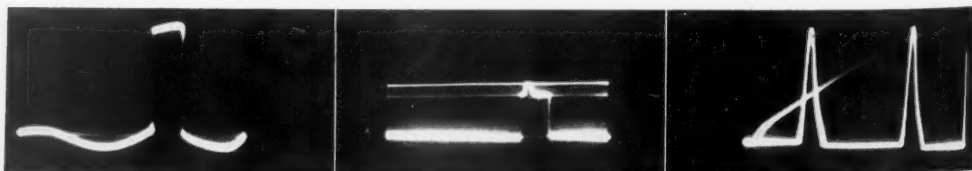


Fig. 2 (left) — Oscillogram of the vertical oscillator impulse. Fig. 3 (center) — Oscillogram of the vertical blanking and sync pulse. Fig. 4 (right) — Horizontal oscillator impulse oscillogram.

The horizontal oscillator cathode impulse is also applied to the other half of the same 6F8G used for vertical blanking, is amplified, and appears with the vertical blanking in the common plate circuit. In this manner the suppressor of the fourth video stage receives both horizontal and vertical blanking pulses. The width of the horizontal blanking pulse can be varied by changing the value of  $R_{81}$ . By changing the value of  $R_{33}$  in the vertical oscillator, the vertical blanking time can be varied.

Returning again to the horizontal oscillator cathode impulse, the tip of this signal is selected by clipping action in the other half of the first

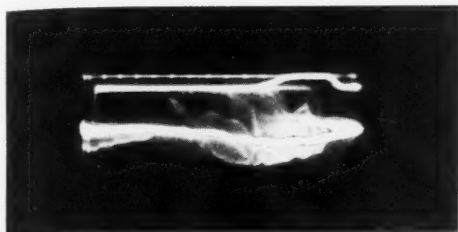
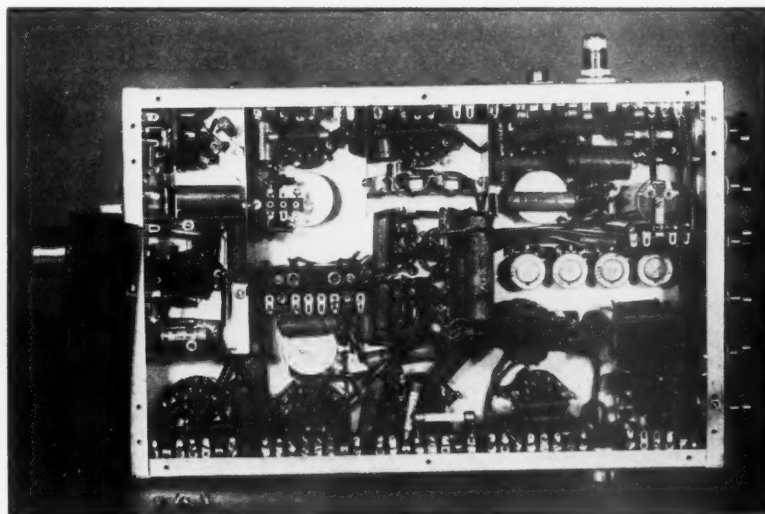


Fig. 5 — Content of one frame as seen on the monitor with SW3 in "Frame" position.

sync amplifier and appears in the common plate circuit with the vertical sync. To maintain the high-frequency components in the horizontal sync,  $L_2$  is added to this plate circuit. The shape of the horizontal sync pulse can be changed by varying  $R_{47}$ . Both horizontal and vertical sync pulses are applied to the second sync amplifier, and then to the screen of the 6L6.

It should be noted that when the unit is to be operated near the transmitter, the 6F8G glass tubes and their grid leads must be shielded to prevent r.f. pickup.

Bottom view of the camera-modulator unit with base cover removed and shield of first two video stages opened. The locations of the principal components are shown in the chassis plan of Fig. 6.



## The Monitor

The monitor is an important part of the equipment, since by showing the actual final picture it gives a check on every adjustment, including optical focus. A type 902 2-inch cathode-ray tube is used for this purpose. To avoid a contrast control for the monitor picture, it is desirable to apply to the 902 grid sufficient video voltage to give a good picture when the signal reaches the blanking level; that is, when the "pedestal" is filled. It may be desirable to vary  $R_{28}$  somewhat to accomplish this.

The usefulness of the 902 is increased by a switching arrangement which permits it to be used as an oscilloscope as well as a Kinescope, so that the video, blanking, and synchronizing signals can be observed. By switching the horizontal scanning voltage to the horizontal deflection plates, the modulator output to the vertical plates, and no signal to the grid, the content of one line appears on the monitor. Likewise, by applying the vertical scanning voltage to the horizontal plates, the modulator output to the vertical plates, and no signal to the grid, the content of one frame appears on the monitor. Since the blanking period and sync signal occur as the oscilloscope spot returns, the sync pulse appears across the top to an expanded scale, in the reverse direction. Fig. 5 shows this monitor oscillogram.

It is desirable to be able to monitor the signal leaving the antenna, as well as the modulator output. Hence another switch is provided for connecting to an external detector arranged to pick up and rectify the transmitted signal. For direct comparison of this signal with that leaving the modulator, either as picture or oscillogram, it is desirable to have both polarities available from the detector. This can be done readily by using a 6H6 double-diode for the detector.

## Power Supplies

The Iconoscope and monitor tubes operate at 600 volts from a common supply. In order to keep the Iconoscope's video output circuit near ground potential, the positive side of this supply is operated at approximately ground potential. Long time-constant filtering is used as an aid in obtaining freedom from line fluctuation difficulties.

The low-voltage supply is regulated, using as regulator a 6L6, triode-connected. Because of the large grid resistor used, there is a slight possibility of occasional blocking. Should this occur, pressing the button *P* briefly will restore the regulator operation. The modulator output and second sync amplifier receive unregulated voltage; the rest of the 300-volt requirements are obtained from the regulator output.

## Physical Layout

Fig. 6 shows the layout of parts on the modulator chassis. The Iconoscope and monitor are mounted in line so that the chassis can be moved around as desired and the picture observed on the monitor. The controls are all conveniently available to the operator watching the monitor.

The Iconoscope has the same bulb size as the 902, and therefore lends itself to the symmetrical layout. The Iconoscope shielding must be thorough on account of the high gain in the video amplifier. The shield should clear the bulb by at

least  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in order to reduce capacity to the output connection. It will be noted that a draw tube carrying the lens has been fitted to the fixed shield, so that optical focussing is accomplished by moving the sliding tube in and out.

It is desirable to use a large-aperture lens, but it is not necessary that it be of camera quality. A projection lens is entirely satisfactory. In this outfit, a 35-millimeter projection lens of *f*2.3 and 3-inch focal length has been used with good results.

In the photograph of the underside of the modulator chassis it will be noted that the first two video stages are enclosed in separate shielding to prevent any possible pickup. The chassis and power pack are connected by a single cable carrying all the power leads and covered with grounded copper braid. It is advisable to run several wires in parallel for each of the filament leads in order to minimize voltage loss. (This does not apply to the Iconoscope and monitor filaments.) The filaments should not be grounded at the power pack, but at the chassis. One side of each filament goes to ground at the socket. The bottom covers of the modulator chassis and power pack carry pin-jack interlocks which disconnect the a.c. supply when either bottom is removed.

The Iconoscope and monitor should be biased off when the outfit is turned on, so that there will be no stationary spot before the scanning starts. There have very recently appeared on the market inexpensive thermal relays and it is suggested that one of these connected to the 80 rectifier supply would delay the application of the high voltage until after the scanning had started.

In operation it will be found that there is a certain range of Iconoscope bias over which the signal output increases with decreasing bias without hurting the picture quality. Above and below this range, although the picture level may be kept constant by readjusting the gain control, the quality will suffer.

It will be found that there is little need for an iris on the lens. No provision is made on the present outfit for stopping down the lens; it has been used on scenes ranging from sunlight to interior illumination, with adjustment of gain the only necessary change. However, there is one advantage to be gained from stopping down the lens, and that is the improved depth of focus.

**EDITOR'S NOTE.** — Subsequent articles in this series will describe the receiver and transmitter which complete the new amateur television system, the former by Mr. Sherman and the latter by Mr.

L. C. Waller, W2BRO, another well-known *QST* contributor.

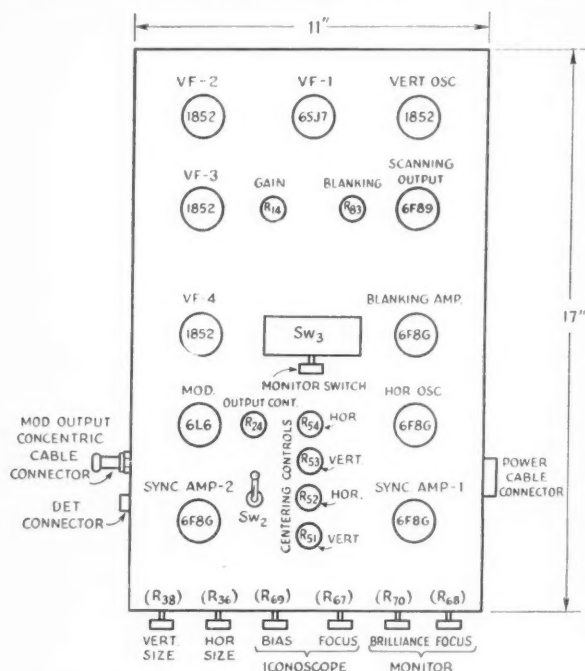


Fig. 6 — Chassis layout plan showing relative positions of the tubes and operating controls. The chassis depth is 3 inches.

# Flasher-Type Overmodulation Indicator

## A Simple and Inexpensive Visual Negative-Peak Monitor

**J**UST about the simplest visual overmodulation indicator circuit we have seen was sketched out for us by Irving Strauss, W1CVC, on a recent look-in at Headquarters. Of the negative-peak indicator variety, all it takes in the way of equipment is an ordinary neon bulb and a couple of small resistors. The circuit is shown in Fig. 1.

$R_2$  is an adjustable resistor of a value such that the total drop across its terminals is about 100 volts. The resistance required will depend upon the current flowing through  $R_2R_3$ .  $R_3$  may be the regular bleeder resistor on the plate supply; a separate unit is not essential. In any event, knowing the current through the circuit, the value of  $R_2$  may readily be calculated by Ohm's Law. A wire-wound slider-type resistor is convenient.

$R_1$  is placed in the circuit so that the plate current of the modulated stage flows through it, and its value is chosen so that the steady d.c. drop across it is about 30 volts. The value is not especially critical, but the voltage drop must be slightly greater than the difference between the ignition and extinction potentials of the neon bulb.

To adjust the circuit, the switch is thrown to the lower position, so that the bulb is connected across the left-hand section of  $R_2$ . The tap on  $R_2$  is then adjusted so that the bulb just ignites when the plate voltage is thrown on, with the amplifier drawing normal plate current. The more accurately this adjustment is made, the more accurate will be the indication of 100% modulation. No other adjustments need be made.

The operation of the device is as follows: With no modulation and the switch in the upper position, the 30 volts developed across  $R_1$  bucks the voltage between ground and  $R_2$ , and, since this bucking voltage is sufficient to keep the net voltage well below the ignition potential of the bulb, the neon is dark. When the stage is modulated the plate current through  $R_1$  varies with the modulation, between the limits of twice the carrier value and zero. When it hits zero on a negative peak the voltage drop across  $R_1$  also is zero, there is no bucking voltage, and the lamp flashes. On positive peaks, when the plate current is doubled the bucking voltage also is doubled, but is not sufficient to overcome the steady voltage from  $R_2$  and cause the lamp to flash.

If the tap on  $R_2$  is set exactly to the ignition potential of the lamp, the neon will flash at exactly 100% modulation in the negative direction. Increasing the voltage from  $R_2$  will cause the lamp to glow at lower modulation percentages; i.e., the ignition potential will be reached while a certain amount of current is still flowing in  $R_1$ .

The flasher therefore can be set for slightly under 100% modulation as additional insurance that there will be no overshooting.

The by-pass condenser across  $R_1$  should be for r.f. only, and should not be high enough in value

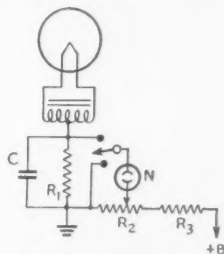


Fig. 1 — W1CVC visual-type overmodulation indicator. The values of  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  will depend upon the modulated amplifier and the plate voltage; they are discussed in the text.  $C$  is an r.f. by-pass condenser, of the order of 0.002 to 0.01  $\mu$ fd.

to have an appreciable effect at audio frequencies. If possible, the d.c. grid return of the amplifier should be made directly to the filament transformer center-tap (or cathode in the case of an indirectly-heated tube) to avoid having to make allowance for the steady voltage drop in  $R_1$  that would result from the flow of rectified grid current through it. Also, the introduction of some of the modulating voltage in the grid circuit might be undesirable. In grid-leak biased amplifiers this simply means returning the grid leak to cathode instead of ground. In amplifiers with fixed bias, the positive side of the bias supply should be connected to the cathode instead of to ground as in normal operation.

— G. G.

## Strays

In link coupling low-power stages of a transmitter, an economical link line is made of No. 14 rubber-covered flexible wire covered with  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch copper braid. This makes a concentric line with losses — about one-fifth those of twisted pair at 28 Mc. — W1FGO.

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Maps may be mounted on a good grade of wallboard with paper-hangers' paste. The paste should be strained to remove lumps. The sizing in the paste draws the paper tight as a drum-head.

— W4ATS

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W6EBH has a brother who runs the QST auto camp on U. S. Highway No. 99, near Lodi, Calif.



# QUOTE AND UNQUOTE



## CATHODE MODULATION

THE uncertainty surrounding the design of cathode-modulated amplifiers is dispersed in a highly satisfactory manner in an article entitled "Cathode Modulation," by E. E. Spitzer, A. G. Nekut, and L. C. Waller, in the January-February, 1940, edition of "Ham Tips."<sup>1</sup> The essential

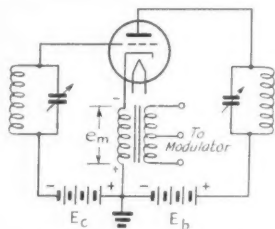


Fig. 1 — The basic cathode-modulation circuit.

information, based partly on theoretical and partly on experimental work, will be of considerable value to amateurs using or contemplating using the system.

It is probably well known that cathode modulation is a combination of grid-bias and plate modulation, the modulating voltage ( $e_m$  in Fig. 1) being developed across the modulation transformer winding inserted in the cathode return circuit of the modulated r.f. stage. The a.f. voltages at the plate and grid are in the proper phase to aid each other in producing a modulated signal, and the system takes on more of the characteristics of either plate or grid modulation as the proportion of each type is increased in relation to the other. At the extremes of the scale we have either pure plate modulation or pure grid-bias modulation, with the possibility of an infinite number of combinations between. On the assumption of 100% modulation, pure plate modulation has these characteristics: High plate efficiency in the modulated stage, high r.f. power output, and large audio power requirements (equal to 50% of the d.c. plate input to the modulated stage). Pure grid-bias modulation, on the other hand, is characterized by low plate efficiency, low power output, and quite low audio power requirements. With cathode modulation, intermediate values should be expected all along the line. There has been a dearth of information, however, on just how these quantities vary. This need is supplied by the curves of Fig. 2.

In Fig. 2 the d.c. power input to the modulated stage ( $W_{in}$ ), plate efficiency ( $N_p$ ), carrier output

<sup>1</sup> Published by R.C.A. Manufacturing Co., Inc., Camden, N. J.

power ( $W_o$ ), and audio power required ( $W_a$ ) are plotted against the percentage of plate modulation in terms of percentage of the Class-C plate-modulated 'phone ratings of the particular tube or tubes considered. Point A is pure plate modulation, points B and C pure grid modulation. The assumed limiting plate efficiencies, which represent normal operating conditions, are 77.5% for pure plate modulation and 33.3% for pure grid-bias modulation. In plotting the curve for audio power, it is assumed that the power required for pure grid-bias modulation is negligible, which is a reasonable assumption for the present purpose.

It will be observed that the plate efficiency, and hence the permissible plate input and the power output, vary with the percentage of plate modulation. The commonly-used figure of 10% for the proportion of audio power to d.c. input gives 20% plate modulation and a plate efficiency of about 44%, which is considerably lower than the efficiency figure of over 50% generally quoted. While innumerable sets of operating conditions can be chosen, the authors suggest that operating with a plate efficiency (55%) midway between grid-bias and plate modulation would represent a reasonable standard. To obtain this efficiency, approximately 40% plate modulation is required, which in turn calls for an audio power output from the modulator equal to 20% of the d.c. input to the stage. The power output is then ap-

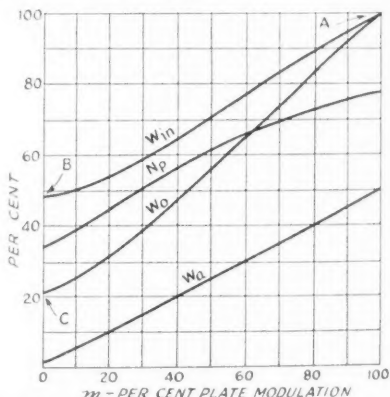


Fig. 2 — Cathode-modulation performance curves, in terms of percentage of plate modulation against per cent of Class-C telephony tube ratings.

$W_{in}$  — D.c. plate input watts in per cent of plate-modulation rating.

$W_o$  — Carrier output watts in per cent of plate-modulation rating (based on plate efficiency of 77.5%).

$W_a$  — Audio power in per cent of d.c. watts input.

$N_p$  — Plate efficiency in per cent.

proximately 48% of that obtainable from the same tube 100% plate-modulated. In round figures, then, with a given tube the carrier power output with cathode modulation is one-half its rated power output with pure plate modulation, and the audio power required is two-fifths of that needed for pure plate modulation.

Besides the necessity for knowing just how much audio power is required for a given set of conditions, it is also just as necessary to know the impedance presented by the r.f. stage to the modulating frequency as it is in ordinary plate modulation. This is stated by the authors to be approximately equal to the peak modulating voltage divided by the peak audio-frequency component of the plate current; or stated in another way:

$$Z_k = m \frac{E_b}{I_b}$$

where  $m$  is the percentage of plate modulation,  $E_b$  the d.c. plate voltage and  $I_b$  the d.c. plate current to the modulated stage. In other words, the modulating impedance of the cathode circuit is the familiar impedance figure used for plate modulation, but multiplied by the percentage of plate modulation in use. With the "standard" for cathode modulation suggested above, the modulating impedance of the cathode circuit is 40% of its value for pure plate modulation, assuming the same d.c. plate voltage and current. Triodes having a normal ratio of plate voltage to plate current will have a cathode modulating impedance in the neighborhood of 6000 ohms; this value is halved when two tubes are used in push-pull.

The curves of Fig. 2 will enable any interested amateur to figure out for himself the economies of the various systems of modulation, for any particular type of tube or for comparisons between different types, particularly in the case where a choice is to be made between small tubes plate-modulated and larger tubes cathode-modulated, for the same carrier output. The increased tube (and possibly power-supply) cost in the latter case must be balanced against increased cost of audio power in the former. The relative amount of 'phone and c.w. operation, and the possibility of operating on higher power on c.w. with the cathode-modulated tubes, also should be taken into consideration. No specific conclusions can be drawn, since the answers to some, at least, of these questions can be given only on the basis of individual preference. For the same carrier output, however, the following comparison may be of interest:

	Plate Mod.	Cathode Mod. ( $m=40\%$ )	Cathode Mod. ( $m=20\%$ )	Grid- Bias Mod.
Carrier output, watts	100	100	100	100
D.c. plate input, watts	129	178	228	300
Plate dissipation, watts	29	78	128	200
Audio power required, watts	65	36	23	—

For other carrier powers the figures are of course in proportion.

The preferable method of adjustment of the effective grid modulation percentage is by selection of a suitable tap on the secondary of the modulation transformer, so that optimum a.f. grid-voltage regulation can be secured.

— G. G.

#### NOTE ON SUPPRESSION OF IGNITION INTERFERENCE ON FREQUENCIES BETWEEN 40 AND 60 MC.

THE following significant information on this subject is taken from the paper "The Ultra-Short-Wave Interference Suppression of the Electrical Ignition System of Motor Vehicles," by W. Scholz, and G. Faust, *T. F. T.*, November, 1939, Vol. 28, No. 11, pages 409-414. The usually recommended scheme of screening the whole ignition system is deemed too expensive as a general solution, while the introduction of high-frequency chokes merely serves to displace the interference to lower frequencies. Furthermore, the use of by-pass condensers large enough to be effective for the ultra-high frequencies reduces the efficiency of the engine, since capacitances greater than 100  $\mu\text{fd.}$  are required. As for resistances, while they are effective for suppression of the ignition interference affecting reception on the standard broadcast band, the suppressing action decreases for frequencies above about 15 Mc. because the capacitive leakage reactance becomes lower than the ohmic resistance value. An effective solution was found in using the distributed type of resistance rather than concentrated resistance units. This distributed resistance is obtained by making the ignition connecting leads of spirally-wound resistance wire on an insulating core. This lead has a resistance of 5000 to 10,000 ohms, about 3000 ohms per foot of special cable. Leads of this type in combination with capacitances of only 10  $\mu\text{fd.}$  and a fixed series resistance of about 2000 ohms gives effective suppression not only on the ultra-high-frequency range 40-60 Mc., but also on the frequencies below 15 Mc. to which the maximum interference was displaced by the inductance of the special spiral-wound resistance lead.

When combined with special spark plugs in which the resistor unit was enclosed, the interference level at a distance of 7 meters was brought down to a field strength so small that it could not be measured, although the field strength with the untreated motor was of the order of 32 millivolts per meter. With ordinary spark plugs the interference field strength was of the order of 13 mv. per meter with conventional suppressor-type resistance units. The field strength of the ignition interference at this same distance was only 4.3 millivolts per meter with the special high-resistance lead and 2000-ohm resistor unit in series in combination with an ordinary type of spark plug.

— J. J. L.

# A 56-Megacycle Mobile Station

**Storage-Battery Powered Equipment for Aircraft or Car Use**

**BY ARTHUR H. LYNCH,\* W2DKJ**

ONE of the most successful 56-Mc. portable rigs we ever used was built in a metal box about half the size of a cigar box, and it had only a single 45 oscillator modulated by a 2A5. That little job gave an excellent account of itself in our car as well as on numerous airplane flights with George Wies, W2BKX, and while using it in the tower at 40 Wall Street, New York City, during one of the A.R.R.L. Field Day Contests we ran up the highest score ever made on the ultra-highs.

But along came the new regulations and it became necessary to cast aside our modulated oscillator, so we decided to go whole-hog into the thing with a good crystal-controlled unit. Then, too, we had never been proud of the very hay-wire contrivance we had been fastening to a piece of Masonite with angle brackets and wood screws, which was tossed on top of the baggage compartment of George Wies's four-place "Waco" when we wanted to do a bit of flying.

Back in 1935 George Shuart, W2AMN, designed and built for us a somewhat different type of super-regenerative receiver. That receiver has been given such a severe beating, ever since the day we got it, and has delivered so much satisfaction that we decided it would be hard to beat, so it will be described a bit later. In passing, however, it may be well to allay some of the fears which some of the brothers seem to have about acorn tubes. As the circuit indicates, a 955 is used and the very same tube which came with the receiver is still on active duty, though it is nearly six years old.

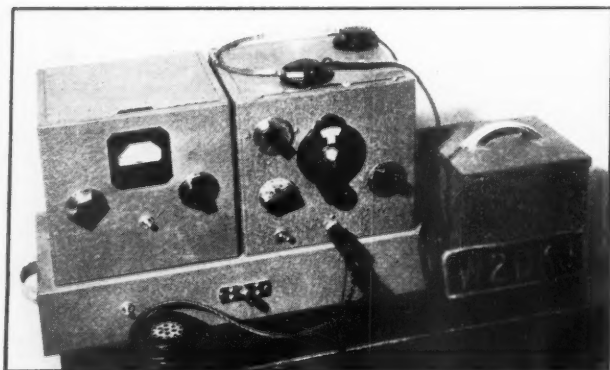
Furthermore, this particular receiver has been bumped around for many thousands of miles in

our own car; it was used aboard yachts during the races on Long Island Sound, which were reported by the Garden City Radio Club; it was used at the Headquarters Experimental Station and bounced around hundreds of miles in police cars by the N. Y. City Police Department; and it has been our companion on airplane trips which have carried it many thousands of miles, under all kinds of weather conditions. It has been duplicated by a great many 56-Mc. operators, and in every case has produced enthusiasm by its performance.

## **Emergency Use**

A study of the part which amateur radio has played in past disasters leads to the conclusion that there is a real need for a good, portable complete ultra-high station, which may be operated either from 110-volt power lines or from a six-volt storage battery. From our own experience on the roof of the Hotel New Yorker (over 400 feet high) and from our tower location at 40 Wall Street (over 900 feet high), we are convinced that, entirely aside from the communication which is so important in getting traffic from the stricken area to the outside world, there has always been a crying need for better communication between some high spot within the area and those portions which are actually involved. Better control of the actual relief, at the scene, can be organized if a suitable group of ultra-high portable and portable-mobile stations is available.

As a matter of fact, the unit shown here was originally built for battery operation exclusively. It served its purpose very well, in conjunction with several special events arranged by W2USA at the N. Y. World's Fair, as well as on a few air-



Transmitter and receiver are built in identical small cabinets, both mounted on a steel chassis containing the vibrator power-supply unit. The small metal box at the right houses the transformer and rectifier for a.c. operation.

\* 17 Damson St., Garden City, L. I.; Managing Director, W2USA Radio Club.

The Vibrapack and plate-supply filter are mounted underneath the chassis base, along with the antenna change-over and "B" change-over switch.

plane flights. However, on one occasion the batteries were missing, and then and there it was decided that provision for light-socket operation would be a distinct advantage. The filter used with the Mallory Vibrapak would be sufficient for a.c. operation, and all we required was a suitable transformer, socket, rectifier tube and a metal container.

The method of changing from line to battery operation is clearly indicated in the accompanying pictures and diagram.

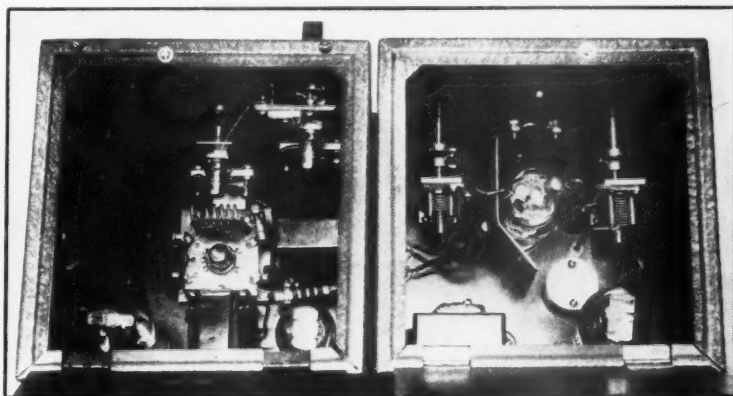
### Constructional Arrangement

Our old receiver had been built in a National type C-SRR steel cabinet, which led us to the

of the units individually and then join them together. Parker-Kalon screws simplified that job for us. The pictures show that connections between the units are made by running heavy wires through rubber grommets. "Hot" connections are passed through the sub-panels, by using Victron through-point bushings. The same procedure has been followed in getting connections from the units mounted under the chassis to suitable points in the transmitter and receiver.

If the receiver or transmitter are to be used for other purposes, it is suggested that all the

Inside the cabinets; transmitter at right, receiver at left. The transmitter uses an RK-34 as an oscillator-doubler, using a 28-Mc. crystal. The circuits are straightforward.



conclusion that it would be well to attempt to get the transmitter into a similar cabinet. Then they would fit together nicely, side by side, on a heavy-gauge chassis which could be used to house the vibrator power supply and the filter circuit.

Since we anticipated keeping the unit together all the time, there was no need to provide for removing either the transmitter or the receiver from the chassis, so the bottom plates were taken off and the same holes were used to hold the cabinets to the chassis, after all the wiring had been completed. It seemed simpler to wire each

wiring for the power supply and switching be made under the chassis, and that an additional plug be attached to each of the power cables coming from the transmitter and receiver. Two additional sockets should be set in the rear of the chassis to take these plugs. Any convenient method of holding the two units to the chassis may be employed, and in such an event it is suggested that the bottoms be left on the cabinets.

In some of our more hay-wire set-ups, switching from transmitting to receiving was accomplished by means of a small d.p.d.t. knife switch, but in the present arrangement we have installed a Federal anti-capacity key,  $S_3$ . In addition to keeping the high voltage off our hands — and we did get a few nasty wallops — the present method seems to be warranted as a means of cutting losses to a minimum. It must be remembered that there is not much power to throw away.

The toggle switch at the left on the chassis ( $S_2$ ) is used to cut off all power when the rig is operated from a storage battery. With the handle

Constant use has established the practicability of the 56-Mc. outfit described in this article. Standard circuits and constructional methods contribute to reliability, but without increasing bulk or weight unduly. Alternative a.c. power supply is provided.

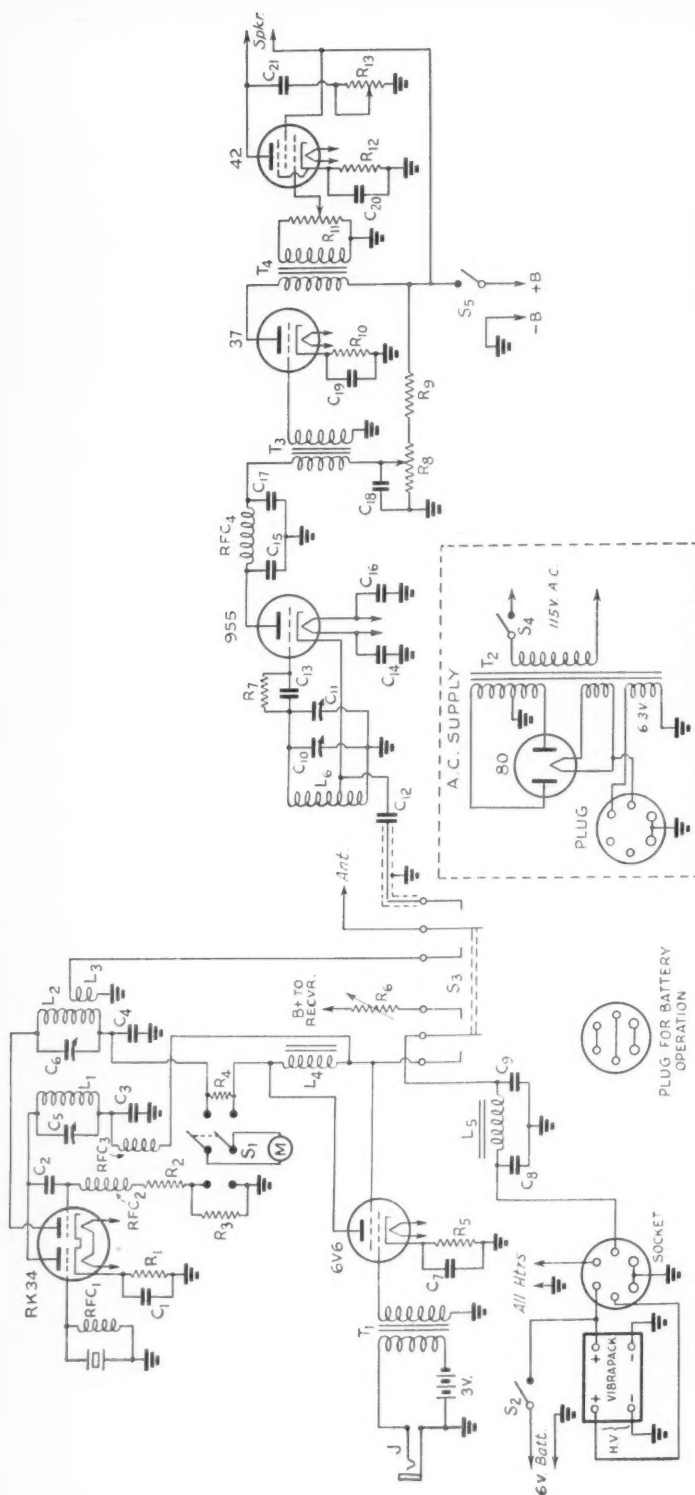


Fig. 1 — Complete circuit diagram of the 56-Mc. mobile station.

- C<sub>1</sub> — 0.004- $\mu$ fd. mica, 500-volt.  
 C<sub>2</sub> — 100- $\mu$ fd. mica, 500-volt.  
 C<sub>3</sub> — 0.001- $\mu$ fd. mica, 500-volt.  
 C<sub>4</sub> — 0.002- $\mu$ fd. mica, 500-volt.  
 C<sub>5</sub> — 75- $\mu$ fd. variable (National UM-75).  
 C<sub>6</sub> — 35- $\mu$ fd. variable (National UM-35).  
 C<sub>7</sub> — 10- $\mu$ fd. electrolytic, 25-volt.  
 C<sub>8</sub>, C<sub>9</sub> — 8- $\mu$ fd. electrolytic, 450-volt.  
 C<sub>10</sub> — 30- $\mu$ fd. mica trimmer.  
 C<sub>11</sub>, C<sub>12</sub> — 15- $\mu$ fd. variable (National ST-15).  
 C<sub>13</sub>, C<sub>14</sub>, C<sub>15</sub>, C<sub>16</sub> — 100- $\mu$ fd. mica.  
 C<sub>17</sub> — 0.001- $\mu$ fd. mica.  
 C<sub>18</sub> — 0.25- $\mu$ fd. paper.  
 C<sub>19</sub> — 1- $\mu$ fd. paper.  
 C<sub>20</sub> — 10- $\mu$ fd. electrolytic, 25-volt.  
 C<sub>21</sub> — 0.01  $\mu$ fd.  
 R<sub>1</sub> — 400 ohms, 10-watt.  
 R<sub>2</sub> — 25,000 ohms, 1-watt.  
 R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub> — 20 ohms,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt.  
 R<sub>5</sub> — 500 ohms, 1-watt.  
 R<sub>6</sub> — 5000-ohm adjustable, 25-watt.  
 R<sub>7</sub> — 0.5 megohm, 1-watt.  
 R<sub>8</sub> — 50,000-ohm potentiometer.  
 R<sub>9</sub> — 75,000 ohms, 1-watt.  
 R<sub>10</sub> — 2000 ohms, 1-watt.  
 R<sub>11</sub> — 50,000-ohm potentiometer.  
 R<sub>12</sub> — 500 ohms, 1-watt.  
 R<sub>13</sub> — 50,000-ohm potentiometer.  
 L<sub>1</sub> — 6 turns No. 12, diameter 1 inch, turns spaced diameter of wire.  
 L<sub>2</sub> — 4 turns same as L<sub>1</sub>.  
 L<sub>3</sub> — 2 turns same as L<sub>1</sub>.  
 L<sub>4</sub> — 20 henrys, 65-ma. (Kenyon KC-200).  
 L<sub>5</sub> — 8 henrys, 165-ma. (Kenyon KC-90).  
 L<sub>6</sub> — 7 turns No. 12, diameter  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, length 1  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches.  
 RFC<sub>1</sub>, RFC<sub>2</sub>, RFC<sub>3</sub>, RFC<sub>4</sub> — 2.5-mh. r.f. choke.  
 T<sub>1</sub> — Single-button microphone-to-grid transformer (Kenyon KSMG).  
 T<sub>2</sub> — 350 volts each side c.t.; 75-ma.; 5-volt and 6.3-volt filament windings (Kenyon T-205).  
 T<sub>3</sub>, T<sub>4</sub> — Interstage audio transformer, 3:1 ratio.  
 S<sub>1</sub> — D.p.d.t. toggle.  
 S<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>3</sub> — S.p.s.t. toggle.  
 S<sub>4</sub> — D.p.d.t. anti-capacity switch (Federal).  
 M — 0–50 d.c. milliammeter.  
 J — Open-circuit jack.  
 Vibrapack — Mallory Type VF-552.

S3 — D.p.d.t. anti-capacity switch (Federal).  
M — 0-50 d.c. milliammeter.  
J — Open-circuit jack.  
Vibrapack — Mallory Type VP-552.

90).  
L<sub>6</sub> — 7 turns No. 12, diameter ½ inch, length 1½ inches.  
RFC<sub>1</sub>, RFC<sub>2</sub>, RFC<sub>3</sub>, RFC<sub>4</sub> — 2.5-mh. r.f. choke.

R<sub>1</sub> — 0.5 megohm, 1-watt.  
R<sub>2</sub> — 50,000-ohm potentiometer.  
R<sub>3</sub> — 75,000 ohms, 1-watt.  
R<sub>4</sub> — 2000 ohms, 1-watt.

C<sub>10</sub> — 30-μfd. mica trimmer.  
C<sub>11</sub>, C<sub>12</sub> — 15-μfd. variable ST-15).  
C<sub>13</sub>, C<sub>14</sub>, C<sub>15</sub> — 100-μfd. mica.

of the anti-capacity key in the center position, as shown in the front view picture, plate voltage is off both units. Throwing it to the left puts the voltage on the transmitter and to the right the voltage is put on the receiver plates. Filaments are kept burning during the entire time of operation.

The toggle switch mounted between the two tuning controls of the transmitter is a d.p.d.t. unit (S<sub>1</sub>) and is used to connect the milliammeter into the plate circuit of the oscillator or amplifier portions of the RK-34 when thrown to the left or right, respectively.

As the receiver was not intended originally for its present occupation, a toggle switch was provided for cutting off the plate voltage. It is shown in the lower left-hand corner, next to the headphone jack. The headphone plug, in the front view of the set, casts a shadow over the microphone plug which is inserted in the jack in the front of the power supply chassis; this jack may be seen to better advantage in the bottom view. The second stage audio output jack in our receiver is on the right-hand side of the receiver cabinet; it would be better to mount it on the front panel under the audio gain control. Another improvement, especially where the operation is to be in crowded quarters, would be to include an output transformer or other form of output circuit in the second audio stage. In building a similar receiver the Garden City Radio Club Technical Committee included a tone control circuit, which does cut down much of the hiss, even though a fixed filter for the same purpose is included in the original circuit. The control knob and variable resistor for the tone control circuit in that case were installed in the upper right-hand corner, in line with the antenna tuning control.

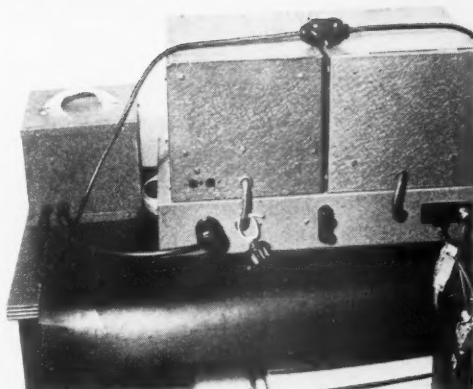
We are not very proud of the wiring in the power supply chassis; it was literally tossed in, in an attempt to get the rig on the air for some job or other. We have never gotten around to squaring it up since the outfit works very well the way it is.

After throwing the transmitter out of adjustment a couple of times by inadvertently brushing against one of the tuning knobs, we added a pair of National type ODL dial locks to the knobs. They have proved to be very well worth while.

The entire assembly for portable use measures 19 inches in width, 10 inches in depth and 10½ inches in height. The photographs show that there is no crowding of components.

### Performance

After many trials, both in cars and airplanes, we are convinced that best all-round results so far as mobile operation is concerned are obtained by the use of a quarter-wave vertical antenna. For most of that work we have been very well satisfied



A rear view, showing the method of making power connections between units.

with the performance and the ease of installation which is provided by any good telescoping auto antenna designed for broadcast reception. Most of our work was actually done with a Premax Auto Antenna. One of them was attached to a plane which was piloted by George Wies for the *N. Y. Daily News*, and it remained in place for many thousands of miles.

### Results

From a point over Roosevelt Field, which is about a mile from Garden City, L. I., we have worked fellows as far north as Hartford and as far south as Philadelphia. No doubt greater distances could have been covered if more stations had been on the air at the time the flights were made.

On a more recent flight from Roosevelt Field to Hartford with Bob Wormald, W2RZ, we killed the motor when over New York at a height of 7500 feet, and took a glide all the way out to Farmingdale, about forty miles. Up there in the silence we heard stations from Boston to Baltimore, but were not able to raise them — most of them were busy, and our frequency was pretty well down toward the end of the band. Some time we are going to put on a night flight and arrange for stations to be on the lookout for us, just to see what kind of distance we can cover.

At our home station, in Garden City, which is a notoriously poor location for any kind of radio work because of interference from two very active flying fields and three high-tension power lines, as well as an electric railroad at the corner and plenty of auto traffic on three streets which surround the house, we have hooked this little rig to one of W2AMJ's extended double Zepp<sup>1</sup> antennas and worked up to forty miles with reasonable regularity.

<sup>1</sup> Lynch, "More Thoughts on Effective Antennas," *QST*, November, 1939.

# 1939 Sweepstakes Contest Results

**All Records Broken in Tenth A.R.R.L. "SS"**

**BY E. L. BATTEY,\* WIUE**

**A** DECADE of Sweepstakes Contests was completed in November, 1939, as the curtain fell on the Tenth A.R.R.L. "SS." And a gala tenth anniversary it was! Overshadowing its nine predecessors the '39 contest was the greatest national competition of similar nature ever held. From the standpoint of the number of individuals participating throughout the League's Field Organization, the Tenth Sweepstakes has been equalled as an operating activity only by the '39 Field Day.

Competition was extremely keen with 1704 operators submitting reports on their participation! It should be noted that only 64 of the 71 Sections were active, due to the absence of the VE's. Had the Canadians been active, it is estimated that the total of reporting operators would have been approximately 1850, surpassing even the Field Day! We pass along the expressions of hundreds of participants when we say to the VE's, "You were missed"!

Since the 1939 contest marked a milestone in Sweepstakes, it is interesting to look back to the first SS in 1930. That first contest had a total participation of 117 operators. How SS interest has increased through the years! In 1939, there were 133 logs from Illinois alone, 93 from Eastern Pennsylvania, and similarly intense competition in the other Sections. The SS must have that certain "something" to warrant the growth it has enjoyed! If you haven't experienced that "something," see your nearest SS-er for details!!

## Meet the Winners

The Sweepstakes was actually 64 contests rolled into one. Competition was between the contestants within each individual Section, and the operators in each of the active Sections really made it interesting for their competitors; 1436 individuals submitted c.w. logs, 310 sent 'phone logs, with 42 taking part in both classifications. Snappy tie holders with diamond-shaped charm

\* Assistant Communications Mgr.

attached (see page 10, Nov. '39 QST) were offered to the c.w. winner and the 'phone winner in each Section; 63 c.w. awards, 60 'phone awards are being made. The winners are listed in a special table showing their transmitter line-ups, type oscillators, receivers, and bands used. There you have an abbreviated station description of each winner. Give the champs a big hand, gang. Watch for those nifty tie holders at hamfests and conventions, and congratulate the wearers in person. Theirs is a hard won victory!

## All Sections Worked

It was a big year for working all sections, eight operators succeeding in snagging the available 64. The usual rare ones, such as KA, K7, etc., were successfully ferreted out by W2HXQ and



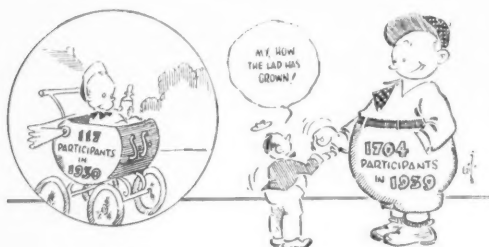
W9RBI on 'phone, and W1TS (all first week-end), W2UK, W6GRL (W4DHz, op.), W6HZT, W6NIK and W8DOD on c.w. If you failed to recognize the call, W2HXQ is Kay Kibling, YF of W2EOA. So, congratulations, boys and gal!

Eleven operators missed but one section, and also deserve a place of honor. We list them, indicating the "one that got away." On 'phone — W6DTB (Vermont). On c.w. — W2HHF (K7), W2IOP (K6), W3AGV (KA), W3DUK (K7), W7CMB (KA), W9CWW (KA), W9GKS (KA), W9UM (KA), W9VES (KA) and W9VKF (KA).

The following each worked 62 sections. On c.w. — W1BFT, W1EZ, W1FTJ, W2GVZ, W3BES, W3EDP, W3FRY, W6AXC, W6EPZ, W6PCE, W6QAP, W6QQL, W7UQ (W9AHR, op.), W8BWC, W8IQB, W8LCN, W8OFN, W8OQF, W9GY, W9QCJ, W9YCR and W9ZAR. On 'phone — W3DQ, W5BB, W6ITH, W6OCH and W9YQN.

## Club Participation

The clubs really went to town in the '39 SS. Scores were submitted by 60 club groups in competition for the gavel award put up for the





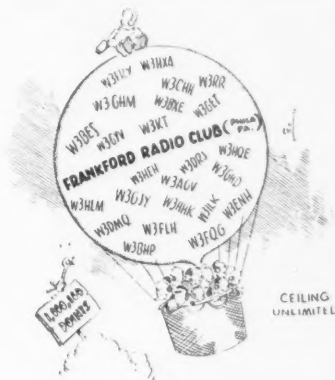
A CLEAN SWEEP  
W4RTZ W0NIK W2C4K W6GR4 (W4H749) W9RBI W2HAQ W8DOD AND W7YS WORKED ALL SECTIONS

club having the highest aggregate score. Steadily pursuing its object of "a gavel for every member," the Frankford Radio Club of Philadelphia made its fourth consecutive win with 1,000,164 points! We take pleasure in presenting the gavel to this group of master contest sharks. Well earned, Frankford! Veteran W3BES led F.R.C. Again in second place is the Milwaukee Radio Amateurs' Club, Inc., Frankford's greatest threat. M.R.A.C.'s crew ran up 572,015 points, led by W9EYH (c.w.) and W9TXF ('phone). This gang is after F.R.C.'s scalp! A dark horse, the Greater Cincinnati Amateur Radio Ass'n, jumped into third place with 421,478, headed by W9FS (c.w.) and W8BFB ('phone). Still plugging for first place, the York Radio Club of Elmhurst, Ill., considerably bettered its previous scores and hit 405,366. W9YFV (c.w.) and W9CIU ('phone) were winners in Y.R.C. Third high in '38, the Delaware Amateur Radio Club (Wilmington) slipped into fifth place, 336,769, with honors going to W3DUK (c.w.) and W3DQ ('phone).

Certificate awards are being made to the leaders (c.w. and 'phone) in each club having three or more reporting participants. The remaining 55 clubs eligible for these individual awards are listed in order of aggregate scores, together with the calls of the winners. Except where otherwise indicated the winners used c.w.: New Haven Amateur Radio Ass'n (Conn.), 235,984, W1KQY (c.w.), W1GDC ('phone); Columbia University Radio Club, 228,993, W2IOP; Birmingham Amateur Radio Club (Ala.), 224,213, W4EV; Merrimack Valley Amateur Radio Ass'n (Concord, N. H.), 181,353, W1BFT (c.w.), W1ATE ('phone); Trenton Radio Society (N. J.), 179,936, W3EDP (c.w.), W3AIR ('phone); Queens Radio Amateurs (N. Y.), 173,147, W2CWE (c.w.), W2KCH ('phone); Beacon Radio Amateurs (Phila.), 170,981, W3ATR; North Newark Amateur Radio Club (N. J.), 170,651, W2LXI; Northern Nassau Wireless Ass'n (N. Y.), 163,312, W2AYJ; Chester Radio Club (Pa.), 146,633, W3DGM (c.w.), W3DRQ ('phone); Wisconsin Valley Radio Ass'n, Inc., 144,985, W9RQM (c.w.), W9ZTO ('phone); Richmond Amateur Radio Club (Va.), 143,452, W3FBL (c.w.), W3GWQ ('phone); Wichita Amateur Radio Club (Kans.), 137,611, W9AWP; Elmira Amateur Radio Ass'n (N. Y.), 132,847,

W8DZC; Rochester Amateur Radio Ass'n (N. Y.), 132,075, W8DOD (c.w.), W8ATH ('phone); Austin Radio Club (Chgo.), 129,014, W9ZMG; Southern Connecticut Radio Ass'n, 120,202, W1DOV (c.w.), W1KNY ('phone); Mountaineer Amateur Radio Ass'n, 120,061, W8OXO (c.w.), W8JM ('phone); Hi-Q Radio Club (Lynn, Mass.), 97,781, W1BSG (c.w.), W1ERH ('phone); Twin City Bug Twiddlers (Mpls.), 95,126, W9NYH; Red River Radio Club (Alexandria, La.), 94,800, W5WG (c.w.), W5HBY ('phone); Philadelphia Wireless Ass'n, 93,420, W3HLZ; Seattle Amateur Radio Club (Wash.), 91,523, W7RT (c.w.), W7EKA ('phone); Westlake Amateur Radio Ass'n (Ohio), 86,655, W8HGW; Providence Radio Ass'n, Inc. (R. I.), 83,174, W1KOG; Southern Montana Amateur Radio Ass'n, 81,076, W7JC (c.w.), W7CT ('phone).

South Jersey Radio Ass'n, 76,871, W3HEH (c.w.), W3HDJ ('phone); Utah Amateur Radio Club, 69,900, W6FRN; Chattanooga Amateur Radio Club (Tenn.), 62,100, W4CDC; Dayton Amateur Radio Ass'n (Ohio), 60,595, W8GER (c.w.), W8CDR ('phone); Yakima Amateur Radio Club (Wash.), 59,814, W7AYO (c.w.), W7ALH ('phone); Ozark Empire Radio Club (Springfield, Mo.), 52,599, W9GBJ; Chair City Radio Ass'n (Gardner, Mass.), 51,183, W1BIV (c.w.), W1AUN ('phone); San Mateo Jr. College Radio Club (Calif.), 51,095, W6PBV; York Road Radio Club (Pa.), 49,703, W3DPU; Enid Amateur Radio Club (Okla.), 48,611, W5GFT (c.w.), W5GHN ('phone); Waltham Amateur Radio Ass'n (Mass.), 48,071, W1JOX; Santa Monica Mike & Key Club (Calif.), 48,038, W6LJD (c.w.), W6AQJ ('phone); Starved Rock Radio Club (Ill.), 46,968, W9NGG (c.w.), W9NOO ('phone); Hartford County Amateur Radio Ass'n (Conn.), 44,630, W1CSC (c.w.), W1EAO ('phone); Tu-Boro Radio Club (N. Y.), 39,663, W2KYV; Intercity Amateur Radio Club (Irrington, N. J.), 38,708, W2MAX; Cahokia Amateur Radio Club (Ill.), 37,682, W9EBX (c.w.), W9OAW ('phone); Black Hills Amateur Radio



Club (So. Dak.), 34,604, W9YOB (c.w.), W9ADJ ('phone); Bloomfield Radio Club (N. J.), 34,520, W2HZY (c.w.), W2IMT ('phone); North East Amateur Radio Club (Cleveland, O.), 30,292, W8ORM (c.w.), W8PJL ('phone); Georgia Tech Radio Club, 25,068, W4DYH (W4ERD op.); Bridgeport Amateur Radio Ass'n (Conn.), 23,777, W1GVK (c.w.), W1ACV ('phone); Sunrise Radio



ORCHIDS TO THE YFS AND YLS WHOSE COOPERATION AND TOLERANCE MADE THE HIGH SCORES POSSIBLE

Club (N. Y.), 20,404, W2EVZ; Iowa-Illinois Amateur Radio Club (Burlington, Ia.), 19,093, W9QVA; Montgomery Amateur Radio Club (Ala.), 18,246, W4GBV (c.w.), W4ECF ('phone); Marin Radio Amateurs (Calif.), 16,985, W6MUF (c.w.), W6GPB ('phone); Pierre Amateur Radio Club (So. Dak.), 15,957, W9SEB; Hamfesters Radio Club (Chgo.), 15,385, W9RBR; Eastern Massachusetts Amateur Radio Ass'n, 11,812, W1WV (c.w. and 'phone).

### High C.W. Participants

Scores reached adding machine proportions in the Tenth SS. Twenty-seven operators topped 70,000 points. For the first time under the present rules (40 hours, 1.25 multiplier) an operator went over the one-hundred thousand mark! Credit for this outstanding operating feat goes to Larry LeKashman, W2IOP, who worked 646 stations in 63 sections, and rang the bell at 101,115. We salute you, Larry! Swell stuff!! So near the six-figure mark that it hurts, Bert Brown, W9FS, wound up with 99,583 points, 653 stations, 61 sections. Now if one of those sections hadn't eluded him. . . . !! Nice work, Bert.

Near-ties are not new in SS contests, but actual ties are rare, especially among the high scorers. But nothing was ordinary about the '39 fray and W3BES and W8OFN tied for fourth high position with identical results — 626 stations, 62 sections, 96,798 points. Shall we flip a coin for you boys?

W3DUK's tally showed 95,445 points (609 stations, 63 sections), and W2GSA's 92,720 (608 stations, 61 sections). Respectable records on any man's slide rule. FB! Other national highs are W9EYH 86,250, W3DGM 84,638, W9VES 83,554, W1TS 83,120, W8DOD 82,240, W3EDP 81,375, W1BFT 81,298, W9RQM 79,986, W6GRL 79,552, W9ZAR 78,818, W9VFZ 78,700, W9VDY 78,075, W8OKC 77,216, W8JIN 76,425, W8NLQ 76,125, W9RSO 76,097, W7CMB

76,073, W1EZ 74,865, W9ASO 70,476, W9YCR 70,293, W8HHF 70,009.

The highest scorer in each district: W1TS 83,120, W2IOP 101,115, W3BES 96,798, W4CYC 61,729, W5KC 67,350, W6GRL 79,552, W7CMB 76,073, W8OFN 96,798, W9FS 99,583.

Leader in number of contacts was W9FS, who worked 653 stations, a new record for Sweepstakes. Also breaking the previous high and going over the 600 mark are W2IOP 646, W6GRL 635, W3BES and W8OFN 626, W3DUK 609 and W2GSA 608. Somewhat lower in contacts but not exactly lagging are: W9EYH 576, W2JAE 565, W3DGM 555, W9YFV 535, W9VES 531, W9VFZ 527, W1BFT and W8OKC 526, W3EDP, W8NLQ, W9RMQ and W9VDY 525, W1TS 520, W8DOD 519, W8JIN 512, W9ZAR 510, W2UX and W4EV 502.

### Leading 'Phones

Maintaining his position as No. 1 voice man in the SS, Reg Tibbetts, W6ITH, set a new high with 55,676 points — 449 stations in 62 sections. Fast talking, Reg! Not too far behind was Larry Barton, W6OCH, 45,694, the result of 370 contacts in 62 sections. Larry continues as W6ITH's toughest competitor. A close third is W9RBI with 44,480, followed by other highs as follows: W6QEU 36,383, W9USH 32,627, W3DQ 31,124, W5BB 31,062, W9YQN 31,000, W6DTB 29,610, W9ZTO 27,592, W2JUJ 25,300, W2HXQ 24,448, W9NDA 23,790, W6AM 23,659, W7HEY 22,880, W9QJB 22,287, W9UVA 21,863, W9DKU 21,775, W9ZVX 21,708, W1ATE 21,417, W9PNX 21,340.

The highest 'phone scorer in each district: W1ATE 21,417, W2JUJ 25,300, W3DQ 31,124, W4DRZ 18,821, W5BB 31,062, W6ITH 55,676, W7HEY 22,880, W8ATH 19,494, W9RBI 44,480.

Working the most stations on 'phone were W6ITH 449, W6OCH 370, W6QEU 301, W9RBI 280, W9USH 279, W3DQ and W5BB 252, W9YQN 250, W9ZTO 242, W6DTB 235, W2JUJ 232, W9DKU 223, W7HEY 211, W9ZVX 204 and W6AM 201.

### General Notes

There were two definite classes of SS participants: (1) those using variable frequency oscillators, and (2) those using crystal control. The technique used by the first group



THE ECO BOYS FLOCKED 'ROUND

# WINNERS, TENTH A.R.R.L. SWEEPSTAKES CONTEST

## RADIOTELEGRAPH

476, W9YCR  
district: W1TS  
798, W4CYC  
552, W7CMB  
83.

s W9FS, who  
l for Sweep-  
gh and going  
W6GRL 635,  
UK 609 and  
tacts but not  
W2JAE 565,  
W9VES 531,  
26, W3EDP,  
5, W1TS 520,  
510, W2UX

voice man in  
a new high  
62 sections.  
d was Larry  
of 370 con-  
as W6ITH's  
W9RBI with  
as follows:  
BDQ 31,124,  
DTB 29,610,  
IXQ 24,448,  
HEY 22,880,  
DKU 21,775,  
W9PNX

ch district:  
DQ 31,124,  
TH 55,676,  
4, W9RBI

phone were  
01, W9RBI  
W5BB 252,  
DTB 235,  
HEY 211,

participants: (1)  
and (2) those  
the first group

Type Oac.  
(E.C.O.  
or C.C.)

Section	Winner	Call	Transmitter Line-Up	Type Oac. (E.C.O. or C.C.)	Receiver	Bands Used
E. Penna.	Jerry Mathis	W3BES	6J7-6V6-807-809's	Both	NC101X	3.5, 7, 14
Md.-Del.-D. C.	Clyde L. Bunch, Jr.	W3DUK	802-807-807-HK54	e.c.o.	NC101X	3.5, 7, 14
S. N. J.	Hy Siegel	W3EDP	6SJ7-6V6-6A6-RK39-807's- HK254's	e.c.o.	HRO	3.5, 7, 14
W. New York	Elmer Grabb	W8DOD	802-RK25-RK20	e.c.o.	NC100X	3.5, 7, 14
W. Penna.	D. J. Rairigh	W9YXD/8	6F6-6L6-814	e.c.o.	SX16	14, 7, 3.5
Illinois	Phillip Simmons	W9VES	2A5-42-6L6G-T40	e.c.o.	—	3.5, 7, 14
Indiana	M. W. Macy	W9UM	X-EC Unit-802-RK25-RK20's- 150T's	Both	Comet Pro	3.5, 7, 14
Kentucky	Bert Brown	W9FS	6F6/6V6-807/813	Both	RME69/DB20	3.5, 7, 14
Michigan	F. D. Bornman	W8QDU	6F6-6L6-RK20's-250TL's	e.c.o.	Super Pro	3.5, 7
Ohio	H. E. Stricker	W8OFN	6SK7-6L6-6L6-35T	e.c.o.	HQ120X	3.5, 7, 14
Wisconsin	Walter Wallace	W9EYH	6F6-6L6-6L6's	e.c.o.	Homemade: 6-tube regen. super	3.5, 7, 14
No. Dakota	Carlyle Norman	W9ZOU	6L6G-6L6G-6L6G-100TH	e.c.	Sky Champion	3.5, 7, 14
So. Dakota	Carl G. Strauss	W9FOQ	'47-'10-T40	e.c.	McMurdo Silver 5B	3.5, 7, 14
No. Minn.	C. W. Davies	W9YCR	6SK7-6SJ7-807-808	e.c.o.	RME9D	7, 14
So. Minn.	L. A. Morrow	W9VKF	6K7/6L6-6L6G-6L6G-814	Both	HQ120	3.5, 7, 14, 28
Arkansas	Lester Woosley	W5ELJ	'47-'46's	e.c.	SX24	7
Louisiana	Vincent L. Rosso	W5KC	59-802-807-100TH	e.c.	NC101X-DB20	3.5, 7, 14, 28
Mississippi	Fred L. Ford	W5AVF	6L6-6L6G's	e.c.	NC81X & pre.	7, 14
Tennessee	Paul C. McCampbell	W4CDC	—	Both	—	3.5, 7, 14
E. New York	Elbert L. Taylor	W2EWD	'47-'46-TZ20-809's	e.c.	Sky Chief	3.5, 7, 14
N. Y. C. & L. I.	Larry Le Kashman	W2IOP	Meissner Sig. Shifter-814	e.c.o.	NC101X	3.5, 7, 14
N. N. J.	Bob Morris	W2GSA	Meissner Signal Shifter-803	e.c.o.	RME69	3.5, 7, 14
Iowa	C. E. Gross	W9GKS	E.c.o.-T40; e.c.o.-'46-T40	e.c.o.	HRO	7, 14
Kansas	Charles A. Pine	W9CWW	802-807-814	Both	NC101X	3.5, 7, 14
Missouri	Oscar Short	W9RSO	59-6L6-RK39-RK37's	e.c.o.	T.R.F., 3 tubes	3.5, 7, 14
Nebraska	Kenneth F. Peterson	W9ZAR	24A's-T20-809-T55	e.c.o.	Howard 440X	7
Connecticut	Edmund R. Fraser	W1KQY	Meissner Signal Shifter-800-809's	e.c.o.	NC101X	3.5, 7, 14
Maine	Clarence Aray	W1ASG	6A6's-RK20's-HK54's	e.c.	Homemade 12-tube super	7
E. Mass.	Roger F. Hathaway	W1RY	59-6L6G-808	Both	HRO	3.5, 7, 14, 28
W. Mass.	Victor W. Paounoff	W1EOB	802-RK47	e.c.o.	SX9	3.5, 7, 14
N. H.	Carl B. Evans	W1BFT	RK23-RK20-860	Both	Homemade super; Comet Pro	3.5, 7, 14
R. I.	Casey Iafrate	W1KOG	6F6/2A5-6L6-T40	Both	ACR175	3.5, 7
Vermont	Hal Pratt	W1EZ	'03A	e.c.o.	Det.-Aud.-201A	3.5, 7, 14
Alaska	Arthur B. McBride	K7GOM	802-T20	e.c.	RME69	7, 14
Idaho	E. V. Whitlock	W7GDU	6F6-6A6-6L6-809's	e.c.o.	Sky Champion & homemade pre.	7, 14, 28
Montana	E. M. Van Houten	W7JC	6L6-'10-'10's-211's	e.c.	SX16	7, 14
Oregon	L. James Larsen	W7DZL	6F6-6L6-811	e.c.o.	RME70	3.5, 7, 14
Washington	Harold G. Ingledue	W7CMB	24A-58/42-6L6-HY61-808	Both	Homemade super	3.5, 7, 14
Hawaii	W. Howie Lee	K6OQV	6A6-807	e.c.	SX24 & 1851 pre.	14, 28
Nevada	George H. Osborn	W6QQL	6A6-6L6G-TZ40's	e.c.o.	S18	3.5, 7, 14
Santa Clara V.	Robert E. Leo	W6PBV	Meissner Signal Shifter-809-211	e.c.o.	NC101X	7, 14
East Bay	Elvin Feige	W6TT	807/802-807-100TH-250TH's	Both	RME70 & DB20	7, 14
San Francisco	Win. A. Ladley	W6RBQ	802-841-35T-150T-250TH's	e.c.	HRO; Super Pro	7, 14
Sacramento V.	Wilfred C. Dodds	W6NHA	6K7-6V6-807-50T-HK54's	Both	SX18	3.5, 7, 14, 28
San Joaquin V.	Frank Valentich, Jr.	W6MEK	59-6L6-TZ20-35T	e.c.o.	HRO	7, 14
No. Carolina	Tom Brandon	W4CEN	76/802-807-36L6's-RK47-250TH's	Both	Homemade super	7, 14
So. Carolina	C. W. Jackson	W4DAM	6F6-HY61-HK254	e.c.	HQ120X	7, 14
Virginia	Larry Arnold	W3FBL	802-6L6-807-811	Both	HQ120	3.5, 7
West Va.	W. D. Tabler	W8OXO	89-807-100TH; 89-807	Both	RME69 & DB20	3.5, 7, 14
Colorado	Ed F. Miller	W9WTW	6L6-6L6-809's-T55's	e.c.	SX16	3.5, 7, 14, 28
Utah-Wyo.	George S. Keeler	W6FRN	6V6-6N7-809-T40's	e.c.	SX16	7, 14
Alabama	Reginald R. Cain, Jr.	W4CYC	6SK7-6L6G-RK49-75T	Both	RME69	7, 14
E. Florida	James L. Dyer	W4COB	Meissner Signal Shifter-809- TZ40's	e.c.o.	SX23 & pre.	7, 14
W. Florida	Geo. Eggart	W4EPT	6L6G-T55	e.c.	NC101X	7, 14
Georgia	Wm. F. Fields, Jr.	W4DIA	6F6-6L6-HY61-HK24's	e.c.o.	Comet Pro	7, 14
West Indies	Ramon M. Marti	K4FCV	6L6G-807-35T-100TH's	e.c.	NC101X	7, 14, 28
Los Angeles	Dave Evans, W4DHZ	W6GRL	6J7-6F6-6L6-6L6-813-250TH's	Both	HQ120X	3.5, 7, 14
Arizona	Winchell Keller	W6QAP	6L6-809; X-EC-807-812	Both	HRO	3.5, 7, 14
San Diego	Hayes Acton	W6NFK	6L6-807-35T-100TH	e.c.o.	2-tube "blooper"- 57-56	7, 14
No. Texas	R. E. Cowan, Jr.	W5GKA	6L6-HY61	e.c.	SW3	7, 14
Oklahoma	J. H. Vensel	W5BOR	6L6-TZ10-T55	e.c.	Homemade super	3.5, 7, 14
So. Texas	Bruno M. Wojcik	W5CWW	6F6-6L6-807-T125	e.c.o.	HRO	3.5, 7, 14
New Mexico	Sheldon H. Dike	W5HAG	'47-6L6-HK24	e.c.	PR15	3.5, 7, 14

# RADIOTELEPHONE

Section	Winner	Call	Transmitter Line-Up	Type Enc. (E.C.O. or C.C.)	Receiver	Bands Used
E. Penna.	Paul J. Thompson	W3DRQ	6L6-809-T55	e.c.o.	Breting 12	3.9, 14, 1.75
Md.-Del.-D. C.	Willard S. Wilson	W3DQ	T21-T21-TZ40-TZ40's-T200's	e.c.o.	HRO; Hallicrafter 5-10	28, 14, 3.9, 1.75
S. N. J.	A. E. Williams	W3HDJ	6J7-6L6-807-800-HK254	e.c.o.	SX23	3.9, 14, 28
W. N. Y.	Chas. F. Snyder	W8ATH	RK25-RK39-810-276A's	Both	SX17	3.9, 14, 28
W. Penna.	R. H. McCague	W8KBJ	6A6-802-RK20's-HF300's	Both	NC101X	3.9
Illinois	Paul L. Edwards	W9NDA	6F6-6L6-TZ40-35T's-354's			3.9, 14, 28
Indiana	Aldwin G. Ferris	W9UTL	6K8-6F6-6L6-T20-T55	e.c.o.	S-20	3.9
Kentucky	W. E. Leatherman	W9YQN	802-807-807-T40's	e.c.o.	RME69	3.9, 14, 28
Michigan	Zeph Willison	W8JAH	Signal Shifter-807-804-354's; 6L6- HK24-HK24's	Both	FBXA	3.9, 14, 28
Ohio	Robert J. Neff	W8CDR	59-59-841; 89-802's	Both	NC100X	3.9, 14
Wisconsin	Ross E. Hansch	W9RBI	807-807-T40; 6C5-6L6-807	Both	NC81X	1.75, 3.9, 14, 28
No. Dakota	D. M. Beaudine	W9RPJ	6L6G-HY60-T20-T40's	e.c.o.	11-tube homemade super	3.9, 14
So. Dakota	Robert Mattison	W9USH	6L6G-807-807's	e.c.	RME69 & DM36	3.9, 14, 28
No. Minn.	Jack P. Burke	W9UVA	6L6-807-T55	e.c.	SX16	3.9, 14, 28
So. Minn.	Francis C. Kramer	W9DEI	6L6-807-T55-T200	e.c.	Hammarlund Pro	3.9, 14
Arkansas	Wayne Chitwood	W5DYT	6A6-807-T55-T55's	e.c.	RME70	14, 28
Louisiana	R. K. Andrews	W5HBY	6V6-807-HK24's	e.c.	Sky Champion	1.75, 28
Tennessee	Homer Smith	W4DFB	'47-59-809-808's	e.c.	HRO	14
E. New York	Kay I. Kibling	W2HXQ	6L6-809-'03A; 6L6-807-RK47- RK63's	e.c.	RME69 & pre-sel.	1.75, 3.9, 14, 28
N. Y. C. & L. I.	Viola Grossman	W2JZX	6L6-RK20-T200's	e.c.	HQ120	3.9
N. N. J.	James A. Wotton	W2JUJ	80 -35T-100TH's	e.c.o.	HRO	3.9, 14, 28
Iowa	Wm. R. McGrew	W9JIS	6L6-6L6-807's-51Z's	e.c.	HQ120X	3.9
Kansas	George E. Jauss	W9PNX	Meissner Signal Shifter-T40- TZ40's	e.c.o.	RME9D-RME510X	14, 28
Missouri	Dow. B. Summers	W9KOH	6F6-6L6-RK39's-RK63	e.c.	SX17	1.75, 28
Nebraska	Harrison S. Campbell	W9ZVX	6V6-809-809-809's	e.c.	Sky Chief; Howard 438	1.75, 28
Connecticut	F. M. Dingwall	W1GDC	6F6-6L6-808-852's	Both	Homebuilt; HQ120	3.9, 14
Maine	V. H. Ashton	W1COM	6A6-6L6-T20-T55	e.c.	SX17	14
E. Mass.	Webster Reynolds	W1JNX	6L6-HK54; 6L6-RK49; 35T's; 6L6-RK49-809-HK54's	e.c.	RME70	1.75, 14, 28
W. Mass.	Gordon Wiley	W1AUN	802-807-T55's	e.c.o.	RME70	3.9, 14, 28
N. H.	C. R. Knowlton	W1ATE	6L6-6L6's-100TH's	e.c.	RME70	3.9, 14
R. I.	Leonard Finkle	W1LBV				
Vermont	S. F. Martin	W1BJB	NTE exciter-HF100	e.c.	NC100XA	28
Alaska	Herman I. Ierdahl	K7HQZ				
Idaho	Kenneth M. Rude	W7FQT	6L6-'10-100TH; 6L6-'10-T55	e.c.	Patterson PR10; Halli- craft Super Seven	3.9, 14
Montana	Dan Fulton	W7FLT	6D6-6V6-6N7-807-35T	Both	Homemade super	1.75, 3.9, 14, 28
Oregon	Carl Austin	W7GNJ	6L6-T20-T55-T55's	e.c.	HQ120X	1.75, 3.9, 14, 28
Washington	Albert W. Wesley	W7EKA	42-6L6-6L6-TZ40-50T	e.c.o.	RME69	3.9, 14, 28
Nevada	B. E. Edwards	W6FUO	6L6-TZ20's-T55's	e.c.	PR10 & pre.	3.9, 14
Santa Clara V.	H. D. DeVoe	W7MF/6	6A6-6A6-807-150T	e.c.	Breting 12AX	3.9, 14
East Bay	D. Reginald Tibbetts	W6ITH	6C5-6L6G-807-814-806's	Both	Super Pro; Homemade super	1.75, 3.9, 28, 56, 112
San Francisco	Joseph Horvath	W6GPB	RK23-TZ40-HK354	e.c.o.	Comet Pro & Sargent signal booster	14, 28
Sacramento V.	W. E. Norsworthy	W6IMV	'47-6L6-100TH's	e.c.	RME69	14
San Joaquin V.	Peter K. Onnigian	W6QEU	6F6-809-809's	Both	9-tube A.R.R.L. super (38 Handbook)	1.75, 28
No. Carolina	Chas. W. Boyles	W4DST	6L6-807-35T-100TH's	e.c.	PR10	3.9, 14
So. Carolina	Wade H. Holland	W4AZT	6V6G-6L6's-805's	e.c.o.	Hammarlund Super-pro	3.9
Virginia	F. S. Anderson, Jr.	W3GWQ	6L6-807-T40's	Both	ACR155	1.75, 3.9, 14
West Va.	J. E. Hoffer, Jr.	W8CWY	6L6-6L6's-T40's-852's	e.c.	Homemade super	14
Colorado	James H. Goss	W9ZIX	6L6-807-T40's	e.c.	RME9DS	1.75, 3.9, 14, 28
Utah-Wyo.	Chester R. Ashby	W6DTB	807-RK20/TZ40-800's	e.c.o.	SX16	3.9, 14, 28
Alabama	Bill Britton	W4ECF	42-807-35T-100TH's	e.c.	RME69	14
E. Florida	Robert M. Haskins	W4DRZ	53-53-801's-T125	e.c.	RME69-DB20	14, 28, 56
W. Florida	Eddie Collins	W4MS	6A6-RK49's-T55-T200	e.c.	RME69; HRO; HQ120X	14, 28
Georgia	Geo. P. Rankin	W4BK	6J5-6L6-809-809's	e.c.	RME70	
Los Angeles	Don C. Wallace	W6AM	6A6-6L6GX's-250TH-300T's	e.c.	RME69/RME70 & DM36	1.75, 3.9, 14, 28
Arizona	James B. Stevens	W6PCB	6L6-807-HY51Z	e.c.	NC101X	28
San Diego	R. H. Culbertson	W6CHV	59-802-HF100	Both	Homemade super	1.75, 3.9, 14, 28
No. Texas	W. E. Varley	W5FAB	53-HY25-HY40Z-HY40's	e.c.	Homemade super	3.9, 14
Oklahoma	Thomas S. Depew	W5GHN	E.c.o./e.c.-6L6-RK28-250TL's	e.c.o.	NC101X	3.9, 14
So. Texas	Wm. T. Caswell, Jr.	W5BB	53-RK23-TZ20's-100TH's	e.c.	NC101X	3.9, 14, 28
New Mexico	T. J. Fitzsimmons	W5UU	6L6-6L6-807-HY25's	e.c.o.	SX17	28

was to flit here and there through the bands, alighting on the stations with which contact was desired. This is the proven best method of getting sections. The second group, confined to one or a comparatively few frequencies, put on their best Sunday dress and invited the band-cruising lads to "come to them." CQ's were profitable to this crystal-controlled gang as they cleaned up stations available in the vicinity of their frequencies, and sat tight until a new crop appeared out of the wilds.

34.2% of all winners used e.c.o. entirely, 41.6% used e.c. entirely, and 24.2% used both e.c.o. and e.c. The c.w. contingent went strong for variable frequency work with 41.3% using e.c.o. entirely, while only 26.3% of the 'phones chose exclusive use of this method. 54.4% of the 'phone winners stuck by c.c. throughout the contest, and 19.3% used both methods. 30.1% of the c.w. gang used e.c. and 28.6% used both crystal and e.c.o. These percentages, figured only from the work of the winners, would hold substantially for all contestants.

7-Mc. continues as the most popular and profitable c.w. SS band, with 14-Mc. a close second. 3.5-Mc. is also well used, a comparatively small number using 28-Mc. Among the voice operators, 14-Mc. was most used, followed closely, in order, by 3.9- and 28-Mc. 1.75-Mc. was used about 45% as much as these latter two bands, and 56- and 112-Mc. were not entirely forgotten. W6ITH made contacts on six bands, 112 through 1.75-Mc.

The highest one-band score seems to be that of W9ZAR — 78,818, all on 7-Mc. Also on 7-Mc. exclusively, W2GUP made 57,348, W3HEH 52,987, W4WE 30,648, W8SCW (single frequency) 5,168, W9ZFP 23,368, and W1ASG 17,138. Using only 3715-kc., W2DYO ran up 12,450 points, while W3AKT, operating only between 14,250 and 14,300 kc., made 10,783. W8CWY, with two crystal frequencies on 14-Mc. 'phone, hit 13,409.

Did you notice that many well-known DX-ers tried their hand at the SS? Such familiar calls as W2UK, W6GRL, W2HHF, W9RBI, W3EDP, W9FS, W5BB, W4CEN and W8ELC and many others were very much in evidence. The DX gang found a new thrill awaiting in the good ole SS! . . . W8LEC made W.A.S. in a total elapsed time of 22 hours, 45 minutes, with less than half of that time actually spent as operating time. . . . Numerous others worked all states and dozens, even hundreds, filled in missing states towards the W.A.S. award. . . . The SS provides the year's biggest opportunity to work the elusive states. . . . Remembering W1EZ (Vt.) on about 7280-kc. in the previous contest, W6PJR bought a crystal near that spot in a studied attempt to get Vermont — he got it, and W1EZ at that. . . . W1BJB took a portable rig to Vermont, not for the contest, but at the request of several W6 28-Mc. 'phones, who were working for W.A.S. His choice of the SS week-ends was a happy one. . . . W9PNE received answers to 35% of his CQ's, while 41.5% of his calls to other stations brought results. . . . Says W9TQL, voicing the feelings of hundreds, "More and more hams are awaking to the fact that the Sweepstakes Contest is by far the greatest contest sponsored by the League, and that pleasure in seeing how many stations and states can be worked is much greater than can be derived from any other amateur activity." . . . Out of 220 stations, W9WQB worked 180 on 3.5 and 7 Mc. with 7 watts to a pair of '45's, the balance with 35 watts to a 6L6. . . .

W9RQM writes, "Operating was faster in this contest than in any I have ever entered, and this was my sixth consecutive SS. Worked 382 stations in '38, and 525 this year in the same time." . . . And W9UM observes, "The contest certainly far exceeded any of the past, and one can only marvel at the skill of operators over that of past years." . . . Did you have any trouble deciphering the names of some of those towns, such as Nacogdoches, Texas? But think of the poor fellows who lived in those places and had to send such "ten-dollar-words" on each contact! You should have seen how some of the lads guessed at the difficult ones. It was "accuracy last" in some cases. . . . Third highest 'phone, W9RBI, confesses, "I went out to get W6ITH's scalp. However, got quite a kick out of working all 64 sections and hope at least to have slight honor of being only 100-watt 'phone to do that." The honor is yours, OM, and not a slight one, either. . . . Return postal cards were

sent to hundreds of stations that did not submit contest logs, to obtain confirmations of contacts indicated in winners' logs. These confirmations provided final proof that the winners are rightfully the winners! . . . W4AAQ used more log pages in 36 hours of SS operating than he usually does in six weeks of normal operating. Didn't we all! . . .

(Continued on page 92)

## ★ A.R.R.L. QSL BUREAU ★

For the convenience of its members, the League maintains a QSL-card forwarding system which operates through volunteer "District QSL Managers" in each of the nine United States and five Canadian districts. In order to secure such foreign cards as may be received for you, send your district manager a standard No. 10 stamped envelope (standard business size, 9½" x 4½"). If you have reason to expect a considerable number of cards, put on an extra stamp so that it has a total of six cents postage. Your own name and address go in the customary place on the face, and your station call should be printed prominently in the upper left-hand corner.

- W1 — J. T. Steiger, W1BGY, 35 Call Street, Willimansett, Mass.
- W2 — H. W. Yahnel, W2SN, Lake Ave., Helmetta, N. J.
- W3 — Maurice Downs, W3WU, 1311 Sheridan St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- W4 — G. W. Hoke, W4DYB, 328 Mell Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
- W5 — James F. Manship, W5ALE, 910 So. Boston, Tulsa, Okla.
- W6 — Horace Greer, W6TI, 414 Fairmount Ave., Oakland, Calif.
- W7 — Frank E. Pratt, W7DXZ, 5023 So. Ferry St., Tacoma, Wash.
- W8 — F. W. Allen, W8GER, 324 Richmond Ave., Dayton, Ohio.
- W9 — Alva A. Smith, W9DMA, 238 East Main St., Caledonia, Minn.
- VE1 — L. J. Fader, VE1FQ, 125 Henry St., Halifax, N. S.
- VE2 — C. W. Skarstedt, VE2DR, 236 Elm Ave., Westmount, P. Q.
- VE3 — Bert Knowles, VE3QB, Lanark, Ont.
- VE4 — George Behrends, VE4RO, 186 Oakdean Blvd., St. James, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
- VE5 — H. R. Hough, VE5HR, 1785 First St., Victoria, B. C.
- K4 — F. McCown, K4RJ, Family Court 7, San-turce, Puerto Rico.
- K5 — Norman F. Miller, K5AF, 15th Air Base Squadron, Albrook Field, Canal Zone.
- K6 — James F. Pa, K6LBH, 1416D Lunalilo St., Honolulu, T. H.
- K7 — Jerry McKinley, K7GSC, Box 1533, Juneau, Alaska.
- KA — George L. Rickard, KA1GR, P. O. Box 849, Manila, P. I.



# ON THE ULTRA HIGHS



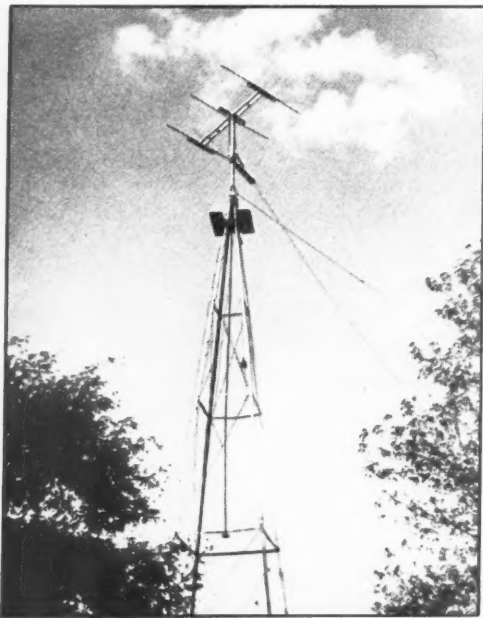
CONDUCTED BY E. P. TILTON,\* W1HDQ

**V**IOLENT sunspot activity and its resultant magnetic disturbances, of which the aurora borealis is visual evidence, may raise havoc with our wire services and cripple our high-frequency commercial radio, but it certainly injects new life into the old Five-Meter Band! Though this phenomenon, "aurora skip," has been observed many times in the past, there has probably never been, in the history of u.h.f. communication, a period when the peculiar effects of this condition on 56-Mc. signals have been so pronounced as during the last week of March, 1940. Starting, apparently, on the morning of March 24th, the five-meter band went on a most amazing binge; and only as this is being written, March 31st, does it appear to have sobered up!

Saturday evening, February 24th, also produced a brief but exciting spell of "aurora DX" in the hour between 10:30 and 11:30 P.M. The familiar flutter, now generally recognized as the "tip-off," was noticed on the signals of W2MO during his regular 9:30 sked with the W1's. All

\*329 Central St., Springfield, Mass.

All time mentioned is local time for the station whose work is reported.



The famous horizontal "Q" Beam at W9ZHB, a quarter-wave spaced affair fed with a two-inch transposed line. Height above ground 65 feet. This beam and two others are rotated by a common mechanism.

signals appeared to broaden out, as though badly frequency-modulated, this condition growing gradually worse until c.w. became the only satisfactory means of communication.

W8QDU, Detroit, started things off at 10:15 P.M. when a c.w. CQ raised W2AMJ, thereby completing the first 25-point contact to be recorded in the 1940 U.H.F. Marathon. This was quickly followed by c.w. contacts with W1IZY, W1HDQ, W3BZJ, and W3BYF; a total of 95 points in one hour, on a band which had appeared dead when Fred first listened in at 10 P.M.!

W3BZJ worked, in addition to W8QDU, W1's IZY and FJN; both in eastern Massachusetts. This may be regarded as a fair indication of the range of effectiveness (200 to 450 miles), as neither of these stations was audible with any degree of strength at W1HDQ, one-third of the way in between. W3BZJ was also much weaker than normal at this time at Wilbraham. W2AMJ, using tone, worked W1IZY; and W1LSN at Exeter, N. H., reported hearing W2AMJ, W3BZJ, and W8QDU. QDU was apparently heard at all points in W1, 2, and 3 where any stations were active.

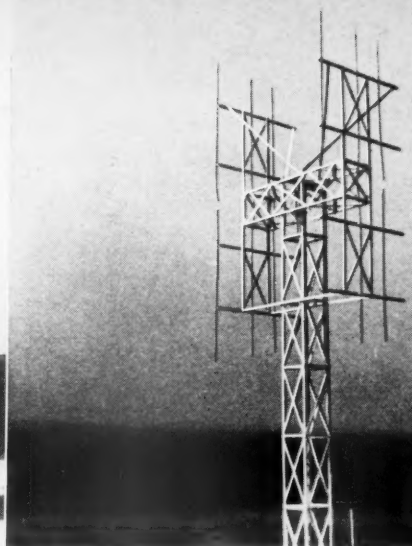
All this was but a practice session for the recurrence of this phenomenon on the 28-day cycle on March 24th. The disruption of all sorts of communication on this date, by one of the most violent and widespread magnetic disturbances on record, is probably not news to anyone. For our own part, we "missed the boat" quite completely. The winter's deepest snowdrifts—this on Easter Sunday in New England—made roads to our Wilbraham QTH impassable, so we learned about the excitement too late to get in on the best of it. With sincere thanks to those who reported their observations promptly, we offer the following hastily-compiled summary of "stations-heard-and-worked" reports received thus far:

W1HXP, Newton Center, Mass., worked W3's BZJ, DBC; heard W2AMJ, W3FJ, and W8CIR.

W1GUY, Ludlow, Mass., heard W3's DI, DBC, BYF; W8's NYD, VO, CIR. No contacts made because of lack of c.w. facilities. New beam ineffective. Signals of semi-locals weaker than normal. Band equally good March 25th.

W1LLL, Hartford, Conn., worked W3's DI, DBC; W8's CIR, LKD. Heard W3's BYF, BZJ, FJ; W8's NYD, VO, QQS. First signal heard was W3DBC at 11:00 A.M. Signals best around noon and midnight.

W3BZJ, Glenside, Pa., worked W1's VC, DBM, HXP; W3CYW; W8's NYD, LKD,



High winds and sleet storms exacted a heavy toll in February and March. The 12-element beam at W1DEI, shown "before and after," was one of the casualties.

CLS. First sign of flutter noted on W2JCY at 11 A.M. Last station worked was W8NYD, 13 hours later.

W3DI, Philadelphia, worked W1's LLL, IZY; W8's CLS, CIR, the latter on Monday night. Heard W1's KLJ, KTF, HXP; W3FJ; W8's RKE, VO; W9's ZHB, GGH.

W3CGV, Wilmington, Del., heard W8's CIR, CLS; W3's EIS, DBC, BYF; W2AMJ.

W3DBC, Washington, D. C., worked W3's CUD, HOH, EIS, BYF; W1's HXP, LLL, CLH, KTF, VC, IZY; W8CIR, and possibly W8VO. All contacts on c.w. Last activity heard at 1 A.M. Conditions apparently similar on Monday night, but no long distance heard.

W3FJ, Richmond, Va., heard W1IZY, W2AMJ, W3DBC, W8CIR, and many unreadable 'phones. W3DBC, normally S7, a wavery S3. First noted band open at 10:30 A.M.

W8VO, Akron, Ohio, heard W1KTF, W2AMJ, W3DBC, W8CIR. Contacts with these and others awaiting confirmation. High audio-frequency background, apparently about 15,000 c.p.s. at 4 P.M., 10 to 12 db above average noise level. Under this racket, 2 to 5 db down, mixture of sigs which could not be identified until 5 P.M., when W2AMJ was unscrambled. By 6 P.M. interfering noise was down about 5 db, and c.w. sigs began to take shape, and W1's, 2's, 3's and 9's were logged with difficulty. W2AMJ's nice tone sounded like buzz-saw, signal 500 kc. wide, while W8CIR (70 miles away) on c.w. sounded like low drone of airplane motor and was 1000 kc. wide! At one time, around 9:30, W1KTF was nearly 30 db up, 300 kc. wide, practically impossible to copy.

W9ARN, Bartonville, Ill., worked W8's LKD, QQS, TIU, CIR. Heard W3's DI, DBC, EIS, BZJ; W2AMJ, W8's CLS, NYD, VO; W9GGH, and some station standing by for W9GHW at Kirkwood, Mo. First noted high-frequency buzz-

ing on Ten at 1 P.M., getting very bad at 4 P.M. Thought it must be power line. Went out with car radio to check line — no bad spots. Stopped at airport and found teletype haywire. Ten wide open to East Coast all the while. No contacts made until c.w. was arranged for at 10:50 P.M. Called all 56-Mc. stations, using voice previously with no success. Any sig heard never seemed to get more than one "R" above noise level — more like trying to copy very weak local. Best position of beam for W8CIR shifted from north to northeast. Michigan sigs best with beam straight north. Aurora plainly visible during late evening.

W9KOA, Ironton, Minn., heard W8CIR and W9GGH in QSO at 7:52 P.M., both S-6. Heard W9ARN on voice at 8 P.M. Conditions poor on all frequencies all day. All commercial bands dead. 14 and 28 Mc. open at intervals, skip short. Northern lights very bright. Weather was clear and cold.

All the above information, in the form of liberal quotes from an avalanche of letters received between March 26th and 30th, relates to conditions prevailing on the 24th and 25th; but it is not the entire story, by any means. W3BZJ states that every night from the 24th to the 29th, at least one signal was heard which showed aurora effect. On Friday night, the 29th, our compilation of this copy was interrupted by a phone-call from W1GUY telling us that the band was opening up again. A mad dash to W1HDQ ensued — and we're not sorry we went!

The daily weather map, the barometer indications, and general local weather conditions had been screaming "Five-meter DX tonight" at us all day. One of the best nights for inversion bending yet experienced this year — with some aurora refraction thrown in for good measure — added up to one of the most interesting sessions we've had on Five in many a day.

## U.H.F. DX RECORDS

### TWO-WAY WORK

- 56 Mc.: W1EYM — W6DNS, July 22, 1938.  
2500 miles.  
112 Mc.: W9WYX/9 — W9VTK/9, Oct. 7, 1939.  
160 miles.  
224 Mc.: No two-way work beyond a few miles  
definitely recorded. 224-Mc. workers, please  
report claims.

### U.H.F. DX HEARD

- 56 Mc.: VK2NO, heard by Cecil Mellanby,  
Pwllheli, Wales, 10,000 miles.\*  
112 Mc.: Record uncertain. We have reports, as yet  
unconfirmed, of Boston-New Jersey recep-  
tion. Facts needed.  
224 Mc.: Mt. Washington, N. H., heard by  
W1FUR, Seabrook, N. H. 99 miles.  
\* Not substantiated.

It is too late, at this time, to attempt a complete summary of conditions; but due to the extraordinary state of affairs a few observations certainly are in order. At times it was difficult to tell whether the signals were inversion-bent or whether a short "aurora skip" was involved. Between 7:45 and 9 P.M., contacts with W3DI, Philadelphia (200 miles), and W2KLZ, Johnsonville, N. Y. (100 miles over hilly country), showed a combination of both effects. Both sigs were clear and strong at times, showing no indication of flutter whatsoever; indicating that pure inversion-bending, only, was present. Occasionally the c.w. would weaken and go fuzzy, and at these times the band would fill up with the raspy c.w. of the aurora-refracted W8's and southern W3's. Aurora effect was almost completely absent between 9 and 10, during which time several excellent voice contacts were had with W2's and 3's over distances ranging from 100 to 200 miles. Later these faded out again, and the aurora flutter (and the W8's) reappeared. Between 10 and 11:30, W8's CIR, VO, and QDU; and W3DBC and W3RL were heard knocking off the QSO's in fine style, all of them on c.w. With these and countless W1's and 2's on c.w., the five-meter band presented a strange sight to one accustomed to 'phone or m.c.w. only, after nine years of listening to modulated signals on Five! Though not a few ragged fists were heard (including your conductor's), plenty of real operating was going on, too. The predominance of chirpless T9 c.w. was a far cry from the hash of u.h.f. DX sessions of another day! Significantly, a number of fellows were heard Saturday, March 30th, sending "V's" and getting set for the next time.

Shortly before midnight the aurora effect disappeared and extended-locals came up in strength. An after-midnight chat with W3BZJ brought out the fact that Bob, usually one of the most successful, had been having little luck in raising stations, though his list of calls heard was impressive: W1's IUU, IZY, LLL; W3's RL, DBC, IIS;

W8's BIQ, CIR, QDU, PKJ, LZN, VO, LKD; W9's ZHB, GGH, UDO.

Such, briefly, has been the state of things on Five in late March. Before we leave this aurora business we'd like to ask for observations from fellows beyond the range thus far reported. The most western call mentioned is that of W9ZJB, Kansas City, Mo., who was heard by W8CIR on March 29th. And a word of advice, too: remember that sunspot activity reputedly runs in 28-day cycles — note peaks on Feb. 24th and March 24th. If you are reading this in late April, be sure to keep a close watch on Five. And don't just listen — get out the old key and make calls at frequent intervals — you never know what may be waiting to break!

## HERE AND THERE:

INTEREST in Five is growing in nearly every section of the country, in proof of which we offer a few facts gleaned from SCM reports and correspondence.

In Alabama, W4's GRI, EIJ, CVM, CYM, EAY, EDR, and ELV are reported on Five, or getting ready. Stick with it, boys; we'll be looking for Alabama this spring. Very few of us have it, to date, I'm sure. And in Florida a 56-Mc. Net is in process of organization, with W4's ACZ, GFN, BYD, FNR, DCF, ALP, AKA, EQK, and MS mentioned. Robbie, W4EDD, and W4DRZ are still checking Five daily, and have been recently joined by W4FLH.

In Georgia, W4FBH reports W4AEI and W4DNO getting set. W4GMK (ex-W2LOY) is interested in skeds with W1, 2, 3, and 8. He reports considerable activity in Atlanta weekends.

Another "Century-Clubber" gone wrong is Wilmer Allison, W5VV, who has 600 watts on Five, as promised, and a DM-36-HRO combination. In northern Texas W5IKH and W5FVN are after recruits for a 56-Mc. Net.

W7AXS, Mercer Island, Washington, reports contacts with W7's EUI, Kirkland; DYD, Bothell; CEC, Everett; and GKF, HCU, and GXP, all of Seattle. He says he was doubling in the final when heard on 28 Mc. by W9ZJB, as reported last month. This has now been corrected by re-vamping the exciter so that the final now runs straight-through. He is on each Sunday night at 8 P.M., running 400 watts.

W8's RTW and TXB, Elmira, N. Y., are active on 28, 56, and 112 Mc. They would like skeds with out-of-town stations, with a view to working some u.h.f. DX.

W9ZHB and W9ARN have several new prospects in Illinois and around Davenport, Iowa, where W9HAQ is already on and W9's UKH, QNG, and EWH coming. Another new state is thus in prospect for many of us. ZHB relates that Five worked out very nicely in handling an interesting bit of traffic recently. Contacting CE2BX on Ten, Ed learned that Mr. Poulter (of Byrd snow-cruiser fame) was in Valparaiso, Chile, and was desirous of contacting W9TP. A contact with W9VHG, a 'phone-call by VHG, and W9TP was on Ten to keep the sked.

It has been suggested that we include each month a small "box" listing the current records for u.h.f. DX. Thumbing through our QST file netted the following:

## 112 MC.:

SEVERAL reports have been received mentioning strange goings-on on 2½ recently, but no word has yet been received of any DX being worked, other than a slight extension of the daily operating range on several occasions. On March 14th, between 4:45 and 5:45 P.M., W2HNY at Riverhead, L. I., heard music, apparently a s.w. b.c. harmonic, on 112 Mc. W2BZB, some 60 miles distant, and W1CPL, 30 miles, were heard fading rapidly at this time. At 7 to 7:45 this same evening, W1HDDQ was heard with good strength by W2IQF and W2GPO of Huntington, L. I., nearly 100 miles from Wilbraham, and by several

operators along the Connecticut shore at distances ranging from 60 to 85 miles. W1HWB insists that he heard a German s.w. station and some commercial c.w. on 112 Mc., one day early in March, around noon. These sigs were heard for only a brief period, but both Crawford and his wife heard the signals clearly.

We feel sure that some sort of DX will be worked on this band before the end of 1940. It will be interesting to watch 112 Mc. during periods when Five is obviously "open." The right combination of fortunate conditions might easily bring 112-Mc. signals down at some distant point. We most heartily recommend careful listening on 2½ at such times. This band will bear watching during late April, if the 28-day sunspot cycle manifests itself as anticipated.

Frequency modulation has many new recruits. Users of f.m. now include W1's KH, ELP, JP, EYM, INF, LFS; W2BZB; W3HFE; and W8AGU; with scores of others reported as building. Some of the crystal-controlled stations are W1's LIH, HDF, HDQ, AVV, KIJ; W2HGU; W3's FX and EIS; W6's AVR and OIN; and W8QDU.

The real need on 2½ is for more use of the f.m.-type of superhet. The attractive thing about this type of receiver is that, even if there are no f.m. transmitters in your vicinity, it will do a swell job on the modulated-oscillator rigs. Selectivity, while of course not equal to that of the a.m.-type of receiver, is far better than that obtainable with the super-regen. Even the worst of the oscillators are quite readable, and if the audio in the transmitter is even decent the quality of the received signal will at least equal that of similar modulation applied to a low-frequency rig.

Acorns, while desirable, are by no means necessary. The Goodman Converter, described in March QST, has demonstrated that the loktal tubes can be made to do a very nice job on 2½. W1KH has put one of these together and is using it in conjunction with a Browning f.m. receiver, in place of the regular 43-Mc. r.f. section. This combination not only does very nicely on 2½ and 5 but works splendidly on the 43-Mc. band also.

From small and moderate-sized cities everywhere are coming reports of increased interest in 112 Mc. In Fitchburg, Mass., for instance, W1KJO sends word that JYA, KYI, LAH, LDV, LXE, LXT, and MBL are on regularly. An Emergency Net is active each Tuesday night, with all 112-Mc. stations participating. Some of these boys will, no doubt, be working portable from the top of nearby Mt. Wachusett, now that mountain-climbing weather has returned. A 50-mile working radius is assured from this 2250-foot elevation with even the simplest equipment.

Here's a good chance for the gang of W2 and W3 to take a crack at working some 112-Mc. DX: On the afternoon of Saturday, May 4th, at about 3 p.m., W3BZJ/3 will be operating from a plane at an altitude of 7000 feet over Washington's Crossing, up the river from Trenton. If flying conditions are unfavorable the event will be postponed until May 11th.

The volume of reports of 112-Mc. activity picked from SCM reports, alone, is such as to preclude the possibility of listing all the active stations mentioned each month. Instead of trying to do this we hope to present a brief résumé of the conditions in one particular area each month. What is going on in your town? Drop us a line and give us the details on your neighborhood.

## 224 MC.:

W1BBM, at North Harwich, on Cape Cod, reports that he has been heard by W1JLY, Taunton, Mass., some 50 miles away, which is mighty creditable going on this frequency. W1CGY, who spends his weekends on the Cape during the summer, has promised that he will be on 1½ this summer, to keep Bates company.

W1HDF, Elmwood, Conn., has HK-54's running on 224 Mc. Carl says they appear to be able to take plenty more than the 160 watts he's putting into them. He's plenty strong at W1HDQ, and is working to contact W1AIY at Wolcott. They work, with fairly strong signals, on Five, but have not broken down this 18-mile indirect path on 1½ to date, though both insist that they will make it — "or else."

## U.H.F. MARATHON

### COMPLETE JANUARY AND FEBRUARY REPORT—EARLY REPORTS FOR MARCH

Call	Jan.-Feb. Contacts 56 112 224	Jan.-Feb. Score	March Report <sup>1</sup>	States in 1940
W1AIY	13	2	44	9
W1CLH	33	—	66	27
W1CUC	10	4	19	—
W1DIJ	56	—	82	—
W1EHT	32	—	43	7
W1EKT	38	—	50	4
W1GJZ	33	—	80	24
W1ADF	26	6	56	—
W1HDQ <sup>2</sup>	43	13	184	161
W1HXP	—	—	—	—
W1JAX	15	—	29	—
W1JJR	—	—	—	26
W1JLK	36	5	59	37
W1JP	1	6	13	14
W1JTG	—	—	126	—
W1KJC	14	63	18	—
W1KLJ	62	—	175	94
W1LCC	12	—	14	—
W1LFT	39	—	77	—
W1LFS	36	6	82	—
W1ILL	33	—	56	107
W1LPF	23	—	41	—
W1MBS	—	—	—	80
W2AMJ	57	—	122	173
W2BZB	5	55	129	73
W2COT	36	—	49	20
W2GAX	—	18	36	—
W2HNY	2	3	13	10
W2JND	—	25	60	—
W2IUN	—	—	—	13
W2LAL	28	—	35	—
W2LEN	—	27	58	16
W2MO	96	—	242	—
W2VK	—	—	—	26
W3AC/3	32	—	78	—
W3AWM	12	—	18	—
W3AW3	11	—	12	—
W3BYF	13	—	50	—
W3BZJ	82	7	261	221*
W3CGV	23	—	54	25
W3CYW	3	—	7	45
W3DI	30	—	40	—
W3EIS	10	1	13	17
W3EJ	3	—	7	31
W3FSM	3	20	40	2
W3FX	13	13	39	16
W3GMZ	10	—	13	—
W3HOH	105	—	211	94
W3IIS	23	—	52	20
W3RL	15	—	27	71
W3AJG	1	—	10	—
W6IOJ	—	26	54	—
W6KYT	—	37	80	—
W6NCP/6	15	—	28	—
W6NCP/3	—	—	—	4
W6OVK	1	—	1	0
W6ONX	1	—	1	0
W6RVL	1	46	123	—
W7GSJ	—	—	—	4
W8AGU	19	6	32	—
W8BJG	8	—	8	—
W8MHM	4	1	7	—
W8NKJ	—	—	—	29
W8QDU <sup>3</sup>	19	2	141	175
W8QQS	6	—	20	—
W8RUE	15	1	36	15
W8TIU	4	—	9	98
W9ARN	5	—	6	155
W9ASO	4	—	4	—
W9BJV	1	—	2	—
W9VHG	16	—	27	—
W9VWU	2	—	4	—
W9ZJB	5	—	6	2

<sup>1</sup> Includes reports received up to April 7th only.

<sup>2</sup> Not eligible for award.

<sup>3</sup> February certificate winner.

\* Looks like tops for March.

A few others are reported "firing up" for 224 Mc. Prospects look good for some interesting doings in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., with W3AWS planning to work from White Oak Canyon in Virginia this summer. This spot is 75 miles from Washington, but it is a clear-vision path and should present a fine opportunity for setting up a two-way record on 224 Mc.

# Narrow-Band Constant-Level Speech Amplification

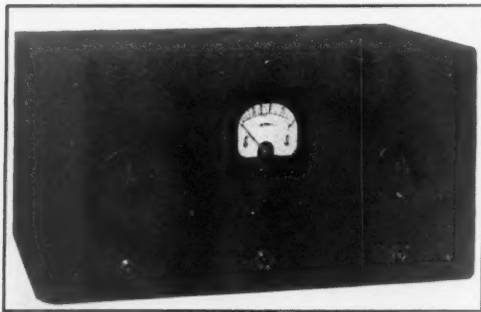
**Combining Band-Pass Filter and Output Limiter for More Effective Modulation**

BY GENE TURNEY,\* W2APT, AND RICHARD SHIMER\*

IT HAS been generally realized — although the principle has had little application in amateur 'phone circles — that more effective voice communication could be obtained by limiting the band of transmitted audio frequencies to those which contribute most to the intelligibility of speech. These frequencies, lying between approximately 300 and 3000 cycles, do not ordinarily have as high an energy content as those below 300 cycles; but the latter are the ones which, because of their higher amplitude, set the level for 100% modulation. Therefore if we eliminate frequencies below about 300 cycles the level of the intelligibility-bearing higher frequencies can be boosted appreciably before the 100%-modulation mark is reached, resulting in higher *effective* modulation — from the standpoint of clarity and "getting through" — than is possible when the whole audio band is transmitted.

The elimination of the lower frequencies also removes hum originating in the preceding stages in the speech system, and takes out a good deal of the background noise. Elimination of frequencies above 3000 cycles takes out hiss and the general "shushing" caused by improper enunciation of words at the microphone. The net result is much clearer, more understandable speech which will be highly effective in penetrating through noise and QRM.

\* Kenyon Transformer Co., Inc., New York City.



The speech amplifier is built in a standard cabinet for table mounting. Potentiometer controls are the usual volume control and a control for speech compression. A toggle switch is provided for cutting the band-pass filter in and out.

The telephone people know what's needed to get maximum communication with minimum power. Hams could benefit by taking the tip, if they would — even if it meant sacrificing some of that great intangible, "quality." Voice signals will pack more wallop, especially through QRM.

A band-pass filter of suitable characteristics, combined in the speech amplifier with a modulation-limiting device which will keep the average modulation percentage as close as possible to 100% without "shooting over," should represent a combination hard to beat in putting the most effective signal on the air. The unit shown in the accompanying photographs was built to do just such a job, and actual use in ham communication has shown that the two features are well worth the small trouble of installing them.

The complete circuit diagram is given in Fig. 1. The amplifier has three stages — 6SJ7 pentode microphone input, followed by a single 6F8G section, which works into the 6F6 output stage — resistance-coupled up to the grid of the 6F6. The band-pass filter is inserted between the 6F6 and the following amplifier, modulator, or whatever is driven. The limiter circuit, using the second section of the 6F8G, is rather novel, and since it occurs first in the circuit will be considered first.

## Limiter Operation

The left-hand section of the 6F8G is the limiter tube. The 6F8G plate and 6SJ7 suppressor are at the same d.c. potential, and the value of this potential is initially set, by adjustment of the 6F8G circuit, so that it is approximately the same as that of the 6SJ7 cathode when there is no signal; i.e., no sound at the microphone. Under these conditions the gain through the 6SJ7 is the same as in a normal stage having the suppressor connected directly to cathode. Actual adjustments are made by setting the 6F8G plate and cathode taps on the bleeder,  $R_{18}$ , so that the plate current flowing through the 100,000-ohm resistor,  $R_8$ , causes a drop sufficient to bring the plate to the same potential as the 6SJ7

cathode. At the same time, the grid bias should be such that the tube operates practically as a plate detector; that is, the bias is near the plate-current cutoff point. With the 30,000-ohm bleeder

specified for  $R_{18}$ , the proper point for tapping on the plate is 4300 ohms from ground, and the cathode tap should be 24,000 ohms higher (1700 ohms from the negative end).

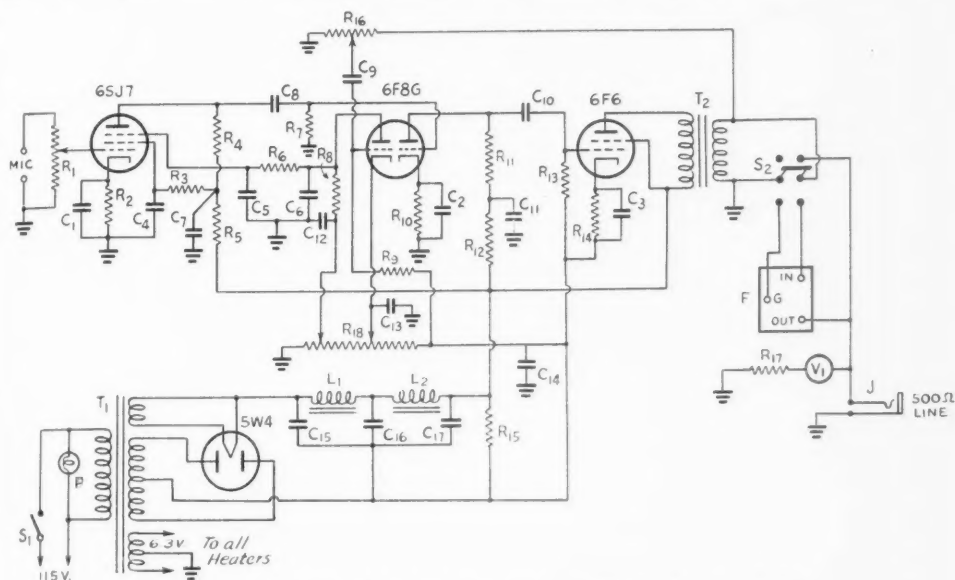
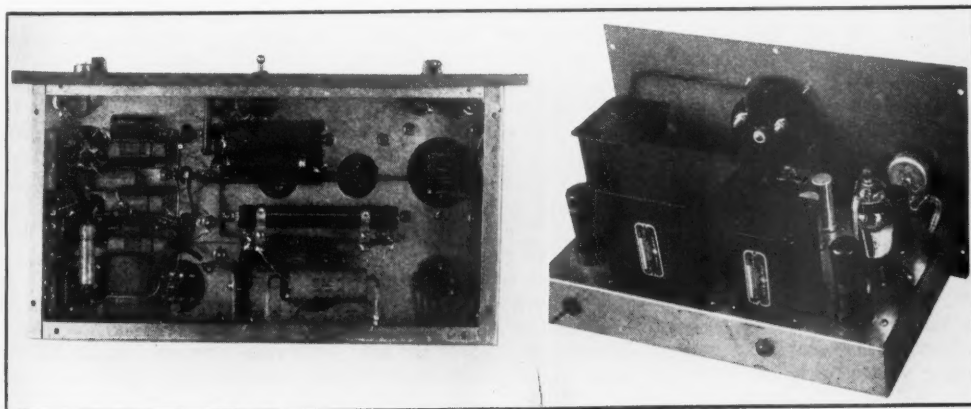


Fig. 1 — Circuit diagram of the band-pass speech amplifier with output limiting.

- $C_1, C_2, C_3$  — 10- $\mu$ fd. electrolytic, 50-volt.  
 $C_4, C_5$  — 0.1- $\mu$ fd. paper, 400-volt.  
 $C_7$  — 0.25- $\mu$ fd. paper, 400-volt.  
 $C_8, C_9, C_{10}$  — 0.05- $\mu$ fd. paper, 400-volt.  
 $C_{11}$  — 4- $\mu$ fd. electrolytic, 450-volt.  
 $C_{12}-C_{17}$ , inc. — 8- $\mu$ fd. electrolytic, 450-volt.  
 $R_1$  — 5-megohm volume control.  
 $R_2$  — 3000 ohms,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt.  
 $R_3$  — 2 megohms, 1-watt.  
 $R_4$  — 0.5 megohm, 1-watt.  
 $R_5$  — 50,000 ohms,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt.  
 $R_6$  — 0.25 megohm,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt.  
 $R_7, R_8, R_9$  — 0.1 megohm,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt.  
 $R_{10}$  — 2500 ohms,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt.  
 $R_{11}$  — 50,000 ohms, 1-watt.  
 $R_{12}$  — 5000 ohms,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt.

- $R_{13}$  — 0.25 megohm,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt.  
 $R_{14}$  — 440 ohms, 10-watt.  
 $R_{15}$  — 0.1 megohm, 1-watt.  
 $R_{16}$  — 0.1-megohm volume control.  
 $R_{17}$  — Multiplier for volume-indicator meter.  
 $R_{18}$  — 30,000-ohm, 25-watt adjustable (see text).  
 $T_1$  — 320 volts each side c.t., with 5- and 6.3-volt windings (Kenyon T-245).  
 $T_2$  — Output transformer, 7000 to 500 ohms (Kenyon T-104).  
 $M$  — Rectifier-type meter for volume-level indication.  
 $L_1, L_2$  — 20 henrys, 50 ma.  
 $F$  — Band-pass filter unit (Kenyon T-800).  
 $S_1$  — S.p.s.t. toggle.  
 $S_2$  — D.p.d.t. toggle.



The chassis is arranged logically with, in the top view, the amplifier at the right and power supply at the left. The large cased unit is the filter. Under-chassis wiring is neatly arranged and relatively simple.

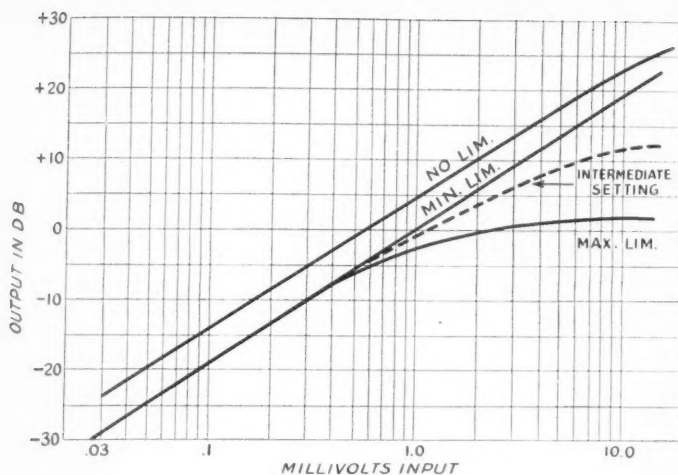


Fig. 2

Under these conditions, when an audio signal is applied to the grid of the limiting section of the 6F8G its plate current increases. The signal is taken from the secondary of the output transformer,  $T_2$ , and applied to the limiter grid through the limiting control,  $R_{16}$ , and coupling condenser  $C_9$ . The increase in plate current causes an increased drop in  $R_8$ , consequently the 6F8G plate and 6SJ7 suppressor become negative with respect to the 6SJ7 cathode and the gain of the stage is reduced.  $C_5$ ,  $C_6$  and  $R_6$  form an a.f. filter to wash out the a.f. variations in plate current so that only d.c. is applied to the suppressor.

The setting of the limiter control governs the amount of voltage applied to the limiter tube and so controls the gain of the amplifier. The gain in turn determines the maximum output obtainable from the amplifier. The voltages on the limiter tube are chosen so that with maximum limiting—that is, limiter control full on—an output of plus 2 db (zero level, 6 milliwatts) is the maximum attainable for any value of input. With minimum limiting the full output of the 6F6 is available, although there is a small amount of residual limiting action present which tends to reduce distortion caused by overdriving the 6F6. Gain curves showing the normal amplifier, amplifier with limiting control set for maximum, and with the control set for minimum limiting are shown in Fig. 2.

#### Band-Pass Filter

The band-pass filter,  $F$  in Fig. 1, is a newly-developed unit intended for universal application, and may be connected either as a high-pass, low-pass or band-pass filter, capable of working between 10,000- and 500-ohm values of input and output impedances. In the present application it is used as a band-pass filter in the 500-ohm output circuit. A double-pole double-throw switch permits cutting the filter in or out at

will. Curves showing the frequency response of the amplifier with the filter in are given in Fig. 3. The transmission characteristic of the filter alone is flat within a few db between 300 and 3000 cycles, with a sharp cut-off at 4000 and a pronounced drop below 300, but in working out of the 6F6 in the speech amplifier there is a considerable mismatch of impedances with the result that the response curve is changed somewhat. The difference is not serious, however.

Incidentally, the filter is equally useful in reception, where it is valuable in getting rid of high-frequency noises that tend to impair reception.

The authors believe that it would be worth the while of every ham operating in the 'phone bands (which, heaven knows, are congested enough) to consider seriously the incorporation of similar

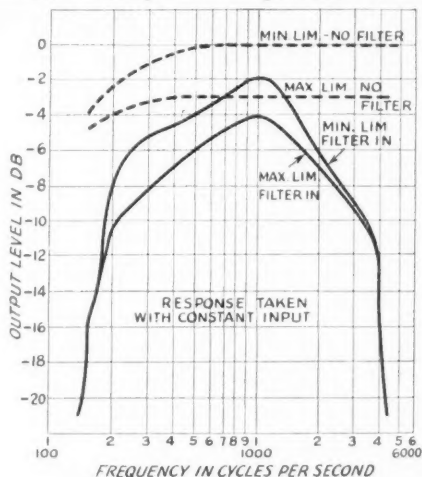


Fig. 3

devices in his speech equipment. Not only will you be doing yourself a favor, but at the same time you'll be doing your bit to help clear up undesirable QRM.

#### Strays

"My little boy was playing with a neighbor's boy when W9HIU was in the act of calling CQ on 160-meter 'phone. The neighbor's boy said:

"We hear your daddy on our radio, and we always turn the radio off and turn the carpet sweeper on."

(The neighbors have a midget five-tube set!)

—W9HIU

## Strays

"It often happens in radio articles that an error or omission has been made that is corrected in another month. I find it helpful to possess a stamp pad and dating stamp. Whenever I see a correction made I set my dating stamp to the date of the correcting article and then go back to the original article and stamp this date at the first and last of this original idea or article. This could also be used to coördinate a series of articles running through several issues, such as those QSL-40 transmitter articles of late."

—Fay O. Wood

Jack Morgan, W3QP, had a 265-foot antenna between chimney and tree broken in the recent Philadelphia earthquake. There's ordinarily nothing very unusual about having an antenna broken, but this one broke simultaneously in two places—one near each end.

Did I ever tell you about the time I had one broken by such a sudden jerk that the wire fell in hundreds of pieces about one inch long?

### Extended Variable Frequency Crystal Control

(Continued from page 11)

We wish to point out that this is only an experimental model, and because of its shortcomings, we do not recommend that it be duplicated. In a more finished version of the system, such as one might use in his station, we wouldn't use the type of crystal oscillator circuit shown. The third-harmonic output is not as much as can be obtained from a Tritet working at the same plate voltage and the output depends too much on the activity of the crystal, so that when the frequency of the variable-frequency crystal is varied the output drops off too fast. However, the gadget satisfactorily demonstrated the practicability of the system and that's what we were after. We had a spot of trouble with the 6V6 doubler oscillating, but this was corrected by better separation of the coils and wiring. In a good version, we would shield the various stages from one another to eliminate any such feedback troubles and to reduce the stray radiation. Any stage following the keyed stage can introduce key clicks if it has a tendency to oscillate, and it would be a shame to spoil the beautiful keying characteristic of this system by hanging on a parasitic oscillation somewhere along the line.

The thing we were mainly interested in—whether or not any spurious crystal-controlled frequencies would develop—never showed up. With the key down, the signal frequency and its harmonics were the only ones apparent in the receiver with, of course, the exception of the crystal frequencies and their harmonics. However, these were all far enough away from the operating

frequency to have no effects at all. Neither of the crystal frequencies showed up in the output circuit. With the key up, the signal frequency was clean and showed no trace of a signal.

We had been a little worried about whether or not it would be possible to set the variable crystal frequency accurately, since the frequency changes quite rapidly over the first few degrees of rotation of the adjustment knob on a variable crystal, but we found that it wasn't too difficult a job to set the frequency to zero beat anywhere in the 14-Mc. band. Doubtless a more finished version would be rigged up with a vernier dial for fine adjustments. This particular oscillator circuit wouldn't work over the whole range of the crystal, and we had to use an external oscillator for the experiment. However, a Tritet oscillator will work well over the entire range, as we found out.

Although the system has more advantages for the high-frequency man than for the low-, it should be a natural for trunk-line operators interested in good keying. Two 7-Mc. crystals (one outside the band, however) can be used to give the trunk frequency on 80 meters, with the most perfect kind of break-in keying possible. (Notice we say "keying"—we don't mention "operating" because we still don't know how to make one's own transmitter sound by S3 in his receiver, which would be the ultimate in break-in operation.) It would take several variable crystals to cover the entire 80-meter band, but the 7- and 14-Mc. bands can be covered easily with two crystals. We hope that the crystal manufacturers will soon make available matched sets of crystals for this type of frequency-control system.

Crystal control? Sure—anywhere in the bands.

## ★ BOOK REVIEW ★

*Audel's New Radioman's Guide*, by E. P. Anderson.

Published by Theo. Audel & Co., 49 West 23rd St., New York. 765 pages, including index, 519 illustrations. Price, \$4.00.

Theo. Audel & Co. are the publishers of a series of books designed to make the complexities of mechanics, electricity and allied arts simple. Audel's New Radioman's Guide sets out to do the same job for radio theory, construction and servicing, and it does its job well. The highly-trained engineer may complain that at times it over-simplifies, in that some of the analogies are more picturesque than exact and some of the explanations verge on the dogmatic. But this won't worry the man for whom this book is intended—the one who wants to get a rough working knowledge of radio in the easiest and most painless way.

The book is an exceptionally complete one, covering the functions both of a text on fundamentals and a handbook of miscellaneous data. Its 34 chapters provide a range of information from radio principles to the Underwriters' rules, covering such matters *en route* as physics of sound, the various elements of a radio system and the parts used, a description of aircraft and marine radio (including radio compass, beacons and alarms), television, testing and test equipment, trouble shooting and interference suppression.

—C. B. D.



## HINTS AND KINKS FOR THE EXPERIMENTER



### SERIES NOISE LIMITER WITH PLATE DETECTORS

**Y**ou may be interested in publishing this revised circuit (Fig. 1) of the series diode noise limiter described in October *QST*. The limiter, installed in an NC-100 receiver, has done an excellent job here at W2GQM, located just a few feet from one of the main arteries of traffic in northern New Jersey. Before the receiver was equipped with the limiter 10-meter reception was impossible and even 80-meter reception was difficult at times. Now even the weakest signals on 10 meters may be copied practically 100%. In fact it seems that the weaker the signal, the better the limiter works!

The original diagram was tried without much success. The difficulty lay chiefly with the infinite impedance detector with which we attempted to replace the plate detector in the NC-100. Because the audio output from the infinite impedance detector was so low, the plate detector had to be reinstalled. Also it was found that the diode used in our case, a 6H6 with cathodes paralleled and plates paralleled, required a much greater range of voltage than was provided for in the original circuit.

There is no sharp threshold position for the potentiometer. The best position for operation seems to be at the point, for each individual station, where the distortion introduced by the limiter is not too objectionable. If the limiting action is increased beyond this point there will be little improvement in noise reduction and a considerable impairment of audio quality will result. If the limiting action is carried in the other di-

rection, audio distortion will not be noticeable but the signal to noise ratio will be lowered. The individual operator will find the position most suitable to himself after a bit of experience. Because of the sharp cutoff action of the limiter, high-frequency distortion of both the signal and noise is present, to a certain extent, in the audio output when the limiting action takes place. If the tone control of the receiver is operated to reduce the high-frequency response, this effect will not be noticed. As was mentioned in the original article, when a strong beat oscillator signal is present, the incoming noise will modulate it and the limiter will have a harder job to do. In this case the limiting action can be advanced beyond the point that would be objectionable for 'phone work, because the resultant distortion can be tolerated in c.w. reception.

Although the circuit as shown was designed for an NC-100 receiver, the same circuit may be applied to any transformer-coupled detector. The 100,000-ohm resistor in the plate circuit may be replaced by an audio choke of 250 henrys or more, but it was not deemed necessary because the d.c. drop through the resistor to the plate is negligible in most detectors. The switch shown across cathode and plate is provided so that the operator may disconnect the limiter without disturbing the setting of the potentiometer, although the same result may be achieved by setting the potentiometer to the extreme position away from limiting action. Contrary to what might be expected, there is no noticeable reduction in the audio volume of the receiver when the limiter is in normal use, although of course the extreme setting of the potentiometer will limit everything completely!

The limiter is most effective on auto ignition and least effective on vacuum cleaners and electric razors, although even on these latter it may mean the difference between reading and not reading the signal. — Paul Rafford, Jr., W2GQM.

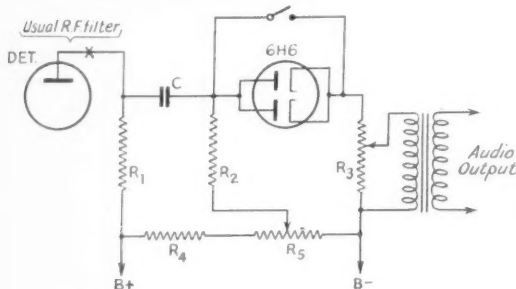


Fig. 1 — Circuit of series noise limiter as used with plate detector.

R<sub>1</sub> — 0.1 meg.

R<sub>2</sub> — 0.3 meg.

R<sub>3</sub> — 50,000 ohms.

R<sub>4</sub> — 50,000 ohms.

R<sub>5</sub> — 50,000 ohms.

C — 0.1  $\mu$ fd.

### SIMPLE ROTATABLE THREE-ELEMENT ANTENNA

**W**4ANN sends in the sketch (shown in Fig. 2) of a three-element rotatable antenna system which has several unusual features. The system, which is for 14 Mc., is supported by a 66-foot lattice tower. Construction and adjustment of the antenna mounting are simplified by suspending the reflector and director elements

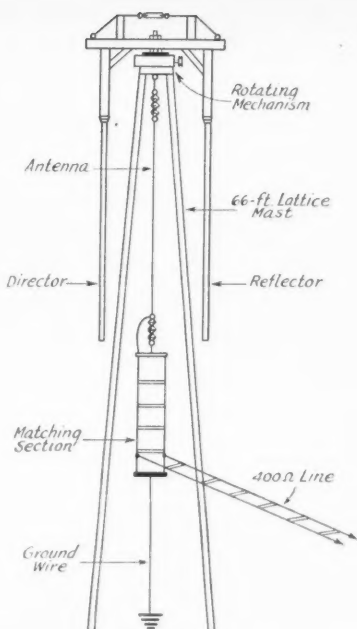


Fig. 2 — Simple 3-element rotatable antenna suggested by W4ANN. Approximate dimensions for a frequency for 14.2 Mc. are: Antenna — 32.9 ft. ( $0.475\lambda$ ); reflector — 34.6 ft. ( $0.5\lambda$ ); director — 32 ft. ( $0.46\lambda$ ); matching section — 32.9 ft. ( $0.24\lambda$ ); ground wire — 32.9 ft. ( $0.24\lambda$ ); director spacing — 6.9 ft. ( $0.1\lambda$ ); reflector spacing — 6.55 ft. ( $0.095\lambda$ ).

vertically from the simple rotating arm. The antenna is suspended from the top of the tower and runs down through the tower itself. Since the antenna is fed at the end where the impedance is much higher than at the center, impedance-matching difficulties are reduced. A "J" matching section is used to couple to a 400-ohm open-wire line. The system is automatically protected against lightning by connecting the shorting bar at the bottom of the "J" section to ground with a quarter-wavelength wire, which should not affect the operation of the system. Since the antenna is stationary, there is no trouble from twisting transmission lines.

The director and reflector are made of telescoping copper tubing so that the lengths may be adjusted readily either by climbing the tower to the 30-foot level or by a long pole or stick from a lower level. The matching-section may be adjusted from a height of only 15 feet or so. The dimensions given under Fig. 2 are approximate for 14 Mc. The lengths should be divided by two for a 28-Mc. system.

#### VOLTMETER AS SENSITIVE NEUTRALIZING INDICATOR

A VOLTMETER makes an excellent indicator of perfect neutralizing. It is considerably more sensitive than the usual indicators such as

neon bulbs, flashlight bulbs and grid current meters. The meter should have a range of several hundred volts and should be connected as shown in Fig. 3. Notice that the connections are reversed; that is the positive terminal of the meter is connected to the negative power-supply terminal of the amplifier and vice versa. The radio-

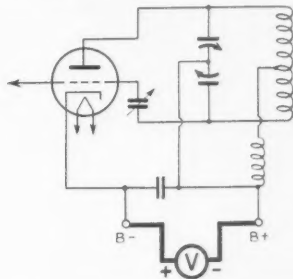


Fig. 3 — D.c. voltmeter connected as sensitive neutralizing indicator.

frequency current present in the tank circuit is rectified by the tube and is indicated by the meter.

Medium- or high-power amplifiers can be neutralized in the usual manner with one of the ordinary indicators and the finishing touches put on with the meter connected. Connections to the power supply should be removed and the neutralizing condenser adjusted for minimum voltmeter reading. With low-power amplifiers the whole process can be done with the voltmeter.

In our amplifier it was found that the voltmeter would register several volts even when the grid meter showed that the amplifier was perfectly neutralized, and even a fraction of a turn of a "micrometer"-type condenser would make a very noticeable change in the voltmeter reading. This permits very accurate neutralizing of even flea power rigs, which sometimes prove to be a problem in this respect.

— Donald Clark, W1MJU.

#### DISCHARGING TOOL FOR SAFETY

THE bleeder on the power supply for the final r.f. stage at W1EH recently opened up. Thus, even with the main switch pulled, I was due for trouble the next time I shut down the rig to change bands and put my elbows on the chassis and took hold of the final coil to pry it out of its socket. Fortunately for me, I was suspicious of the thing at the time, so I didn't get bitten.

My safety item for this hazard is a discharging tool, consisting simply of a dry 2' dowel bearing at one end a "U" of No. 12 soft tinned bus wire. As shown in Fig. 4, the wire goes through a pair of holes in the end of the dowel so it won't pull off. The wire can be readily formed to any desired shape to form a short circuit across filter output terminals, etc. When I have to change bands or otherwise touch the rig, I not only pull the main



Fig. 4 — Safety gadget for discharging filter condenser.

switch but I apply the tongs across the filter terminals. When nothing happens, I know it is safe and that the bleeder is still doing its stuff. If I get a report like a pistol shot I'll know the bleeder was open and I'll be glad I tried it.

Don't get to worrying about the surge current from the condensers and be tempted into putting a resistor in series with the shorting wire. The resistor might open up the same as it sometimes does in the bleeder. Ordinarily there will not be any current. The first time there is, it's time to fix something. — K. B. Warner, W1EH.

#### POSTSCRIPT ON B.C.I. ELIMINATION

FROM W2APT comes word that he omitted mention, in his article on eliminating b.c. interference last month ("It Did Happen Here . . ."), of the untold thousands of old Majestics which have survived this midget era. These jobs, it will be remembered, use 26's in t.r.f. stages with a 27 detector. When there is trouble it can usually be traced to the detector. W2APT found that in 90% of the cases the interference could be cleared simply by substituting a 56 for the 27 — we can't explain why, unless there is some structural feature of the 56 which would account for it. Oddly enough, shielding of the detector does not seem to help.

The remaining 10% can be cured by changing the detector circuit over to the "power" or plate type of rectifier, which was suggested some years ago in this department. A 10,000-ohm resistor, by-passed by a 5- $\mu$ d. electrolytic, should be in-

stalled between cathode and ground, while the grid connection is run directly from the tuned circuit to the grid, omitting the grid condenser and leak installed in the receiver.

#### SIMPLE BRIDGE FOR C AND R CHECKING

CONFRONTED with several dozen mica by-pass condensers which were not marked as to value, the writer was temporarily stumped. No condenser measuring equipment was at hand, and checking them by the frequency-measurement method was too involved. A raid on the local junk box produced a fairly good 2000-ohm potentiometer of the wire-wound variety and of uniform resistance taper. This potentiometer in conjunction with a few calibrated mica condensers of known dependable quality made possible a quite serviceable yet simple capacity bridge. The audio test oscillator furnished the 1000-cycle audio note for the bridge.

The first model, hastily thrown together, was so satisfactory that it was rebuilt to its final form. As long as it was being built the writer decided to make it applicable to resistance measurement also. A double-pole 11-position switch ( $Sw_2$ ), also from the junk box, was used to switch from condensers to resistors in the standard position. A simple audio oscillator and power supply were built in so the unit would be complete and permanent. The oscillator can be any audio oscillator giving good headphone volume. The one used here is quite simple, with more than ample output. The only parts which may need adjustment are  $R_1$  and  $C_1$ . They should be changed if necessary to get the desired note. A refinement would be a variable resistor for  $R_1$ .

The bridge was calibrated by substitution of condensers and resistors of known accuracy in the position of the unknown "X". With two resistors or condensers of like value in the two positions of the bridge circuit, a null point (or point of lowest volume in the phones) will be at the center of rotation of the variable resistor. Interchanging two resistors or condensers of known value, one of which is exactly ten times the value of the other (such as 10 ohms and 100 ohms, or 0.0001 and 0.001  $\mu$ d.), points can be found on the scale of the resistor control dial where the value of the unknown part is one tenth or ten times the value of the known standard. Other divisions can be found by substituting values of other relationships, such as two-to-one or three-to-one. Additional points can be found by careful interpolation between known points.

While this bridge definitely does not have the accuracy of such a bridge as described in *QST* for July, 1938, it is much simpler to construct, and much cheaper. It is quite adequate for the ham who has only occasional use for such an instrument, and is excellent for calibrating those un-

(Continued on page 62)

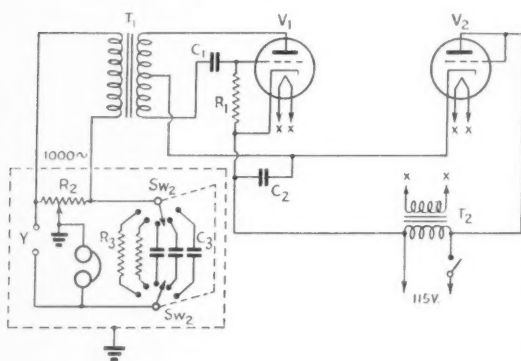


Fig. 5 — Circuit of simple bridge for rough checking of unknown capacities and resistances.

- $C_1$  — 0.002  $\mu$ d. (see text).
- $C_2$  — 4- $\mu$ d., 300-volt filter condenser.
- $C_3$  — Standard condensers (see text).
- $R_1$  — 50,000 ohms to 0.1 meg.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt.
- $R_2$  — 2000-ohm potentiometer (see text).
- $R_3$  — Standard resistors (see text).

# ★ I. A. R. U. NEWS ★

Devoted to the interests and activities of the

## INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO UNION

Headquarters Society: THE AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE, West Hartford, Conn.

### MEMBER SOCIETIES

American Radio Relay League  
Asociatia Amatorilor Romani de Unde  
Scurte  
Associazione Radiotecnica Italiana  
Burma Amateur Radio Society  
Canadian Section A.R.R.L.  
Ceskoslovenski Amatéri Vysilaci  
Deutscher Amateur Sende-und-Empfangs-  
Dienst  
Eesti Raadio Amatooride Ühing  
Experimental Radio Society of Egypt  
Experimenterende Danske Radioamatorer  
Federation des Emetteurs Belges  
Irish Radio Transmitters Society

日本アマチュア無線聯盟 Japan  
Lietuvos Trumpju Bangu Radio Megeju  
Draugija  
Liga Colombiana de Radio Aficionados  
Liga Mexicana de Radio Experimentadores  
Magyar Rövidhullámú Amatőrök Országos  
Egyesülete  
Nederlandsche Vereeniging voor Interna-  
tionaal Radioamateurisme  
Nederlandsch-Indische Vereeniging Voor  
Internationaal Radioamateurisme  
Newfoundland Amateur Radio Association  
New Zealand Association of Radio Trans-  
mitters  
Norsk Radio Relé Liga

Polski Związek Krotkofalowcow  
Radio Club de Cuba  
Radio Club Venezolano  
Radio Society of Great Britain  
Rede dos Emissores Portugueses  
Reseau des Emetteurs Français  
Reseau Luxembourgeois des Ama-  
teurs d'Ondes Courtes  
South African Radio Relay League  
Suomen Radioamatöörlitto r.y.  
Sveriges Sändareamatörer  
Unión de Radioemisoros Españoles  
Union Schweiz Kurzwellen Amateure  
Wireless Institute of Australia

### EAST JAVA

WHEN the aviation division of the government of the Netherlands East Indies last December was planning a mass demonstration of the country's aerial forces, it called upon the N.I.V.I.R.A. to provide communications between the various points of operation. Considering that the distances to be covered were large, and that the number of amateurs in the country is small, it required a good deal of planning on the part of the society. With typical amateur thoroughness they did an excellent job, and their communications system enabled government officials to know at all times the positions of the various air squadrons. The accomplishment received praise from the government and it won, we know, much good will for amateur radio.

### ESTONIA

QSL Manager Richard W. Paide, ES5C, of the *Eesti Raadio Amatooride Ühing*, reports that he has received in the last year a great number of cards (many of them from U.S.A.) to "very fantastic ES calls." The society therefore wishes to have their postal authority's system of issuing calls explained briefly:

All calls for licensed amateur stations in Estonia have only one letter after the number. There are no districts; calls are issued in blocs of nine, one bloc for each final letter. Example: ES1A, 2A, 3A, etc.; then ES1B, 2B, etc. At the present time calls have been assigned up through final letter G and the next is H, so that (with the single exception of ES9M) any Estonian call with a final letter further down the alphabet than H, as well as all two-letter calls, are illegitimate.

E.R.A.U., one of the two member-societies in Europe whose governments now permit amateur

radio operation, held its annual elections in January, and the new officers are as listed under the photograph on page 62.

### CUBA

IN THE annual general election of officers of the *Radio Club de Cuba* held in February, the following were chosen: President, Pablo Valdes, CO2PV; Vice-President, Justo Mahia Rivas, CO2JM; Secretary, Eduardo Oliva Radelat, CO2WL; Treasurer, Julio Rodriguez.

It would appear that the rumor we reported last month concerning the Cuban prefixes is true and the prefix "CM" is expected to be applied universally to all Cuban stations before long.

### HAITI

WE PROMPTLY reported the temporary close-down on September 14th, last year, of the Haitian amateurs by their government but it was only recently that we received confirmation, through HH2MC, of the removal of this restriction in the case of many amateurs. Our informant himself, along with several others, was permitted to return to the air in November; since that time the restriction has been withdrawn for a number of other Haitian amateurs as well.

### LITHUANIA

IN THE official organ of one of our two new societies, L.R.M., we find the following bits of news:

Because war operations came quite close to the Lithuanian border, the amateurs of that country were closed down on the 17th of September 1939. Mobilization called many amateurs into the services. On a military expedition to Vilnius, Lithuania's former capital lost to Poland in 1920 and



The board and special managers of E.R.A.U. for the year 1940.

*Left to right, seated:* Cashier Alexander Rähn, ES2F; Vice-President Leopold Vedru, ES2C; President Captain Arnold Isotamm, ES5F; Honorary member of E.R.A.U. Ing. F. Olbrei, Director of Estonian Broadcasting Co.; Secretary Paul Sammet, ES7D.

*Standing:* QSL Manager Richard W. Paide, ES5C; Member of Board Ing. Karl O. Leesment, ES3F; Publications Manager Aleksander Illi, ES7E.

now regained, LY1J and LY1S visited the SP amateurs living there, but they succeeded in finding only a few as most of them had joined the Polish army and had disappeared.

With the restoration of comparatively normal conditions and the cessation of war in eastern Europe, Lithuanian amateurs were permitted to resume operation on January 7th of this year with the stipulation that communication with belligerent states in Europe is forbidden. In general the work of amateurs is subject to the laws issued by the government in 1939. The permit to keep a short-wave transmitter is given to persons not younger than 17 and who have passed the necessary examinations. During the first year the beginner can work only with c.w., but subsequently may use radiotelephony. Fifty watts of power is permitted for the first two years of operation, after which it is possible to ask for authorization to increase power to 1000 watts.

At the present time amateurs are mostly occupied with the further technical development of radio apparatus, and very few are to be heard on the air. A c.w. and 'phone contest is arranged every year (within the state), and the last such contest took place on February 11th-18th on the 40- and 80-meter bands. On the 7th of January, 1940 there was a general meeting of the members in Kaunas, at which a new committee was chosen for the organization. Petras Vanagaitis, LY1J, was chosen President for the second time; Simas Grina, LY1AR, was chosen Secretary; Stepas Dedonis, Treasurer; QSL Manager Antanas Sausionis, LY1BG, and Jonas Vilkaitis as General Manager.

#### NEWS AND NOTES

**T**HE Danish society, E.D.R., announces a new certificate of achievement for its members, now unable to transmit. It is to be known as the

"R.A.C." (received all continents), and is to be awarded those members who can submit proof of confirmed reception of amateur stations in all continents. . . . "Break-In," official organ of the N.Z.A.R.T., has been further reduced in size and the heavy paper cover omitted to reduce the cost. But we are pleased to note their determination to continue the journal in some form. . . . Although the R.E.F. has suspended all activities, several of the old officers are carrying on in their spare time and on their own initiative, principally to the extent of issuing small printed bulletins ("war numbers") to keep the spark of amateur spirit alive among the members, including those mobilized. . . . In February, the PMG advised the S.A.R.R.L. that the weekly bulletin transmissions of its headquarters station must be discontinued, since it was for "the best interests of the state." The *League* thinks the restriction unjust, and will protest.

### Simple Bridge

(Continued from page 60)

labelled variable condensers and trimmers which clutter up the average ham's junk box. The only precautions in construction are to shield the bridge circuit proper from the rest of the unit, and to keep all leads solid, short and well spaced. The new silver-plated mica condensers made by several reliable companies make good standards, as they can be obtained with accuracies as high as 1% at reasonable cost in the lower-capacity values (up to 500  $\mu\text{fd}$ ).

— Harry K. Long, W7CQK.

### Strays

#### Contest Ditty

O-K es F-B

C-U-L es 7-3

— . . . —

The shell of an extinct metal 6F6 or 6L6 makes a dandy form for winding small air-spaced coils. The coil is started by twisting the end of the wire around one of the prongs. After the turns are spaced, the coil may be strengthened by interweaving cellophane strips between the turns and touching up with coil dope to hold the strips in place. — W6VS.

— . . . —

Why are most commercial code stations always sending, "Fibber McGee, Fibber McGee, Fibber McGee"? — W2FQG.

— . . . —

Arc-back in 866 rectifiers, when the high voltage is first applied, may be eliminated by first applying low voltage for about 2 seconds and then shifting to full voltage. This may be accomplished with a delay relay or switch which cuts out a series resistance or 110-volt lamp in the plate-transformer primary circuit. — W. B. Ferguson.



# CALLS HEARD



**ex-HB9J, Jean Lips, Switzerland**  
(Heard between Jan. 28th and Feb. 6th)

28-Mc. 'phone band

w1me lw lsw bfj eer apu jgm hvs fgm igd kyj apa bra jsc  
w2lku fxb mpa acz izv min jlr jev afr lah lsh fit iyx isy ftl  
ghv luj ifz kbg  
w3hqj ecc hhv gdp hud fii af hlz igw gio bgr gev iid dyr  
hgm w4eqm gmm ft ezy eje emv byt ayu fwa ocf gb w5zv  
fta hqj hlv w6pcb w8fjv kyy hrv pyo bkp lae pwa ppr  
sin rsr qxv w9za kxx ew wcd drz hrc k4fow gig ezi hclfg  
jv co2wm hi7g

7-Mc. c.w.

w1ink lsj fru w2rv ljc imm bhv w3hrs adi hje hjg qt fqt  
w4erc gfg ghq hrs w5hwj fwx idr w6qb w7vy w8svh ubu  
lrl ojs pen pak qeh w9naw fti ew ki

14-Mc. c.w.

ka1po fg py8aj 7vb

**ex-G6QS, S. Roberts, "Moor View," Belmont Grove,  
Rawdon, Leeds, Yorks., England**

(Heard between Jan. 13th and Jan. 24th)

28-Mc. 'phone

w1ode apu dqk hsx lfi jas jdv w2eze mid iks lnw hfi lfm  
w3hgj fmq jt gro hwn hno igw w8rlt sgh fgw dat feo cog  
w9hco akj ny4ad

3.5-Mc. c.w. (Feb. 14th)

w1eru evj lxf

7-Mc. c.w. (Feb. 14th, 15th, 19th, 28th, 29th)

w1zp dxk bez iwp aok lzm hud ejq kbp mfg fno jro jra llw  
hxf hsx bau eof mgw ldu lal mef mg w2guw hus lym jin  
lir bzs kv imm fnn lvi mvd hxx ber mri w3bfd ilx igw hof  
igy hau imv bxx ind iin hsd hrh ipe hox w4ig hkl dzs abd  
zx gpd aye giy w5ul w8rfx ren ueu npa yx phj tgr tdx  
w9gag ll

28-Mc. 'phone (Feb. 13th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 27th, 29th)

w1alt lmb tj eqr jar le lte klv gou jui lkl w2hy lwy kzn  
lqu mse lzs ad lbk izv lyo lol  
w3hlx cco iid evp blr bwq cbp awx hhz w4fzq gni yf fap  
drj eur ay w5gkz bek w8oco kyy feo mqy rsr myj w9cbj  
qed lx

**ex-G5CB, Capt. K. Hartridge, 72 Greenway, Tatteridge  
N. 20, England**

28-Mc. 'phone (Jan. 7th)

w1khe bmk lev eer ehf lnb dnl w2iyx aog jfb mjs w3fil bso  
w4azb

**Alfred H. Rowe, Jr. (W2BSJ), aboard S.S. Black Gull  
c/o American Communications Assn., CIO, Room  
302, 10 Bridge St., New York City**

(Heard at Weymouth, England)

7-Mc. c.w. (Nov. 12th)

w1lbt evj liv kae amq lak kha ibf lxj jir ts w2ekq kle uk  
w3edp gbk fsp gzh hxa w4eyc w6mly w8rei rpb bmx  
w9nmy aqz mov vbq voq efa

Nov. 18th-20th

w1khe hsa lpy mfc csc me asg keq ksx ibf aqw esy lop fti  
ixb mdfl ldl lxj jbo ltl eni lyg egy  
w2hya iyq ayj av ahe kle jae hzn hop jin gnw bfr gp ltk  
inf kir fba kgn bgv uo ize kzx ws ify egg rv  
w3rrr eju gyx hee fgb seo he fsp euj eew duu bkz hqu dpu  
dpa gkl crw wadam eyc baj een w5kce giw exq w8ejf len  
qxm okg esk oqf rap szb ofn qdm jtt qdu w9kxk fa fuo,  
yfv lwyg yzo

**ex-GW3AX, Stan Thomas, "Roseland," Kittle, Bish-  
opton, N. Swansea, South Wales**

7-Mc. c.w. (Nov. 19th)

w2ibf uk lak wz iyq euq  
w4ezf axl  
w5avf  
w6bir  
w9zir

3.5 Mc. (Nov. 19th)

w3duu  
w5dae

**ex-G6MC, J. C. Martin, "Holyoak," Holyoak Ave.,  
Bingley, Yorks., England**

3.5-Mc. c.w.

w1gg cob w2moy lpy w3og w4ft w8trk cdg

3.9-Mc. 'phone

w1ald w3hn uk

7-Mc. c.w. (Feb. 14th-19th)

w1mgg hms fiz eef ldu aop llw mef jum jra ixn nfk dtb hgv  
lzm lob lxx aok  
w2hus qt lo llz bdo mlo mfw mgx lym lrb fnn kms ifg lrg  
luc esk gvu jde ddg cle bfg lkh mld  
w3ilx hox ing gig hek iim iln ijk asn ged aae w4fws fli fyo  
fgc fre gpd w6vb w8gra oth rem kel knd ave dpn w9ew reo

**ex-G5PY, R. F. R. Clark, 18 Parkthorne Rd., Clapham  
Park, S. W. 12, London**

7-Mc. c.w. (Jan. 28th)

w1luq w2mhe mkg wx w3ale hrj al ihf w8uhf

14 Mc. (Jan. 28th-29th)

w1ch blo dgw w2hnr ixy lir w3evb bkq hzg fst w4dk w8vg  
coh k4esh

3.5 Mc. (Feb. 6th)

w1dlx lkp ejd w2kqp

**S. Walker, 18 Crescent, Old Clee, Grimsby, Lincoln-  
shire, England**

(Heard between Feb. 14th and Feb. 18th)

14-Mc. 'phone

w1axa gkb fbj jkb dq jhd iyl je bic ire fbx ql jkv fxx aep isc  
end w2eqw dmj ixy w3bcs gei ew amj cta w4day fb eed  
bfy egl ye w8gy ej bf enx okb jpz mhd ad bxy w9ois bra  
k4fke

**ex-G4AB, John B. Burt, The Weaver's House, Bur-  
leigh, Stroud., Glos., England**

(Heard between Dec. 14th and Jan. 9th)

7-Mc. c.w.

w1aue aw cpg dje drv eem ekk elf enk fnp fak hul ifa ira  
jku kge krq krx kua liu lqq lrz lxr lzm mfc mfg mdo or  
orf sm sz ws

w2aey agm alp aup ber bhv bj bo bom bpm bqy cgh dkl  
esk feq fo fqt hdg hmj ilf iyq jkk kha kms knw ksl kyv  
liy ljk lle llz lny lqv ltj ltz mpz mag maj mal me mei mel  
mff mfr mfg mhb mfw mxx/4 mpz mrm mxa ot qpa tp usa  
w3alp aup beo bez bev bxx buy ewv dal dyb ekk elo fre gdi  
gso gyx hdp hdv hhh hhs hqa hrs hsd hus igo igy iif ikr  
ilo iwr ktl nlc zb

w4aob bvz cde chq dah dna drd eep ena end fao fgq fgw  
fjl fky fnr foo frt fsn fth gbj gea gcf ggl gkb gln jr

w5dgb fpz ls

w6bic jyx psi qap rap

w7blk blt exr

w8daq hmx iip im itf kd kel khm kzb lux mot mfd ngn nhb  
nss okl oqf paj pim prd ptf qpb qpu rdk rww sag sfh snm  
ssk szn tb tbf tgf tjd tkk tof tud tvj twi txi txa taf ueu wf

w9bso bvs cbu dbi dup edp efa gih/9 grf hoe huv iwy jxr

ly lyk naw qmq req sao sem spq svh tke yxo

cm2bz mb pf pp qe 7fr 8ro k4aan k6cgk quj kalhq lu4pa

py1ge kq uj py2lm 00 py4ae



## NAVAL COMMUNICATION RESERVE NOTES

### THE NINTH NAVAL DISTRICT

BY J. C. McMANUS, W9FZ  
Lieutenant (jg), C - V (S), USNR

THE Ninth Naval District is the largest in the country, both in area and in Naval Communication Reserve personnel. It comprises the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota. For NCR administrative purposes, the District is divided into ten Sections, which for the most part correspond to State boundaries. Each Section is under the command of a Section Commander, with a staff of officers and men to assist him.

In the principal cities and in many smaller centers, Units have been established, there being a total of about sixty Units in the District at present. The standard Unit consists of thirty-one officers and men and is commanded by a Unit Commander.

The District Communication Officer, who is a regular Navy officer, also serves as the District Naval Communication Reserve Commander. He is assisted by a staff of NCR officers, who are assigned duties relating to personnel, instruction, operations, and material for the District as a whole.

Almost all of the officers and a large majority of the men are more or less active radio amateurs. The enlisted men have always been recruited chiefly from the amateur ranks; however, a considerable number have qualified for amateur licenses through the training they have received in the NCR.

A well-rounded training program is provided to enable NCR men to take their places in the communication service of the Navy. It includes Unit Headquarters drills, training manuals and other Navy publications, radio network drills, and training periods aboard ship and at shore establishments.

The Unit Headquarters drills afford basic training in naval radio procedure and methods, naval regulations and customs, seamanship, manual of arms, and other subjects with which a radioman in the Navy should be familiar. These drills are conducted in Naval Reserve armories, when possible; if there is no armory in the city, they are held in a Federal building or in other suitable public or private quarters.

An important part of the training is accomplished through radio network drills, in which the

officers and men, at their own amateur stations or at the various headquarters stations, handle messages and maneuvering signals under conditions simulating those in the Fleet. All drills are conducted on Navy frequencies, seven frequencies being assigned to this District for this purpose. The Navy Department supplies crystals and a certain amount of radio equipment. No equipment is available for installation in NCR members' homes. The millennium has not yet arrived!

The high point in the year's activities is the summer training cruise. The NCR in this District is very fortunate in the opportunities afforded for cruises. It is perhaps not generally known that we have in this inland District a large number of naval vessels devoted exclusively to the training of the Naval Reserve. During the summer months, they assemble on the Great Lakes for several training cruises of two weeks each.

Radio plays an important part in the cruises and it is a real thrill for a radio amateur to go aboard ship as a Naval Reservist and stand a radio watch. The life aboard ship is in itself a new and invigorating experience and shore liberty in unfamiliar places, athletic contests, small boat training and the many other activities which are scheduled make the two weeks pass all too quickly.

A few words about the various ships may be of interest. All of the five larger ships, with the exception of the U.S.S. *Wilmette*, have been in regular Navy service in various parts of the world. The U.S.S. *Wilmette*, whose home port is Chicago, is a former passenger ship entirely rebuilt along naval lines. The U.S.S. *Wilmington*, a veteran of the Asiatic station, is based at Toledo. The U.S.S. *Sacramento* was recently assigned to this District after doing her part in the rescue and salvage operations in connection with the U.S.S. *Squalus*. Her home port is Michigan City. The U.S.S. *Dubuque* and U.S.S. *Paducah* are sister ships which have also seen service in China. The former is stationed at Detroit and the latter at Duluth. The ships range in length and tonnage from 200 feet and 990 tons for the last two mentioned to 275 feet and 1820 tons for the U.S.S. *Wilmette*, which is the flagship.

In addition to the larger ships, there are four sub-chasers and a number of former Coast Guard patrol boats, which have been turned over to the Naval Reserve. All of the ships carry radio equipment and some are fitted with radio direction finders.

(Continued on page 102)



# CORRESPONDENCE FROM MEMBERS

The Publishers of *QST* assume no responsibility for statements made herein by correspondents.

## KIDDING OURSELVES

4915 N. Sawyer Ave., Chicago

Editor, *QST*:

There may be some truth to the story that most people like to be kidded by optimism — it makes them feel better. Maybe that is why our present-day modern receivers are fitted with a little gadget called an "S" meter which, as a visual indicator, is pleasing to the eye. The correspondence which has appeared in recent issues of *QST* indicates that some amateurs would like to stick to the plain unadulterated truth — no matter what it may be.

Any meter that has a scale reading not in keeping with good engineering practice ought to be regarded as wholly unreliable for intelligent use. Just why any signal-strength scale should be greater than from 0 to 5 is not understood. At the present time there is no standard which has been adopted by all receiver manufacturers, and that is too bad indeed. To be sure, manufacturing costs often dictate the degree to which a meter and circuit may be used.

One possible suggestion is to adopt a standard that is in keeping with good engineering practice and then have all the manufacturers agree to it. Thus, if all agree to the type of meter and the circuit, there can be no chiseling or corner-cutting. Either it is or it is not. For example, suppose the standard meter scale would be made from 0 to 5, with no half-way or fifth-of-a-division markings. Such a scale could then be calibrated on the basis of microvolts input to the receiver, with a scale that would read only 0—1—2—3—4—5. These are the figures which would be of interest to the receiving operator.

The actual standard of calibration would be like this:

S Scale	$\mu$ v	db
1	10	20
2	100	40
3	1000	60
4	10,000	80
5	100,000	100

That sort of a scale and calibration would require a bit more equipment, such as a v.t. voltmeter, and no manufacturer can incorporate such gear with pins and buttons — it takes money. But, it would do away with liars. Not only that, but to have a signal of S5 it would just about take a 1000-watt transmitter to ram that needle up to S5 if the transmitter was within a distance of a mile. There would be no more of this flappodoodle of S9 plus 72 db, or, "On this meter the signal is S4 but on any other receiver that would be the same as S9 plus."

It wouldn't make one bit of difference insofar as the human error is concerned, because the human error is greater than all others combined, and the great one in this instance is the folly of twiddling and twaddling with gadgets which please the eye such as the ones we now have on our receivers.

Of course, there would still be those ginks who would attempt to employ their "ear meter" to make a wild guess at the input in microvolts between S3 of 1000  $\mu$ v and S4 of 10,000  $\mu$ v, or between 60 db and 80 db. But those scales should not appear. Of course, S1 to S5 perhaps isn't a large enough box-car figure to satisfy some birds who will insist upon four to ten numerals whether they know what they mean or not. But let's quit kidding ourselves and become honest.

— F. H. Schnell, W9UZ

EDITOR'S NOTE. — Robert M. Morris, W2LV, has, quite independently, suggested the following scale as a basis for

argument concerning standardization of receiver "S"-meter calibration:

Scale	Microvolts at Receiver Input Terminals	db Above Reference
S0	1	0
S1	3	+ 10
S2	10	+ 20
S3	30	+ 30
S4	100	+ 40
S5	300	+ 50
S6	1000	+ 60
S7	3000	+ 70
S8	10,000	+ 80
S9	30,000	+ 90

A.R.R.L.'s Research Engineer now has this subject under consideration, and will welcome comment.

## Q-R-S

700 S. Carpenter Ave., Oak Park, Ill.  
748 N. Laramie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Editor, *QST*:

Since the inception of the R-S-T system for reporting code signals, it has become increasingly apparent that a 'phone reporting system is essential. . . . With that object in view, we undertook, experimentally, a system of our own derivation and applied it to our own 'phone contacts, carefully registering its approval, acceptance, criticism and adoption by the 'phone stations we contacted. We found that it "clicked." Our system, even in its embryonic stage, received practically 100% approval and adoption. Many 'phone men complimented us with, "At last we are to have an honest-to-goodness 'phone reporting system of our own; something that we really have needed." Inasmuch as the number of 'phone stations we were capable of presenting the system to represents but a small percentage of the entire amateur 'phone fraternity, we are herewith submitting our system to be presented through the medium of *QST* for their approval.

Our system is divided into three sections, namely, "Quality-Readability-Strength," or, abbreviating, "QRS." Some criticism may arise in that QRS is an international code abbreviation. That is true. QRS is an international abbreviation applicable strictly to telegraphic communication. We are not applying the letters "QRS" to our system as having any association with the international QRS sign. Ours is simply an abbreviation. . . .

The "Q" section of "QRS" applies to 'phone quality. We sincerely believe that every 'phone man desires good quality, regardless of whether he is using a single-button carbon microphone or a \$50 dynamic. In presenting this system to others, we have found that all 'phone men are anxious to procure a "good quality" report, much as the code man strives for a "T9X" report on his note. Therefore, from a psychological standpoint, we believe this system should be an incentive to 'phone men to work for "Q5" reports on their quality, much as the "T" system helped in clearing up r.a.c. notes on c.w.

We have divided the "Q" section into five divisions, as follows:

- Q5 — Good quality. No hum or distortion present.
- Q4 — Good quality but noticeable hum.
- Q3 — Fair quality because of distortion.
- Q2 — Poor quality because of bad hum.
- Q1 — Poor quality because of bad distortion.

(Continued on page 88)



# OPERATING NEWS



F. E. HANDY, WIBDI, Communications Mgr.

E. L. BATTEY, W1UF, Asst. Communications Mgr.

**Sunspots.** Our general transmission conditions are known to vary closely in accordance with the sunspot cycle. Old Sol in addition to giving us light and heat and other radiations, sometimes sends electronic bombardments that are the wonderment and despair of communication men. Impotent humans have no control over such effects. On the week ends of March 24th and 31st it was necessary to record a complete washout of our lowest frequency bands. Occasional attenuated, wavering, weak and fuzzy signals were able to push through on a few DX bands for short and uncertain periods; a few unusual u.h.f. contacts took place. Communication, both wire and radio, was seriously interrupted, except for service on an extremely local basis. Some progress in correlation of sunspot numbers with our communications conditions has been made. The short-time vagaries are as yet beyond absolute prediction. Assuming prediction accomplished the subject remains, like the weather, just something to talk about; one cannot do much about the weather — or the sunspots!

**A.R.R.L.'s 12th DX Competition Results.** Logs are rolling in, and you will find early returns elsewhere in this issue. In spite of the effects of unexpected solar radiations near the end of the contest, participants were well rewarded for their efforts. Many express thanks to the League for working out a plan for these war-neutrality times, to permit having such an activity this year. Thanks to those that put in the proper licks outside the mainland U. S. A., there were actually new DX contacts reported, in spite of the current shortage of stations representing many countries. The W-portion of W scores kept the gang busy and relieved what would otherwise have been a too one-sided contest with too many e.c.o.'s standing in the waiting lines. Many reported that they found the attempt to work all districts on three h.f. bands in just two week ends a sufficiently difficult accomplishment in itself. The numerous letters that accompany scores are sincerely appreciated. Analysis will enable us to accurately gauge what you want, should we have to approach another March under identical circumstances. The usual excellent contestant response is heart-warming. While there have to be blackouts of European credits due to the war, and far-reaching solar blackouts of signals beyond our control will occur, the log-reports show there was no blackout of DX hopes, but operating fun in plenty in the March 1940 Contest.

**Neutrality Operating Precautions.** We continue to urge proper common sense and restraint in all amateur operating, particularly that on any frequencies on which signals cross international boundaries. F.C.C. gave us a clear warning some months back. All hams are solidly behind A.R.R.L. in the desire to see every amateur fully living up to neutrality operating policies and responsibilities — lest we black out our own hobby and pleasure by inviting suspicion, curtailment or unpleasant restriction. Reviewing previous issues, *QST* has said:

Follow A.R.R.L.'s Neutrality Code.

Don't talk about the w-r over the air.

Make no calls or contacts with even legitimate stations in belligerent territory . . . no exchanges with the theater of war.

Communicate with no unlicensed stations (unlawful).

Allow no unlicensed operators to use equipment.\*

Make no international transmissions to receiving points.

Work no amateurs in countries or colonies where amateurs have been shut down as a precautionary measure.

Live up to every F.C.C. amateur service regulation.

Remember, there is surveillance.

## U.H.F. Occupancy Due to Progress in May.

The days just to come are days of ultra-high frequency opportunity. Traditionally May brings u.h.f. results, and we trust this year will prove no exception. The dates of the special A.R.R.L. u.h.f. Contest-Relay have been changed to May 18th-19th, not because we claim any wisdom in predicting conditions, but to avoid a convention conflict. The Marathon standings are already looking up. Somebody who starts in May is fully eligible to Marathon listings; may prove to be one of the leaders. The relays have added to the training and emergency value of the u.h.f.'s. There is something of the old pioneer spirit in the increasing accomplishments reported in these. The May activity is bound to be the biggest held. We hold highest hopes for seeing gaps in relay lines filled — be they north, south, east or west. The winter u.h.f. activity reported this issue shows that in dead winter there was hardly any drop from the participation of previous contests. May is going to bring weather in which more of us have the courage to venture forth portable or portable-mobile. Fellows who are going to enjoy u.h.f. all summer are preparing the equipment for greatest operating convenience and effectiveness right now. Why not get in the vanguard and assure yourself of the utmost the ultra-highs can offer? The operating news of the coming months will include new states and records on these bands; there'll be F.M. considerations and news



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together with extensions of routes and ranges by simplified and improved 56- and 112-Mc. gear on the conventional pattern. To anyone interested in the fascinating field of antenna experimentation, these frequencies offer all the heart could desire. Opportunity is knocking; don't pass up the u.h.f.'s; make 'em a definite part of your amateur life and you will have no regrets.

— F. E. H.

## ARTICLE CONTEST

In this month's prize-winning article, Rus Sakkers, W8DED, tells why he considers Ten-Meter 'Phone the "Most Interesting Band." Have you told the world about your "pet band"?

For the next several months we are inviting articles for the C.D. contest based on various individuals' ideas of "the most interesting frequency band." Practically every operating amateur has a "favorite" band, one that he would swear by to the bitter end. What is your favorite?

Send in your article on why such-and-such-a-band is, in your opinion, the best available. Each month we will print the most interesting and valuable article received on this subject. Please mark your contributions "for the C.D. contest." Prize winners may select a 1940 bound *Handbook*, *QST* Binder and League Emblem, six logs, eight pads radiogram blanks, DX Map and three pads, or any other combination of A.R.R.L. supplies of equivalent value. Try your luck.

## The 'Most Interesting Band

BY RUS SAKKERS W8DED\*

HAVING been a ham for over ten years and working every band except the five-meter band, the writer feels competent to judge the most thrilling band of all the bands—the Ten-Meter 'phone band. Many fellows familiar with the band may think this a surprise from an old-timer, because the Ten-Meter band fades out usually after dark and especially during the winter months when the amateur activity is at its height. However, the band has something that the lower frequency bands do not have, something that is more than enough to counter-balance the fade-out—MUCH LESS QRM. Because of the less QRM, real QSO's and memorable rag-chews can be accomplished.

Low power is capable of doing more on Ten Meters than any other band; this feature is appealing to most every ham; 100 watts input will do a splendid job, and many fellows are using but 25 watts with excellent results.

Some will say the fading and fade-outs on Ten are objectionable, but this is not true. Fading is not usually bad enough for a single word to be missed. Fade-outs are not objectionable because there are always other stations coming in when one station or section of the country fades out. The element of the unknown brings a thrill to the Ten-Meter 'phone man because he never knows what is going to happen next.

For DX QSO's the band is excellent because there is much less QRM, and every ham knows what "W" QRM will do to a foreign contact. Still another reason why Ten is the best band is because there is a higher percentage of sociable and friendly hams to work than on other bands. The hams can really get to know each other because of the rag-chews possible on Ten.

\*O.R.S., O.B.S., 53 East 7th St., Holland, Mich.

During the summer months there is the "short-skip," which is another thrill all its own. One never knows what section of the country will come through or when. The very strongest signals heard on any band can be heard during short-skip season. Short-skip adds variety to the Ten-Meter band. For the experimenter there are the beam antennas and the struggle to make the transmitter efficient. The Ten-Meter beam antenna, without any doubt, attracts more experimenters than any other single thing. These are the reasons why Ten is "tops" among the ham bands.

## Amateur Radio in Sacramento Valley Flood

AGAIN the importance of amateur radio during emergencies was demonstrated in late February and early March when the Sacramento River and its tributaries, swollen by a four days steady downpour in Northern California, overran its banks, broke through dikes and levees and spread out like an inland sea over thousands of acres of farm lands, homes and whole towns, wrecking highways, washing out railroads, destroying livestock and even human life. Amateur radio is credited with an effective program centered in relaying the latest reports of river conditions and hundreds of messages regarding the whereabouts and safety of persons in the flooded areas. In cooperation with the Amateur Net for the American Legion, with stations located in all key points of the state, stations in the flooded areas were in a position to give the news as it happened to the proper authorities. Station W6BDW with Chet Ullom as chief operator and Boyd Benham, W6RPI, as relief operator, acted as control for the net during the entire flood emergency. The station was in operation 24 hours a day and had emergency power in the form of a 1000-watt gasoline engine driven a.c. generator in case of power line failure. At all times W6BDW was in contact with Red Bluff, Corning, Chico, Orland, Butte City, Oroville, Grimes, Glenn, Marysville, Sacramento, San Francisco and Oakland, with reports coming in all the time from local officials and low powered portable transmitters which were scattered all through the affected areas. The following stations and their operators were on duty and active during the entire emergency: W6OEX, W6SLS, Oroville; W6RAQ, W6RHC, W6DPL, Chico; W6KUI, Glenn; W6KYO, Butte City; W6SBH, Red Bluff; W6SGU, Orland; W6GUK, W6GSP, W6GCM, Marysville; W6OJX, Sacramento; W6BDW, W6RPI, Gridley; all working in cooperation with the Amateur Net for the American Legion on 1.75-Mc. 'phone.

During the afternoon of Tuesday, February 27th, equipment at the Naval Reserve headquarters in the Yuba City grammar school building was made ready for communication on the Legion net frequency. At the same time, portable equipment of W6GCM was installed in a station wagon for the purpose of establishing fast communication from any area which might be threatened by flood. W6GUK was placed on the air from Yuba City and acted as contact station for portable W6GCM. W6GUK was manned by Ed Benham, Jr., under the supervision of Lieut. Comdr. Chester D. Winship, U.S.N.R. W6GCM was manned by Gordon H. Jones (W6GUK's licensee). During Wednesday afternoon the station wagon, crewed by Jones, George Johnson, Harold Herr and John Frederick, made a circuit down the Feather River as far as Nicolaus. A stop at Rio Oso was made and W6GUK contacted. The next stop was made on the Nicolaus bridge with flood waters roaring a few feet below. At that time, officials decided to close the bridge as pilings were being undermined. This information was immediately radioed to authorities in Marysville.

At 3:00 o'clock Friday morning word came that serious trouble had developed in western Sutter County in the form of a levee break in the Sutter By-Pass. The portable station was rushed to the scene and communication established with W6GUK at 5:45 a.m. It was found that there was no telephone communication from that point, and word had to be sent to people to evacuate that general area. This information was sent to W6GUK, Yuba City, where Lieut. Comdr.

Winship had evacuation orders broadcast from stations KFBK in Sacramento and KHSL in Chico. Then began a busy day and night of relaying information to and from Yuba City. By mid-afternoon, W6SJM from Grass Valley had arrived and was taken across the flooded area in a motor boat to Meridian, where he set up portable equipment and contacted W6GCM at Longbridge. As night drew on and the need for communication increased, worry was felt as to the ability to carry on successful communication due to interference from other amateur stations. As a result the Longbridge station became a Naval Reserve unit operating under the call DD122 on 2844-kc.

By Friday night the communication was functioning as well as if it had been organized and drilled for several years. Inasmuch as the situation was being handled by several organizations, conflicting and unauthorized messages began to crop up. It was decided that no messages would be transmitted unless signed by an authority in charge, and also that all information passed would be fully confirmed before being accepted for transmission. The matter of secrecy also became very apparent, as it was learned that many radio receivers in the valley were tuned to the frequencies being used, and extreme care was taken to prevent the transmission of anything that might cause the starting of rumors. Saturday saw a repetition of the foregoing day with the exception of the water having reached its crest in the flooded area. The emergency which existed at Meridian the night before had been taken care of on that side. During Saturday afternoon W6FEJ was sent to Meridian to relieve the operator there. Saturday night W6GSP was sent across with additional equipment. Sunday was spent in the almost complete evacuation of refugees from Meridian to Colusa. To aid in the evacuation, W6CC in Colusa joined the net and three-way communication was controlled from Longbridge. Sunday evening at 8:30 telephone communication had been established across the flooded district and amateur radio had accomplished its purpose, and all hands retired for badly needed rest.

W6IAP, Oroville; W6EWB, Sacramento; W6EUH, W6OOP, Redding; W6RYL, Dunsmuir; W6KKL, Roseville; W6OGJ, Delevan; W6BYS, Napa; and W6MDI, McCloud, monitored the 7- and 3.5-Mc. bands and stood by on A.A.R.S. frequencies, rendering communication service for their localities whose landline services were temporarily disrupted. W6RYL, Dunsmuir, was on for practically the entire emergency. W6BYS in Napa had his portable rig going. Half-hour schedules were maintained between W6MDI, McCloud, W6BYS and W6RYL. Contact was established also between W6RYL and W6NHA, Woodland, for traffic from Red Bluff and vicinity. For two days there was no rail or highway traffic in or out of Dunsmuir and W6RYL's portable 30 watts served well. W6RRC, Dunsmuir, established contact with San Francisco and with Klamath Falls, Oregon, and handled important traffic for the railroad.

All in all, it was another job well done. Congratulations to all participants!

## Byrd Antarctic Expedition

KC4USB, East Base station of the Antarctic Expedition, is now actively on the air. Johnnie Griggs, W6KW, had the good fortune to be the first amateur to contact KC4USB. This was at 2:00 A.M. PST, March 26th, when a two-hour contact took place between USB (with W1LWD at the key) and W6KW. W6AM was the second station to contact the East Base.

W6KW maintains a twice-weekly schedule with KC4USB, on Tuesday and Saturday at 1:30 A.M. PST. KC4USB's frequency is about 7075 kc., while W6KW uses 7104 kc. It is requested that interference to these schedules be avoided since much personal traffic is handled for some twenty-three members of the expedition. It is the policy of all KC4 stations to ignore anyone calling on their frequencies or the frequencies of stations being worked. W6KW has schedules coming up soon with the West Base, KC4USA. W6RJN got a report of 579X from the East Base on 7 Mc.

Another west coast amateur working the expedition reports that the operator of the Snow Cruiser (KC4USC) told him that it would be at least a year before the expedition would attempt to consider the detail of handling acknowledgment cards. It was said that at some later date the expedition will designate some central office in the United States to which any QSL's may be sent from those who may desire confirmation.

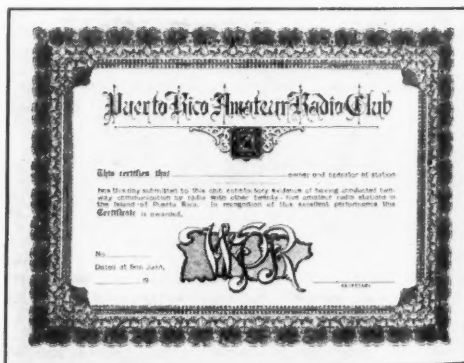
The Snow Cruiser, KC4USC, may be heard nightly at this writing at 8:00 P.M. PST on 14248 kc. They are working U. S. hams. W4DSY reports a schedule with USC every night for traffic handling. W2AIW worked KC4USC at 7:32 A.M. on March 6th for a half-hour contact, and also worked KC4USB at 1:18 A.M., March 29th. On this latter contact operator Lamplugh, W1LWD, advised that expedition members there were living in tents and that houses would not be finished for about six weeks. In the meantime radio activity will be limited. 4USB was using 150 watts to a Harvey 1000-watt rig.

Expedition calls, other than amateur, are as follows: Commercial and Broadcast — KRTK, West Base; KRTC, East Base; KRTA, Snow Cruiser. Navy — NUW, West Base; NPQ, East Base; NLC, Snow Cruiser; NKG, Pacific Coast Base. Planes — NUW/1, W. B.; NPQ/1, E. B.; NLC/1, S. C. Base outposts — NUW/9, NPQ/9. Frequencies used: For commercial traffic (KRTK, KRTC, KRTA) Commercial mobile marine bands. For broadcast service (KRTK, KRTC, KRTA) 6424, 9135, 11060, 12862.5, 17310 and 23100 kes. For inter-service between the bases and the snow cruiser — NLC: 4385, 6355, 7455, 10255, 11390; NUW: 4435, 6230, 7595, 11060; NPQ: 4265 series, 6120, 7305, 10035, 11240. Other Navy frequencies are used for handling official traffic with the United States.

### BRIEFS

When a National Guard plane was pressed into service to aid in locating a missing Trenton, N. J., child, W3ZL, operating from the plane under the call DU7 (3295-kc.), and W3CCO, operating from his home on 1.75-Mc. 'phone, provided communication for officials in charge. This set-up functioned for three hours and was highly commended.

Coincident of the month: W9GHM called CQ on 1827-kc. running 8 watts to a 6L6, with a 6-volt vibrator power supply, a double button mike and a Delco battery operated receiver. The answering station was W9WYH, on the same frequency, running 8 watts to an almost identical rig, and using 6 volt vibrator supply, double button mike and Delco battery operated receiver. This was their initial contact.



W.P.R.

Here's another one to shoot at, gang — a Worked Puerto Rico certificate. The Puerto Rico Amateur Radio Club offers one of these attractive tickets to every amateur working 25 K4's. Send your 25 verification cards with return postage and this award will be yours. Address all communications to Puerto Rico Amateur Radio Club, P. O. Box 15, Hato Rey, P. R.

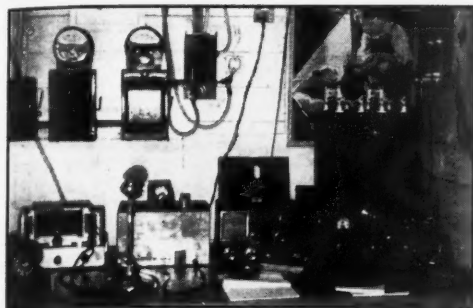
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Station "SIFL"

Most elaborate bootlegger's (Bridgeport, Conn.) station put out of running by action of Inspectors Charles C. Kolster and Ralph Renton of the Boston office of the Federal Communications Commission. Notice giving names of those apprehended appeared in last QST. Note to all (and sundry) little bootleggers: Crime does not pay; it's proper to get a license from F.C.C. first!

### Potomac Valley Net

Under the sponsorship of the Weather Bureau the responsibility of the Potomac Valley Net is to furnish in time of emergency, particularly when other communication systems have been disrupted, such communication channels as may be required for the forwarding of weather information from each of the weather offices in the Potomac River Valley to the Weather Bureau at Washington, and to distribute weather forecasts originating in Washington to the community in which a station is located. A secondary objective is to furnish communications for the American Red Cross. This would include reports from county chapter headquarters to Washington and replies thereto.

The net control station is W3CTD in Hagerstown, Maryland. Drills are held on the second Sunday of each month at 9:00 A.M. Eastern Time, on 3935-ke. W3ZD, organizer of the net, assists in controlling the Sunday morning sessions. Net members include W8HSC, W8MOV, W3AQV, W3GME, W3CTD, W3AHQ, W3BIG, W3BJX, W3WN, W3ZD, W8KKG, W8RDC, W8GWE, W3OL, and W3BCT. Supporting Members are W3ESV, W3UA, W3EMM, W8PX and W3HAL.

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### Volunteers Wanted for Connecticut Valley Emergency Net

E. J. Christie, Meteorologist U. S. Weather Bureau, Hartford, Conn., has requested the establishment of a network of amateur stations in the Conn. River Valley for handling weather forecasts from weather reporting stations in emergencies. Since only two reports a day will be required it is planned to use the network for other services as well. Conn. State Police have already indicated a desire to tie their radio system in with the net.

Amateur contact in the following places is needed: West Stewartstown, N. H.; N. Stratford, N. H.; St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Bethlehem, N. H.; South Newbury, Vt.; Rochester, Vt.; W. Hartford, Vt.; White River Jet., Vt.; Newport, N. H.; Walpole, N. H.; Brattleboro, Vt.; Keene, N. H.; Montague City, Mass.; Ware, Mass.; Holyoke, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Somerset Dam and Hartford, Conn. The names of owners of weather reporting stations will be furnished participating amateurs.

Several points should be noted: (1) A source of emergency power or battery operated equipment is essential. (2) Cross-band operation will be used in any case where necessary to reach the places listed. (3) Both 'phone and c.w. stations will be used if stations of similar service are not available. (4) It is planned to have monthly tests of the network. Those willing to cooperate and located at any of the points listed, are requested to write Harold W. Ballard,

WICSC, A.R.R.L. Regional Coordinator, 2 Bliss Street, East Hartford, Conn., giving full particulars on the equipment and bands used, previous experience in emergency work, if any, and other information which might be valuable to the net.

## Brass Pounders' League

(February 16th-March 15th)

Call	Orig.	Del.	Rel.	Extra Del. Credit	Total
W9QIL	95	248	1106	195	1644
W4PL	23	32	1472	20	1547
W3EML	58	150	804	141	1153
W7EBQ	25	83	942	65	1115
W6DH	44	209	644	191	1088
W9EKQ*	6	12	1036	5	1059
W6LUJ	164	425	38	422	1049
W8ZG	21	20	952	16	1009
W5FOM	116	281	150	266	813
W9ILH	17	33	740	20	810
W3QP	207	283	11	270	771
W5CEZ	34	151	558	23	766
W2SC	29	179	380	176	764
W9YXH	16	64	616	40	736
W9EKQ	6	10	712	2	730
W6LMD	11	16	674	5	706
W6IMI	71	172	294	151	688
W3GKO	33	34	544	30	641
W3BWT	51	73	453	61	638
W8SJF	22	19	574	3	618
W4IR	19	64	494	32	609
W2ITX	34	31	524	13	602
W6FYR	11	33	532	26	602
W5MN	24	93	408	76	601
W3EEW	68	48	444	35	595
W3CIZ	31	86	363	83	563
W9ABE*	3	3	553	0	559
W1FFL	56	159	290	53	558
W1CCF	58	39	448	9	554
W5FSK-4	232	178	2	120	532
W6IOX	29	27	436	25	517
W6ZX	25	160	180	151	516
W9FAM	7	17	480	12	516
W5FDR	98	131	186	97	512
W1EOB	24	45	406	28	503
W9NFL	16	24	446	17	503
W2PL	249	123	28	102	502
W8JQE	67	44	376	14	501

### MORE-THAN-ONE-OPERATOR STATIONS

Call	Orig.	Del.	Rel.	Extra Del. Credit	Total
KA1HR	1208	677	264	638	2787
KA1HQ	500	307	884	299	1990
W5OW	159	230	1378	141	1908
W1AW	64	126	349	115	654
W9BNT	18	159	399	34	610

These stations "make" the B.P.L. with total of 500 or over. One hundred deliveries + Ex. Del. Credits also rate B.P.L. standing. The following one-operator stations make the B.P.L. on deliveries. Deliveries count.

W6PCP, 266	W1JCK, 118	W8ASW, 108
W5HAG, 228	W3ELN, 117	W4DNA, 107
W2MT, 171	W6RH, 117	W5EOE, 107
W8KWA, 158	W1BFT, 115	W6MFH, 106
W2LR, 153	W2CGG, 115*	W2CGG, 105
W9CRO, 153	W2LZR, 114	W2DBQ, 105
W9REH, 153*	W5ZM, 111	W8NCJ, 103
W2KI, 147	W1KCT, 110	W1GNT, 102
W3BZE, 139	W3HRS, 110	W6KOL, 102
W2GVZ, 136	W1EMG, 109	W1UE, 101
W6PGB, 127		

A.A.R.S.

WLNB (W2DBQ) made the B.P.L. on 139 deliveries.

### MORE-THAN-ONE-OPERATOR STATIONS

Call	Orig.	Del.	Rel.	Extra Del. Credit	Total
WLM (W3CXL)	144	138	2828	67	3177

A total of 500 or more or 100 deliveries + Ex. D. Cr. will put you in line for a place in the B.P.L.

\* January-February.

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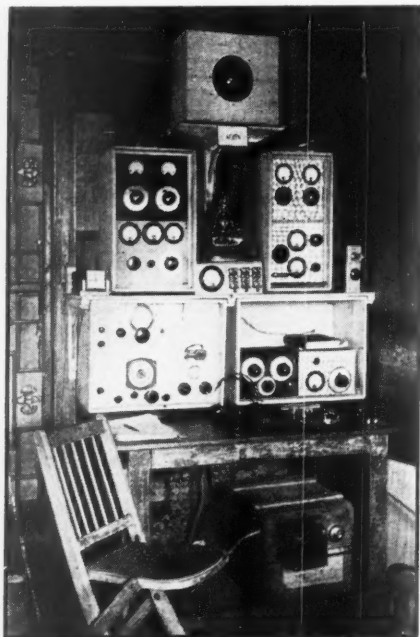
# How's DX?

## HOW:

**C**OME to think of it, we might pass along a suggestion or two to some of the newcomers in DX (old-timers can pass this up and jump down to the next paragraph). It has to do with the business of getting all hepped up about the strange calls that sometimes appear on the air. For example, XF1A shows up in the Contest and says he's in Mexico, but a lot of fellows immediately start wondering about him. Heck, why shouldn't he be in Mexico? The normal amateur prefix is "XE" but the call-letter block assigned to Mexico runs from XAA to XFZ, so it's quite OK for a Mexican amateur to sign "XF" if he can talk his government into letting him use it. Or maybe it did it on its own accord, having run out of XE1 calls (but we doubt it). In any event, the idea is to familiarize oneself with the call-letter blocks. On the other hand, when these "ZZ" and "YQ" jobs appear, there's a mighty good chance that they emanate from lads with the salt spray on them or from land-locked goofs trying to be funny. Our point is that if you watch the call assignments and glance at the Call Book once in a while, you can get a pretty fair line on things. There are other tricks, of course, such as knowing that all VP7 calls are VP7N — and things like that, that one just gradually acquires. We don't recommend passing up signals because they sound queer — we just suggest tempering one's excitement. (OK, Jeeves, so I was 97 on my last birthday.)

## WHERE:

**A**PPARENTLY we were right in not getting too excited about those cards from TA1AA that came through. The G's seem to have him cold, if the ribbing he gets in



The rig at AC4YN, Lhasa, Tibet. The rig at the upper right is the RK20 oscillator rig which Fox used in several of his W contacts and the black box below is the receiver used on all bands. The other gear is for various frequencies used in other services.

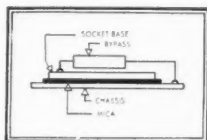
G2MI's DX column in the current *T. & R Bulletin* is any indication . . . . Some of the boys got a bit mixed up on **NY4AD** in the Contest, not knowing what country to count him. He's a Navy station at the U.S. Naval Reservation at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, but a quick glance at some of the Contest logs shows fellows putting him everywhere from the Canal Zone to Honduras. The station operates within the amateur bands and is licensed indirectly by the F.C.C. by mutual agreement of the F.C.C. and the Navy. Five calls have been assigned, from NY4AA to NY4AE — ex-COSYB will soon be on with NY4AB. Oh, yes — it counts as *Cuba* in the Contest . . . . Jerry Petranek, our hope down in Samoa, says in his latest letter that he has been assigned the call **KH6SHS**, the first one in Samoa. However, he can't operate without the specific authority of the Governor and, with the various w-rs going on, he's having trouble getting the permission. When he does, he'll be on 14,390 with 10 watts to a 6L6, powered by the 220-volt d.c. main. He won't be able to handle traffic, but wants to get on to give the gang a new country and, in the immortal words of Olsen (or was it Johnson?), "That's yooost what we want!" Jerry says that the **KH6RZQ** in Samoa reported was very likely **KB6RZQ** in Guam . . . . The following fellows who worked a station signing **LZ1ID** between Sept. 29th and Oct. 12th last year will be disappointed to learn that they didn't work the Bulgarian one: **W1KHE**, **IKT**, **BXC**, **FZ**, **LVH**, **IME**, **GRK**, **GCL**, **LSK**, **W2IOP**, **ARB**, **ZA**, **KYO**, **KM**, **BHW**, **LRG**, **CJM**, **BJ**, **W3EY**, **CSY**, **FGB**, **EUI**, **EKN**, **ZX**, **KD**, **CRW**, **DPA**, **GVS**, **QFQ**, **QT**, **W4FDA**, **DBF**, **W6GRL**, **W8JDB**, **DWV**, **OQF**, **QIZ**, **CRA**, **PUD**, **ODH**, **OSL**, **ADY**, **W9JDP**, **VKE**, **YFV**, **J2KN**, **EA5A** and **HA2N**. He was near there but, out of justice to the real **LZ1ID**, the records should be kept straight, in case you've wondered about not getting a card . . . . **J9PA** (14,400 T6) got on 40 and 20 a bit during the Contest. We assume he was the real McCoy, in the Marshall Islands . . . . **VP8AF** down in the Falkland Islands writes to say that he and **VP8AJ** are anxious to get going again, as soon as the ban is lifted, and that **VP8AD** has gone to South Georgia, confirming the rumor that was kicking around recently . . . . The **TWA** (Tibet Workers of America) has several new members, according to prexy **W9HLE**. They are **W2AIW**, **W8BTI**, **W9OVU**, **W8CRA** and **W2GTZ**. The station, of course, is our very good friend whose signal we haven't heard yet, **AC4YN**. They work him around 1330 GT . . . . **W4DWU** gives the address of **HC1VT** as Box 756, Quito, Ecuador . . . . **W6OBK** has the address of **XUOA** as Box 172, Chunking, China, for those who have been anxious to QSL him. **W2GT** adds dope from **XUOA** that the new Chinese "division numbers" are arranged as follows:

- XU1 — Mongolia, Heilungkiang, Kirin, Lianin, Ningaia
- XU2 — Jehol, Chahar, Suiyuan, Hopeh, Shansi
- XU3 — Shantung, Honan
- XU4 — Szechwan, Shensi, Kansu, Sinkiang
- XU5 — Yunnan, Kweichow, Sikang, Tsinghai, Tibet (!)
- XU6 — Kwangtung, Kwansi
- XU7 — Fukien, Kiansi
- XU8 — Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chekiang
- XU9 — Hupeh, Hunan

No mention is made of **XU0**, and Ed thinks that the prefix may be reserved for official C.A.R.L. stations. Don't ask us about that Tibet listing — we've had our argument about that! . . . . **WSJSU** worked a **J9PC** (7290 T7) one morning recently, but doesn't put much faith in him.

## WHEN:

A few things have been happening on 80. **W4GNQ** knocked over **K6CGK** (3505 T9) at 4 a.m. with only a 6V6 oscillator, **W8SNA** raised **XE1CA** (3650 T9), and **W9THS** got **CM6AC** (3780).



BUILDING equipment for the ultra-high frequencies always presents special problems. These are bad enough with simple circuits, but communication or frequency-modulation superhets present some real headaches for the home constructor. For the benefit of the ambitious amateurs who are working on such gear, we are passing on some "hints and kinks." Of course, the main problem in ultra high frequency circuits has to do with stray inductance and capacity. Either one alone is not so bad, but usually both show up together, making a series or parallel resonant circuit (whichever is worse). To show just how a bypass condenser turns into a wave trap, let's take an example.

The cathode of an acorn tube must be bypassed to ground right at the socket. The National pentode acorn socket accomplishes this by having a large copper plate for the base which is insulated from the chassis (ground) by a piece of mica. This provides a capacity of 500 mmf or so, and does a nice job at high frequencies. At lower frequencies (say 20 meters), more capacity is needed so another condenser is added in parallel. This condenser takes care of the lower frequencies very well, but you will now find that the high frequencies have gone haywire. This is because the leads on the external condenser have inductance, and this inductance will be in parallel resonance with the built-in bypass condenser at some frequency which will probably be within the range of the receiver. Even though the Q of this circuit may be very poor, it will have high enough impedance to spoil the bypassing effect at its resonant frequency. After all, the cathode resistor will only be a few hundred ohms.

This sort of thing will show up all through the circuit. Grid returns on the AVC circuit will probably give trouble. Heater wires will probably be resonant, due to the cathode-to-heater capacity and the filament wiring inductance. And so on.

There is no simple cure-all for this. However, it is always possible to move the resonant frequency of these wave-traps to some point in the spectrum where they are not objectionable. Probably most amateurs will be interested in working only in certain bands, so it should not be hard to find a graveyard where the receiver's dead spots can be buried. The actual adjustment of the frequency is easy: — just move the offending wire or condenser a little, to change its capacity or inductance.

Although this is not a very elegant solution, it is quite practical and straightforward. If you insist on building a wide range receiver without any dead spots, we will encourage you by telling you that it can be done. We will also extend our sympathy to you in your trouble. We have been all through it on the NHU (which has no dead spots).

However, we do have an elegant solution to the high-frequency oscillator problem. We will have to tell you about it next month, as there does not seem to be much space left on this page.

DANA BACON



# Which is the BEST ? Amateur Band

## Do you favor—

**160 meters**—the friendly rag-chewers' band for medium and short distance

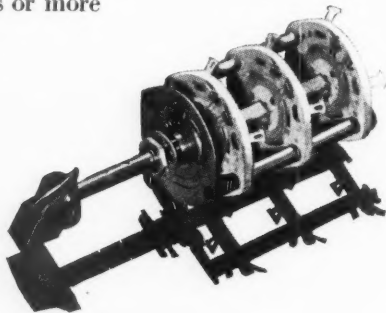
**80 meters**—the traffic man's band for distances up to 1,000 miles or more

**40 meters**—cw only and good for hundreds of miles by day-light and worldwide range at night. But—oh, boy—the QRM

**20 meters**—worldwide range—but of limited value for medium distance, and usually dead late at night

**10 meters**—phenomenal worldwide DX with low power—but open only a portion of the day

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W6AM skeds **KCAUSB** (7050) on Mondays. That's the base station . . . . **W3ATR**, a regular subscriber to the 7-Mc. cause, offers in evidence such worthies as **HCIVT** (7210), **HK5EJ** (7070), **K(B)4AAN** (7298), **PY1JC** (7265), **PY2DV** (7170), **PY2AL** (7140), **PY5AG** (7075), **PY2AC** (7200), **K7HKB** (7070), **HC1EM** (7200), **HR4Z** (7180), **LU9AX** (7030), and **OA4U** (7175) . . . . To this, **W2EQS** adds **HC3CL** (7195 T6), **HK4DD** (7010 T7), **K7GTB** (7100 T9) and **KAIHQ** (7075 T9), and **W2LXI** brings **HK5EE** (7050 T9), **K6QUJ** (7070 T8), **K6AYD** (7040 T9), **LU7AZ** (7000 T7) and **XF1A** (7030 T8) . . . . Out west **W6QKB** has **XU8MI** (7100 T9), **KA3RA** (7020 T9), **J6CD** (7190 T8), and **J3CW** (7085 T9), and **W6RAM** bids with **J2IH** (7045), **J3OP** (7170 T9), **J3OV** (7080 T9), **HK2BD** (7210 T9), **K4ESH** (7190 T9) and **KAIHR** (7140 T9).

**W2HHF** starts the ball on 20 with one of those nice long lists of his: **KA1AC** (14,390), **KA1DM** (14,355), **XU5ME** (14,260), **KA7TT** (14,280), **KAIEX** (14,320 T8), **J3LL** (14,360), **KAILB** (14,260, 14,300), **PK5AB** (14,295), **J3OV** (14,320), **KAI MN** (14,370 T8), **XU6SF** (14,320 T7), **XU3LK** (14,310), **K7BUB** (14,285), **XU9HU** (14,340 T7), **J3CG** (14,310), **KAI AF** (14,400), **U5AH** (14,390), and **XU6MK** (14,320). Among those heard: **K6NYD/KE6** (14,345 T8), **KF6SJJ** (14,320) and **ZP6AB** (14,020) . . . . **W9DIB** drops in with **KAI EL** (14,290), **ES5D** (14,330), **U9AW** (14,400), **IIMS** (14,400), **XU5CA** (14,350) and **XU6K** (14,400-380), while **W1BFA** adds **EA5A** (14,400 T4), **XU0A** (14,400 T9), **XU8WS** (14,395 T9) and **EA7AV** (14,400 T9) . . . . **W6MUS'** list includes **PJ3CE** (14,400 T9), **H3C** (14,355 T7), **PK1IM** (14,360 T9), **MX3H** (14,360 T9) and **KB6RWZ** (14,400 T7) . . . . **W5DYT** keeps busy with **CX1CX** (14,400), **PY2DV** (14,305), **OQ5IM** (14,380) and **U9ML** (14,400), as does **W2EQS** with **KC4USC** (14,350 T9), **HH2MC** (14,390 T9), **HA9U** (14,360 T9), **OQ5AV** (14,400 T4), **HH3L** (14,400 T9), **OA4R** (14,400 T9), **CX1FB** (14,395 T8x), **IIR** (14,400 T9) and **OQ5BF** (14,400 T8) . . . . Other frequencies, gleaned from notes from **W2LXD**, **W4FLW**, **W5BCP**, **W8JIW** and **W9PFR**: **HC2HP** (14,040 T9), **HA9Q** (14,000 T9), **HH2PB** (14,350 T8), **OA4U** (14,355 T9), **LY1J** (14,270 T9), **YU7LX** (14,400 T7), **HK4DA** (14,040 T9), **YV4AE** (14,120 T9), **LU5FB** (14,400 T9) and **USIB** (14,400).

## \*PHONE:

**ON** 75, **W9THS** worked **H1KEC** (3943), **K4CIB** (3950) and **K7AWH** (3940) . . . . And in case you think 160 hasn't possibilities, **W1BES** received a heard report from England during February, from a fellow using a one-tube regenerative or something like that.

Twenty, of course, is the best bet. **W9DIB** worked **KAI ME** (14,140), **KAIJH** (14,100) and **HP1A** (14,130).  
(Continued on next left-hand page)



**JEEVES**

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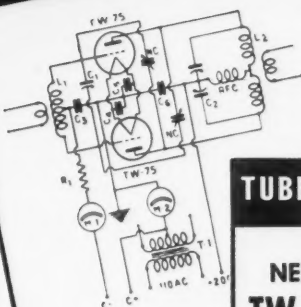
1940  
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and  
MANUAL

Taylor

CUSTOM  
BUILT

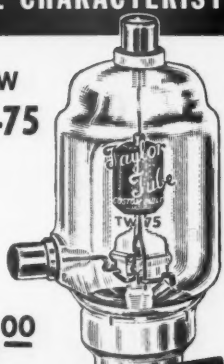
Tubes

CIRCUITS



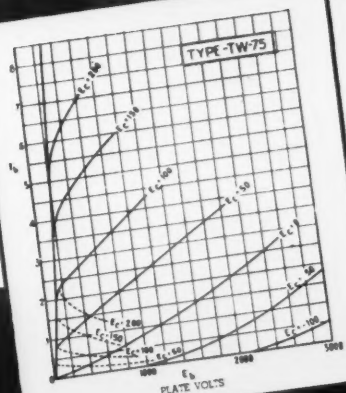
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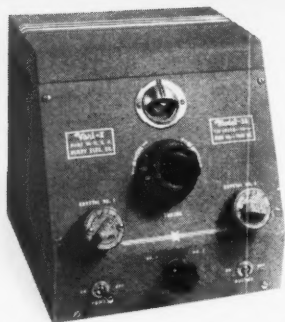
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Ricardo Radaelli, LU2CW (left), and Enzo Sommaruga, CX2AJ, well-known South American DX merchants.

while W5DYT has **CP2AC** (14,300), **CE3BK** (14,020), **CE1AC** (14,130), **HI6Q** (14,110), **YV5ACM** (14,085), **YV5ACA** (14,095), **TI5NA** (14,060), **HK4DK** (14,080), **YS1YO** (14,070), **TG9BA** (14,280) and **EK1AF** (14,075) . . . . . W8BWC says **KC4USC** (14,250) is plenty "agin" the e.c.o. boys who indulge in muscle tactics and break up QSO's. It happens more on c.w. than on 'phone, apparently . . . . . W1ZI scared up **YS1MS** (14,100) in the Contest, along with a string of KA's, J's and PK's . . . . . W6ITH has his usual nice list of stuff: **CE2AR** (14,030), **PY2AC** (14,110), **OA3B** (14,015), **CE1AA** (14,015), **PK1OG** (14,085), **CE3BE** (14,030), **CE1AM** (14,025), **OA4AI** (14,010), **XU8AM** (14,085), **CE1BD** (14,145), **KA1ZL** (14,110), **KA4LH** (14,140), **KA7FS** (14,255), **KE6NYD** (14,240), **J2XA** (14,160), **XU8AM** (14,085), **J7CB** (14,050), **KA1SM** (14,110), **XU8RA** (14,290), **HC1FG** (14,260), **J2KI** (14,140), **KA1TJ** (14,150) and **KA1JJ** (14,140).

On 10, W6PMB reports PK3JK, PK1VM, J2NF, J2KC, J2XA, CX2CO and HC1JV coming through, while W6ITH is more definite on the subject and gives frequencies: **LU3AA** (28,060), **LUIDA** (28,060), **HP1A** (28,100), **XU8AM** (28,170), **PY1GJ** (28,025), **PY5AQ** (28,225), **PY2AC** (28,190), and **CE2BX** (28,300). W6NWK/mobile-marine is out in the Pacific somewhere.

### WHO:

**W**6BIL says W6EMI will be on 40 in Guam soon — he has gone there for four years for Globe Wireless. W6FOF, with PAA, will be on at Midway soon, on 20 . . . . . K4KD has a new ambition, to work WAS on four bands. It isn't far-fetched, either — he needs Arizona, Arkansas and Wyoming on 80, South Dakota on 40, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming on 20, and 10 owes him Arkansas, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oklahoma and Wyoming. We have a hunch he'll do it before long . . . . . ZS5BZ has dismantled the rig and joined the Air Corps, and is thus unable to answer all the QSL cards he has received, but he promises to catch up first thing after the w-r. Let's hope you get the chance real soon, OM . . . . . Someone should send HI3C a crystal or something. W9EVD caught him creeping from 14,340 to 14,265 during a normal-length transmission. No telling whether he'd be on 20 or 40 if he started to chew the rag. That's one way to dodge the QRM, but it saps it all on the way . . . . . G6NG says he has caught up on his QSL's to W's but hasn't received a single one in reply and wonders what it's all about. Jeeves suggests that probably the W's have stopped QSL-ing because they're afraid the cards won't reach their destination, which may be good economics but poor ham spirit . . . . . W4DWU tells us not to worry about the scarcity of DX. No matter how tough things get, that well-known Chinese operator, Wun Long See Cue, will always be going strong. As Confucius never said, "Lid who cail CQ too long never paper wall but sure plaster band."

— W1JPE

### O.B.S.

The following is a supplement to the list of A.R.R.L. Official Broadcasting Stations in October *QST* (page 76): W3GKL, W3IDZ, W5CPC, W7CZJ, W8SES.

# Dual Stabilized!



## HQ-120-X

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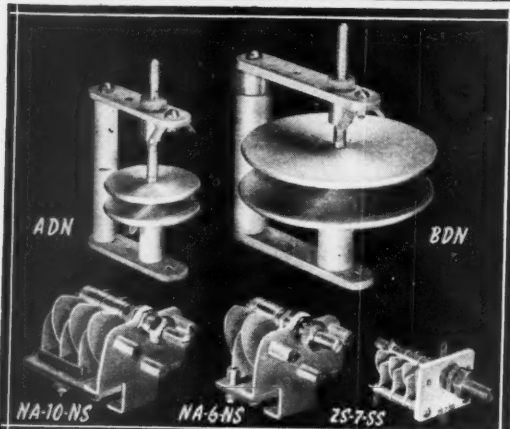


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These have been made to the first-listed amateurs, based on contacts with 100 or more countries, the credits all certified by examination of written evidence under the award rules.

W6GRL... 147	W8BTI... 132	W3EDP... 122
W2GT... 147	W4BPD... 132	W8NJP... 122
W8CRA... 145	W2CMY... 131	W9TB... 122
G6WY... 145	W8OSL... 130	W9FS... 121
W2GW... 144	W8OQF... 130	W5KC... 121
W2GTZ... 143	W5BB... 130	W8JMP... 120
W1TW... 141	W8ADG... 130	J5CC... 120
G2ZQ... 141	W3CHE... 130	W2GVZ... 120
W9TJ... 141	HB9J... 129	W3FRY... 120
W6KIP... 140	W1FH... 129	W1AXA... 120
W1BUX... 139	W2JT... 129	W1JPE... 119
W8DFH... 139	W3EPV... 128	W9PST... 118
W1SZ... 137	W2UK... 127	W9ADN... 118
W3EMM... 137	W2HHF... 127	W8MTY... 118
W6CXW... 135	W9KG... 126	W7AMX... 117
W1TS... 134	W2ZA... 126	VK5WR... 117
W5VV... 134	W9ARL... 125	W9EF... 116
W2BHW... 134	W1DF... 124	W3EVW... 116
W1LZ... 133	W8DWV... 123	W2BYP... 116
W8DHC... 132	W4CEN... 123	W1ADM... 116
G6RH... 132	D4AFF... 123	

115: W6ADP, W2CYS, W1WV, W4CYU, W1HX, G5BD, W8QXT

114: W9KA, G5RV, W8BKP, W2DC, W1CH, G2DH, G5BY, W1IAS

113: G6CL, W2CJM, W4DRD, W2DSB, W3BES, W2GRG

112: W9GDH, W6FZL, W6GAL, W3EVT, W3GAU

111: W2AAL, W1DUK, VE2AX, W3FQP

110: ON4UU, PA0XF, W9UM, W2AER, W8WI, W5QL, W2IYO

109: W3DDM, W6FZY

108: W6HX, Z82X, HB9BG, G2MI, W3BEN, VE3QD, HB9CE, VK3QK, W1BXC, W2ARB

107: W2CBO, G5BJ, W3AG, VK2DG, W1BGY, W9CWW, W7DL, W6MVK, W9RBI, W2AV, W6AHZ

106: G2TR, W8EUY, W6TJ, W9UQT, W1RY, W2VY, W3GEH, W8LFE

105: W2OA, G5QY, VK3CX, W1ICA, W2IOP, W1ZI, W4TO, W2GNQ, W1GNE, W8LYQ, W3ZX

104: EI5F, W1ZB, W4AJX, F8RR, W1GDY, W1GXC, W8DOD, W4IO, W2BMX

103: G6KP, W8KKG, J2JJ, W5CUJ, W9RCQ, W3KT, W9NNZ, W3AGV, W4BYD, VK6SA

102: W4CBY, W8AU, W8OXO, W1FTR, VE2EE, W2BXA, W8JAH, LU8EN, W8AAJ

101: F8RJ, VK3KX, W6DOB, SUIWM, W1CC, SUI8G, G6MK, W4MR, W6GHU, W6BAM, W8JTW, W8HGW, W6KWA, W4EQK, W9VDY, LU7AZ, W1AB

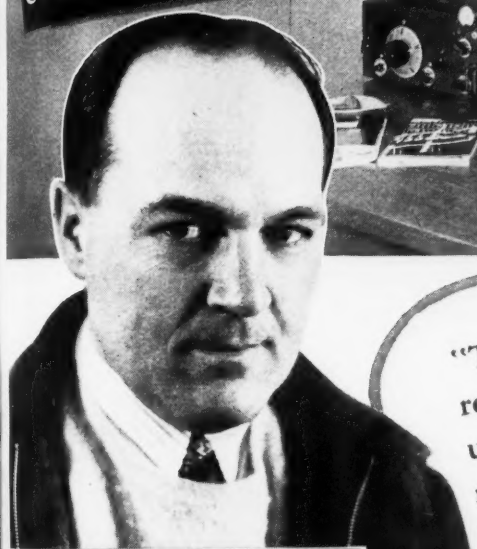
100: G6NF, W6KRI, VK2ADE, ZL1GX, HB9X, ZL1MR, PA0QF, W8BSF, D3BMP, W9LBB, W4CCH, W8KTW, W5ASG, W8JIN, W8QDU, G6GH, W1IOZ, W8PQQ

Radiotelephone: W2AZ, W2GW 104; W6OCH 100

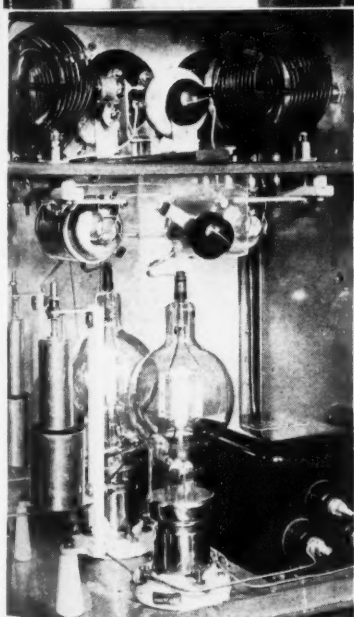
The following have submitted proof of contact with 75-or-more countries: W1AVK, W2BJ, W9AJA 99; LY1J, W1CBZ, W2ALO, W3AIU, W3AOD, W6ADT 98; W2JME, W4TP, W4TZ, W8LZK 97; G8IG, W2CTO, W4DMB, W8BQX 96; F8LX, F8SAB, G8XL, W3EMA, W3FLH, W3OP, W8QGB 95; W3GHD, W6TT, W8CJJ, W9BEZ 94; G6ZO, ON4GK, PA0QZ, W2WC, W6FKZ, W6MEK, W9JDP 93; SP1LP, W4FIJ 92; W1BGC, W1DOV, W9GBJ 91; D3CSC, G6YR, ON4FE, SP1AR, W1KID, W8LAV, W9OVU 90; VK3HG, W1KHE, W2CUQ, W8AAT, W9VKF 89; G2DZ, W1BZB, W3JIM, W9PGS 88; PY2DN, W6GPB, W6LDJ, W8JFC, W8AEC 87; W2FGL, W6NLZ, W8DAE, W9FLH 86; VK2TI, W4HFL, W4CFD, W6GK, W8GMH, W8OUK 85; SM6WL, W1BFT, W2AYJ, W6AM, W8BWB, W8BWC, W8CND, W9GKS 84; EI4J, OZ7CC, VE2GA, W2AWF, W6DTB, W6KUT, W8BFG 83; W1EWD, W3AYS 82; J2LL, W1BPN, W9GY 81; G3BS, LA2X, W2BNX, W2HTV, W3BYN, W3EPF, W3FE, W4OG, W8HLL, W8DGP, W8ITK, W9DIR, W9GMV 80; W3EUL, W4ZZ, W9MRW 79; W3DRD, W4EPV, W8FJN, W9YNB 78; W6QAP, W9HUV 77; PA0JMW, W1EH, W3BSB, W3FHY, ZELI 76; H2MCC, W1NI 75.

Radiotelephone: W4CYU 95; W2IXY 91; G5RV, W3EMM 89; W8LFE 87; W1ADM 83; W1AKY 81; W2IKV 80; W1BLO 77; W9TIZ 76; W2GRG, W8QXT 75.

**W2UK**  
 U. S. high scorer in the 1937  
 and 1938 International DX  
 contests. The only station  
 ever to accomplish this feat.



"The very nature of contest work  
 requires equipment that can stand  
 up under severe abuse, therefore  
 my station is 100% powered with  
 Eimac tubes in addition to KY21  
 rectifiers and Eimac Vacuum  
 Tank Condensers"



Ralph E. Thomas, owner and operator of Station W2UK  
 uses a pair of Eimac 250TH's in the final and a pair of  
 Eimac Vacuum Tank Condensers with band switching for  
 two bands. A pair of 75T's used as the driver. Ralph's  
 success in scoring highest two years in succession is re-  
 markable—a good illustration of what can be accom-  
 plished by the intelligent use of good equipment of which  
 Eimac tubes are a vital part.

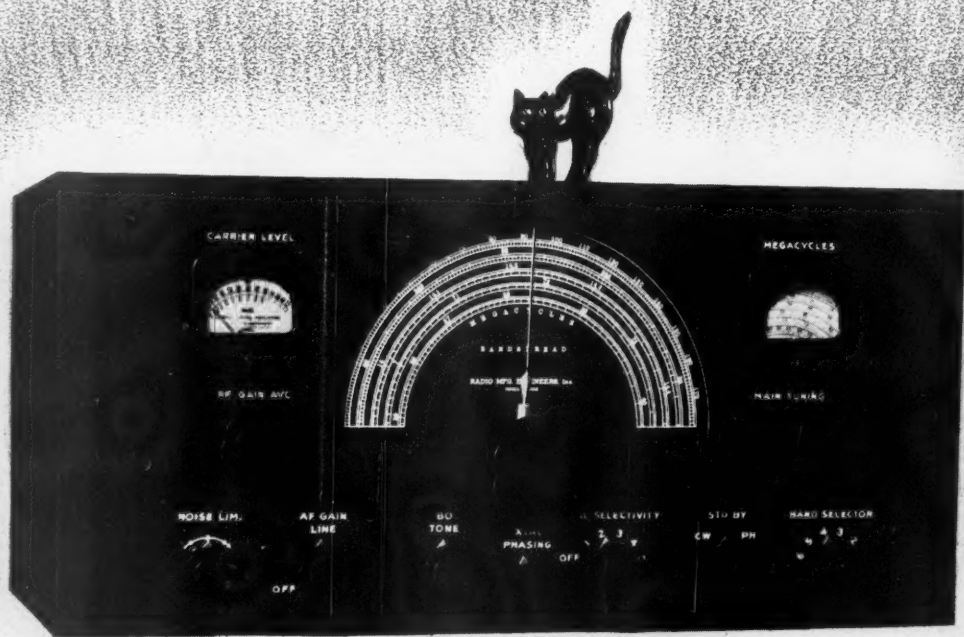
Eimac 250TH's

and a pair of Eimac Vacuum  
 Tank Condensers make up  
 the final. Eimac KY21 tubes  
 for the rectifier and 75T's  
 for the driver.

**Eimac**  
**TUBES**

EITEL-McCULLOUGH, Inc. San Bruno, Calif.

# RME99



VELVET-SMOOTH CONTROL

The *TIME* has come to announce several years of accumulated receiver research translated into concrete form.



TO THE THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR IT

## The New RME-99 Is Now Ready! *and what a receiver!*

**N**OTE the new calibrated band spread scale laid out on an 8" semicircle. A scale that looks like "BIG BEN" — white lines on a dull black background, illuminated by reflected light. A scale for the 10, the 20, the 40, and the 80 meter bands, with a fifth scale for arbitrary logging.

To the left is the carrier level meter, calibrated in decibels and R values, and to the right the six-band megacycle scale, both of which are indirectly illuminated through translucent material. The total frequency covered extends from 540 kc. to 33,000 kc. on no less than SIX switch positions. . . . . not 4 or even 5 would do.

The RME-99 uses the fine loktal tubes in every important circuit adaptation. These new tubes have exceptionally good high frequency characteristics, and when used in a communications receiver lend themselves to better engineering tolerances. What a swell job these are doing in actual operation!

Then there is the new six-position crystal band-pass selector which works like a charm. Pick your favored selectivity, either phone

or c.w. and forget that you ever fiddled with an old-time crystal filter. Even a tone control is passé with this new arrangement.

We licked the drift problem through special adaptation of the VR150 voltage regulator tube on the heterodyne oscillator. Retaining the cast aluminum chassis frame, this new RME-99 is held as stable and rigid as old Gibraltar.

And an automatic noise limiter which follows the peaks, blots them out when they are of the interfering kind, works lightning fast and is adjustable, for percentage of modulation, from the front panel. You'd be surprised what a difference it makes over the purely automatic kind, and this one is also automatic.

A new R.F. stage ahead of the first detector, one which rejects images and performs an admirable job in setting the signal to noise ratio high. With a doublet input circuit, an overall sensitivity of uniform value, an undistorted power output of 4 watts, relay-control and break-in feature added, there is just one other thing left to say:

**"TRY ONE . . . And convince yourself"**

A booklet on the new RME-99 is available. Write for it, TODAY!

**RADIO MFG. ENGINEERS, INC.** 111 HARRISON ST.  
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

# GET SYLVANIA'S New "TUBE FACT" Book

Second Printing  
of 5th Edition of  
Sylvania Technical  
Manual.



The latest Sylvania Technical Manual is a regular encyclopaedia of worthwhile information about radio tubes. Operating conditions, characteristics and circuit applications are given for hundreds of types including many types needed for special applications.

If you ever need technical data on radio tubes, you'll want this book. It's a handy size, easy to use and a bargain at only 35c. Send the coupon below for your copy today.

## SYLVANIA Set-Tested Radio Tubes

HYGRADE SYLVANIA CORPORATION  
Emporium, Pa.

Q50

Here is 35c. Please send me a copy of the new Sylvania Technical Manual (2nd printing, 5th edition).

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

☐ Serviceman ☐ Experimenter ☐ Dealer ☐ Amateur

### Syracuse Hamfest

May 25th at Syracuse, N. Y.: Bigger and better than ever, the Central New York Radio Club Hamfest will be held at the Turn Hall, 619 N. Salina St., Syracuse. A full program to satisfy and entertain all. Special program for the ladies. Novelty contests. Ping-pong tournament and exhibition. Bowling. Sound movies. Entertainment by a popular magician. Bingo party for the ladies in the afternoon, with many useful prizes. A midget radio receiver, main door prize. A turkey dinner. A few short but good talks. Many valuable and useful prizes headed by a De-Luxe Signal Shifter, crystal and dynamic mikes, tubes, etc. A hamfest you can't afford to miss. Price \$2.00.

The Dog House Net was organized some three years ago by a group of 1.75-Mc. 'phone operators, with the idea of emergency possibilities and as a means of experimental tests. The net operates at 6:00 P.M. EST on 1935-kc. with the following participating: W8SPT, STZ, TPQ, TPC, DSZ, MEA, RRC, TRX, SXM, UKK, OXG, TGU, SVI and W9QLF.

W9WVZ is organizing a net for the U. S. Weather Bureau in conjunction with New Mexico and Colorado hams. All interested operators should write Wayne E. Buckley, W9WVZ, Box 278, Antonito, Colo., for complete details.

### W1AW Operating Schedule

#### OPERATING-VISITING HOURS.

3:00 P.M.-3:00 A.M. E.D.S.T. daily, except Saturday-Sunday.

Saturday — 8:30 P.M.-2:30 A.M. E.D.S.T.

Sunday — 7:00 P.M.-1:00 A.M. E.D.S.T.

OFFICIAL BROADCAST SCHEDULE (for sending addressed information to all radio amateurs).

#### Frequencies

C.W.: 1761-3825-7280-14,254-28,600 kcs. (simultaneously)

Starting Times (P.M.)				Speeds (W.P.M.)			
E.D.S.T.	C.D.S.T.	M.D.S.T.	P.D.S.T.	M	T	W	Th F Sat Sun
8:30	7:30	6:30	5:30	20	15	25	15 20 — 20
Midnight	11:00	10:00	9:00	15	25	15	20 15 15 —

PHONE: 1806, 3950.5, 14,237, 28,600 kcs.

Each code transmission will be followed in turn by voice transmission on each of the above frequencies.

#### GENERAL OPERATION:

Besides specific schedules in different bands, W1AW devotes the following periods, except Saturdays and Sundays, to GENERAL work in the following bands:

Time, E.D.S.T.	Frequency
4:30 P.M.-5:00 P.M.	28,600 kc. Fone/CW
6:00 P.M.-6:30 P.M.	14,237 kc. Fone
6:30 P.M.-7:00 P.M.	14,254 kc. CW
7:00 P.M.-7:30 P.M.	14,254 kc. CW
9:30 P.M.-10:00 P.M.	3950 kc. Fone
10:00 P.M.-10:30 P.M.	14,237 kc. Fone
11:30 P.M.-12:00 A.M.	1760/1806 kc. CW/Fone
1:00 A.M.-2:00 A.M.	3825 kc. CW
2:00 A.M.-3:00 A.M.	7280 kc. CW
7:30 P.M.-8:30 P.M.	Skeds on 80 meters.
10:30 P.M.-11:30 P.M.	nat'l trunk NCS 3670 kc.

At other times, and on Saturdays and Sundays, operation is devoted to the most profitable use of bands for general contacts and to participation in special week-end operating activities. The station is not operated on legal national holidays.

Give W1AW a call for an accurate frequency measurement, to communicate with any department of A.R.R.L., to rag-chew when time permits, or to pass a message to ham friends, making use of the Headquarters station's multi-band facilities.

### Colorado Emergency Service

The morning of March 2d found Lamar, Colorado, entirely cut off from outside communication following a wind, dust and snow storm the previous day and evening. W9CAA, Denver Emergency Coordinator, was requested by the

(Continued on next left-hand page)

## UNMATCHED STABILITY!

Tests under average conditions show maximum drift at 30 Mc. to be only 3.0 KC on one hour run, thereby keeping the signal audible.

## HIGHEST SIGNAL-TO-NOISE RATIO!

A 2-to-1 ratio of signal-to-noise is obtained at an average sensitivity of 2 microvolts throughout range.



# AR-77

## COMMUNICATION RECEIVER

Use of an over-size power transformer to reduce heat; Polystyrene insulation at strategic points; a temperature-compensated trimmer that automatically prevents frequency drift, and other RCA features make this new super "tops" in stability of tuning. For instance, during a 60-minute test starting one minute after turning "on", the drift at 30 megacycles was only 3.0 kilocycles. In this same test, when the line voltage was varied from 105 volts to 125 volts the drift at 30 Mc. was only 1300 cycles. Match this performance if you can!

As for sensitivity—well, the AR-77 has the highest signal-to-noise ratio of any receiver made by RCA, and that's saying plenty.

These features are typical of the superiority that has been built into every electrical and mechanical characteristic of this new receiver. In it, RCA engineering has gone the limit in providing the most exacting performance at a moderate price. Try it at your nearest RCA distributor's store. You be the judge!

Complete Technical Bulletin on request.

Frequency coverage, 540–31,000 KC in six Ranges—dual R-F alignment; stay-put tuning; negative feedback in audio amplifier; uni-view dial; calibrated bandspread for 10, 20, 40 and 80 meter bands; accurate signal reset; variable selectivity in six steps with crystal filter; improved image rejection; adjustable noise limiter and many other features.

Net Price, \$139.50 f.o.b. factory. 8" Speaker in matched cabinet, \$8.00.

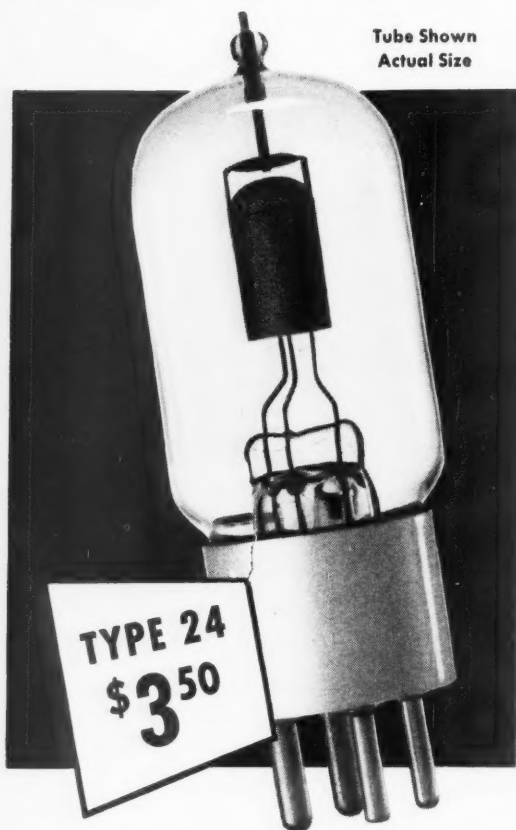


# for Amateur Radio

RCA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC., CAMDEN, N. J. • A Service of the Radio Corporation of America

# GAMMATRON

## *Engineering Costs no more*



Tube Shown  
Actual Size

For the same price as an ordinary tube, the Type 24 GAMMATRON gives efficient performance at even 1 meter. On usual amateur frequencies it will operate with large outputs and high voltages (2000 volts max.) with no danger of failure due to overload. Gammatron engineering plus tantalum construction throughout is your protection. WRITE FOR BULLETINS.

**HEINTZ AND KAUFMAN**  
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LTD. CALIFORNIA U.S.A.

telephone company to attempt to establish communication. W9CDE, A.A.R.S., at La Junta was already on the job looking for contacts with Lamar and other points east for the Santa Fe Railroad. In the meantime W9WWB, Emergency Coördinator at Pueblo, had been requested by the A.T.S.F. Railroad to make contact with someone between Las Animas, Colo., and Dodge City, Kansas. They had two trains they had not heard from for 17 hours. W9WWB raised W5FJY/9 in Kansas City, who agreed to cover the 7-Mc. band for stations in the area needed. The aid of stations on 1.75-Mc. was also enlisted. W9WWB, W9CAA and W9CDE were on 3.5-Mc. Broadcasting stations KOKO (La Junta), KGHF (Pueblo) and KOA (Denver) assisted by broadcasting appeals to Lamar amateurs to get on the air. It was about 11:00 A.M. when W9CAA finally succeeded in raising W9AWR, Garden City, Kans. Santa Fe traffic passed from W9WWB to W9AWR via W9CAA, with W9CDE also in the line-up. Contact was later established with W9FKK, Lamar, and through him traffic was handled for the Santa Fe. W9NDM, La Junta Emergency Coördinator, cooperated in this work. Some telegraph company traffic also was handled. Trains were dispatched through the services of ham radio for two days.

Again on March 6th telephone communication in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Nebraska was disrupted due to extremely bad sleet storms. Through the cooperation of Western Union, whose lines had not been affected, messages were sent to various amateurs by W9WWB and shortly W7GGG, Cheyenne, Wyo., W9ESA, Denver, W9USP, Durango, Colo., W9AMQ/5, San Ysidro, N. Mex., W9KSE, Walsenburg, Colo., W9GLI, Monte Vista, Colo. and W9AUI, Alamosa, Colo., all on 3.5-Mc., were on the job and ready for any kind of duty. The storm abated and telephone communication was resumed, but the gang was ready for service, had the occasion demanded!

### *A Unique Contest*

Something "different" in QSO contests for its members has been successfully staged by the Chester Radio Club, Chester, Pa. It is called "Alphabetical Soup" and is conducted as follows. Ruled forms are prepared with nine vertical columns, having headings of 1 through 9, and with an outside column with letters A through Z (with the omission of X), thus:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A									
B									
C									
D									
E									
etc. (minus X)									

The idea is to see how many blocks the operator can fill in, one point being allowed for each block filled. If W1AW were worked, the letters AW would be placed in the "1" column opposite "A"; if W4ABT were worked, ABT would be placed under "4" opposite "A," etc. If another W1A or W4A were worked, it would not count. There are a possible 225 total points. The Chester Radio Club's contest ran for one week and one operator made 84 points. Prizes were given for (1) the greatest number of blocks filled, (2) greatest number filled in any one district and (3) greatest number of any particular letter filled. W3DGM, president of C.R.C. writes, "This contest encourages the less experienced operator to participate and also proves interesting to the seasoned operator." It looks good to us, OM.

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## 11 ACRES FOR ANTENNAS! and a MIMS DUAL THREE tops the tower!

WVK's Dual Three installation atop Smyth Observatory is now here. The Manchester (N. H.) Radio Club, in purchasing its Mims Beam from Evans Radio of Concord, N. H., avail themselves of:

- Full efficiency on 10 and 20
- Real Unidirectional pattern
- Two separate arrays in one
- Instant changeover — no tuning

There is a deluxe station, going in for the best of everything.

And it was built for action — as the emergency headquarters of a whole state.

The Dual Three — and other Mims Signal Squirters — may be had by everyone, with time payments available from dealers everywhere. And if you want action — more signal, where you want it, when you want it there — a Mims Signal Squirrel will give it to you. See your dealer now, or write me for details.

Mims Radio Co., Texarkana, Ark. Tex. 73, M. P. Mims, W5BDH





### THE NC-100XA

Continuous coverage from 540 KC to 30 MC with ample bandspread on amateur frequencies. Has noise-limiter, full-vision dial and crystal filter. List Price \$2375 with speaker.

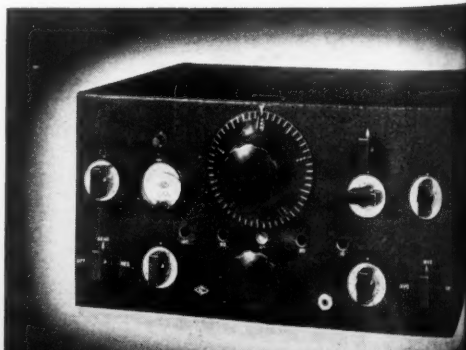
## Features that make a Fine Receiver

Receivers of the NC-100 series are thoroughbred communication receivers, built to the most exacting standards. From the first RF stage which is so largely responsible for their high signal-to-noise ratio to the audio output which contributes so much to their splendid tone, these receivers show the mark of quality in every detail.

The NC-100 Receivers are built in a variety of types to suit every purpose. For AC or DC, with or without crystal filter, general coverage or amateur bands only. Look over the model of your choice at your dealers. You will find the quality of its construction as impressive as its performance.

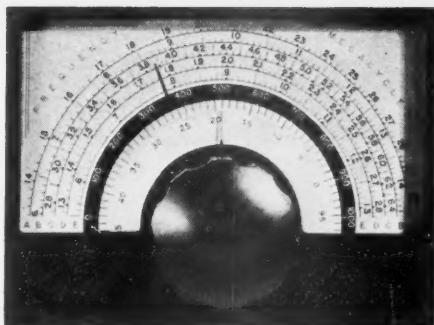
### THE NC-101X

Coverage on amateur bands only, with extreme bandspread. Has noise-limiter, micrometer dial and crystal filter. List Price \$215.00 with speaker. Available at the same price with full-vision dial, Type NC-101XA.



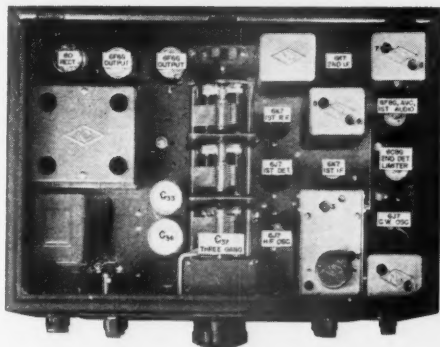
## ACCURATE TUNING

A rugged precision condenser, driven through a preloaded gear drive, provides smooth tuning free from backlash. The full vision dial used on the NC-100A, NC-100XA and NC-101XA is shown at the right. Separate direct-reading scales are used for each range. In addition to swinging over the scale, the pointer moves radially when the coil range is shifted so that it points directly to the frequency. A separate vernier dial is added for precise logging.



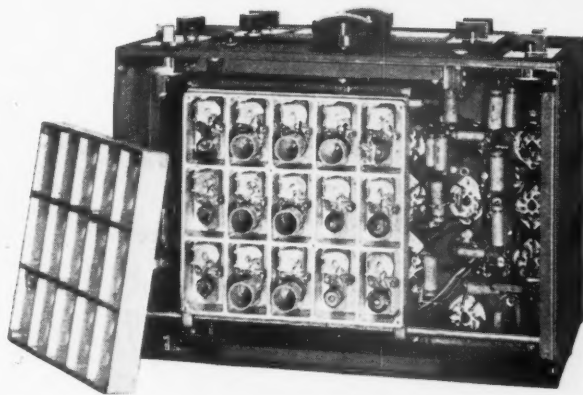
## HIGH PERFORMANCE

The 11 tube superheterodyne circuit of these receivers gives high signal-to-noise and great sensitivity and selectivity. To the fine basic circuit have been added all those features which years of experience in building fine communication receivers have shown to be helpful. These include a new noise limiter of truly remarkable effectiveness and (on the "X" models) a crystal filter with wide range control of both phasing and selectivity.



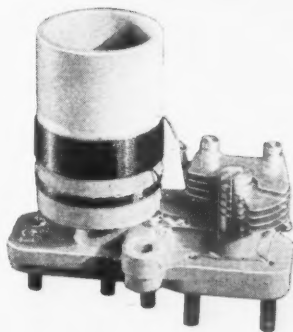
## MOVABLE COILS

The movable coil tuning unit combines the convenience of a coil switch with the efficiency of plug-in coils. The large cast aluminum shield in the base of the receiver has a separate shielded pocket for each of the RF and oscillator coils. This heavy shield moves bodily on its track when ranges are changed, bringing the desired coils directly below the main tuning condenser and tubes, thus providing the shortest possible leads. Unused coils are moved out of the way, contributing to the receiver's complete freedom from dead spots.



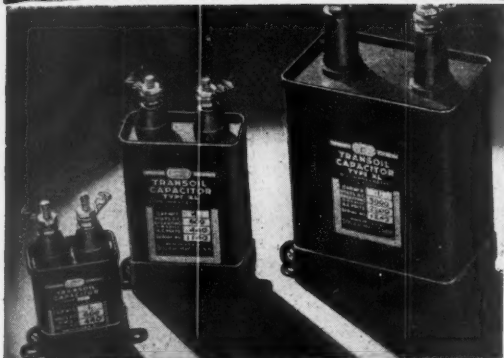
## QUALITY PARTS

Quality parts are used throughout, to insure highest performance and long trouble-free service. Typical is the use of air-dielectric trimming condensers throughout RF, IF and oscillator stages. Everywhere you look in this fine receiver you will find abundant evidence that it is built to the finest communication standards, from parts specially designed for communication work.

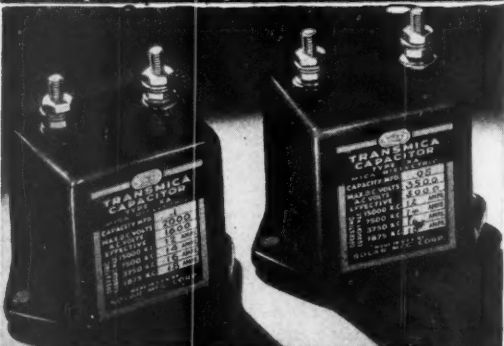


**NATIONAL COMPANY, INC., MALDEN, MASS.**

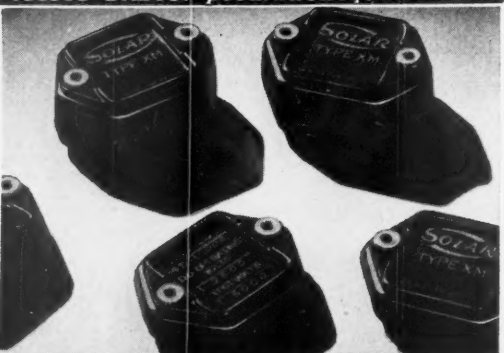
QUALITY ABOVE ALL!  
**SOLAR**  
**CAPACITORS**



**TYPE XL TRANSOIL**  
 For permanent filters; surge-proof-  
 leak-proof; temperature stabilized.



**TYPE XA TRANSMICA**  
 Current-carrying; low corona  
 losses utmost permanency; humless



**TYPE XM MOLDED MICA**

Write for catalog No. 10 which lists all Solar  
 Capacitors with ratings and sizes. Free.

**SOLAR MFG. CORP.**  
**Bayonne, New Jersey**

## College Ham News

**A**CTIVE and alumni members of Rho Epsilon are invited to contact other members on Rho Epsilon night, the first day of each month between 7 P.M. and midnight, local standard time. Frequencies to be used are 3500-3700, 7000-7300 and 14,300-14,400 kcs. The general call is "CQ RE." The first fifteen minutes of each hour is the best time for establishing contact.

W9YX, Michigan Tech., and W8PZS, Ohio Univ., have joined the midwest section of the N.I.P.A. Net. W7GWT, W7YH and W7HIX, comprising the Pacific Northwest Section of this net, have been holding daily schedules on 7170 kc. at 3:15 P.M. PST. Hams at other colleges may secure information on joining these nets from the National Secretary of Rho Epsilon. W7EOY, drama instructor at Oregon State College, transmitted basketball game stories to W7GWT for the *Univ. of Wash. Daily*. Epsilon chapter members at Armour Tech. have a South Pole beam for W9YW, W7EYD, W7GZD, W7FEH, W7AGE, W7HNT and W7FVZ are new members of Beta Chapter at the Univ. of Wash. Winter-term officers for Eta Chapter at Tri-State were W9LEJ, pres.; W9FLL, vice-pres.; W3HZE, secy.; and VE4AEK, treas. Twenty-one members attended an initiation banquet meeting on Jan. 29th. After the dinner each pledge gave a short "history" of his introduction to ham radio and a few choice experiences in the game. The Theta Chapter Radio Room at Newark College of Engineering was open to visitors on the Annual Visitor's Day Celebration, Feb. 10th. Spectators were permitted to talk for a short time to various stations in Newark and suburbs over the mike at W2JPK. An oscilloscope was the source of considerable amusement for many who were able to "see" their voices. W2LGV, W2JBI and W2GFV operated from their own shacks, while W2HIT and W2KBS operated W2JPK. W9FSC and W9AIW are members of Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity at the Univ. of Kansas. W5DXG, W2IOE, W7EYS, W9HPF and W9HJS attend Parks Air College in East St. Louis, Ill. All ham college students and college radio clubs are invited to send their news notes to Niilo E. Koski, W7LD, National Secretary of Rho Epsilon, 5822 E. Green Lake Way, Seattle, Wash.

— W7LD

## Leading O.O.'s in F.M.T

In recent Frequency Measuring Tests, the following amateurs stood highest among the Class I A.R.R.L. Official Observers. A high degree of accuracy was demonstrated. The next tests will be conducted in May and any operators interested in O.O. appointment are invited to send a card to Headquarters at once for bulletin containing details. In this list of highest Class I Observers, the average error, parts per million, is indicated in each case:

W1EAO 4.785; W3IGK 4.88; W9OUI 5.3; W3EEW 5.72; W9RIL 6.71; W2IXQ 8.3; W3CHE 13.96; W6GM 16; W3EMM 17.14; W9FA 18.15.

## BRIEFS

W3QP got a message from a lady in Buffalo to go to Manila, and she included an addressed envelope for delivery of the message at Manila! Boy, are we good!!

W7DPU, Concrete, Wash., is sending code practice on 1958-kc., Monday, Tuesday and Friday at 6:30 P.M.

The world's largest W8JK beam? W6HJT reports that W6YX, in the 1.75-Mc. W.A.S. Party, used a "160-meter 8JK of two sections." The thing was 120 feet high and 500 feet long with 118 foot spacing!

A word of caution is in order for the benefit of hams designing QSL cards. Unless you care to slap a 3¢ stamp on each card, take care to keep the size within the U. S. Postal Regulations. For 1¢ mailing, dimensions must not exceed 3 3/16 inches by 5 1/16 inches.

One of W5GWL's CQ's was answered simultaneously by W3IJW and W8SYD/3, both in the same city (Harrisburg, Pa.) and on the same 7-Mc. frequency.

# Better Any

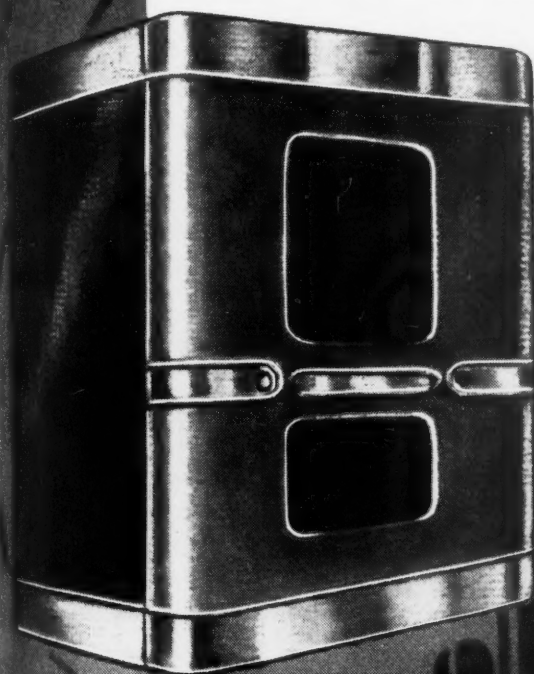
Model MT-8 is a high fidelity Reproducer used extensively in broadcast stations and important amateur stations.

It is a *completely enclosed* cabinet utilizing a special Jensen PM speaker and the famed *Bass Reflex* principle which reproduces sound through a wider frequency band more accurate in character than is possible even with an *infinite* baffle. And the polar characteristic is exceptionally good; it isn't necessary for the listener to be directly on the beam of this speaker.

*Bass Reflex* — exclusively Jensen — involves the coupling of a cone speaker to an aperture, in an otherwise totally enclosed cabinet so that an acoustic circuit is accomplished, employing the enclosed volume as an element.

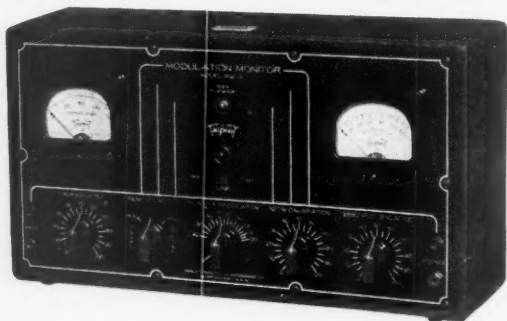
With a Jensen MT-8 you will have a clear, crisp reproduction of speech plus a frequency response characteristic from 50 to 10,000 cps — making you ready for Frequency Modulation and giving you high fidelity reproduction with your present equipment.

Note the compact size — 24 x 17½ x 11¼; and hangers are provided for convenient wall mounting. Complete with heavy duty special Permanent Magnet Speaker. \$29.50 list price. Amateur's net price \$17.70 at your Jensen Distributors. The greatest value in signal reproduction.



## Jensen Bass Reflex Speakers

# YEARS AHEAD TRI-OLET 1941 Model 1696-A MODULATION MONITOR



**YOU'VE** solved your problem of getting maximum efficiency from your transmitter when you invest in a Model 1696-A Modulation Monitor.

And . . . better yet . . . it saves you money by increasing your range without the added expense of remodeling your transmitter. (Amateur experience has shown that a properly modulated 10-watt rig can be as efficient as a 50% modulated 40-watt transmitter.) The Model 1696-A is easy to use. Plug it into your A.C. line — make simple coupling to the transmitter output and the monitor shows:

- **CARRIER REFERENCE LEVEL**
- **PER CENT OF MODULATION**
- **INSTANTANEOUS NEON FLASHER** (no inertia) indicates when per cent of modulation has exceeded your predetermined setting. Setting can be from 40 to 120 per cent.

Use of the monitor permits compliance with FCC regulations. Two RED•DOT Lifetime Guaranteed Triplett instruments. . . Modernistic metal case, 14½" x 7½" x 4½", with black suede electro enamel finish. Black and white panel.

Modulation Monitor Booklet — regular purchase price \$1.00 — Furnished FREE with each Model 1696-A. Tells you what you want to know about this monitor, and includes details, including diagrams, for operation of Model 1696-A.

**Model 1696-A. Amateur Net Price (U.S.A.) \$34.84**

## For Rack Panel Mounting

Also available as a rack panel mounting unit. Monitor is mounted in heavy steel panel, 19" x 10½", with wrinkle finish. Amateur Net Price (U.S.A.) . . . . . **\$36.18**

For More Information—Write Section 255 Harmon Drive

THE TRIPLETT ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT CO.  
Bluffton, Ohio

## Correspondence From Members

(Continued from page 65)

**Q5** — Good quality doesn't necessarily mean "broadcast quality," a term, we think, that is being run to death. Good quality, here, implies good voice fidelity for amateur use, and not the high fidelity associated with broadcast stations. Therefore, a single-button microphone, together with a speech amplifier that doesn't introduce hum or distortion, can warrant a "Q5" report for good voice fidelity as well as the expensive mike and high-fidelity speech amplifier.

**Q4** — Good quality but noticeable hum. (The bugaboo of all 'phone — hum!) Slight hum originating in a speech amplifier or being picked up by a sensitive mike from a humming relay or transformer in the shack. Eliminate the source for a "Q5" report!

**Q3** — Fair quality because of distortion. Let us say right now that all distortion is objectionable, and no one can conscientiously pass a "good quality" report to a man whose voice is breaking up on peaks or has slight distortion throughout the entire voice frequency range. Eliminate the distortion and jump from "fair" to "Q5" quality!

**Q2 and Q1** — These are to be used where the a.c. hum or distortion is so objectionable that the voice becomes almost unintelligible. It should never be necessary to give a Q2 or Q1 report, but we still hear, occasionally, a case that warrants passing a Q2 or Q1 on, so we incorporated it here to give that extra degree for critical checking. Also, grouping Q1 and Q2 or Q3 and Q4 also illustrates the system's flexibility.

The "R" and "S" sections remain as they are in the R-S-T system. We had thought of reducing the "R" section to three divisions instead of the present five, and the "S" section to five divisions instead of the present nine, but to do this would conflict with the universally accepted and standardized R-S-T system. Therefore, to promote mutual acceptance and sponsorship by c.w. men who do work 'phone occasionally, we decided to leave the "R" and "S" sections in their present set-up, to eliminate possible confusion.

It may serve as a reminder that the "R" simply replaces the old "QSA" and the "S" replaces the old "R" of the antiquated and inadequate "QSA-R" 'phone reporting system.

As another point of interest, QSL cards can be printed with a QRST space for inserting the other fellow's report. Then, a c.w. man would cross out the Q and fill in "RST 599X" for reporting on c.w. and a 'phone man would cross out the T and fill in "QRS 559" for reporting a 'phone signal.

Less confusing, more flexible, and more readily adaptable. Yours for more "QRS 559" signals on 'phone!

— Charles J. Uher, W9ONR and Eugene R. Taylor, W9ADF  
834 N. Harlem Ave., River Forest, Ill.

## QRM-LESS QSO'S

Editor, QST:

I have seen many gentle hints in the correspondence column about the fact that there are c.w. bands on 160, the "other side" of 20, and on 10. I don't see what on earth the boys can have against these bands. The 1.75-Mc. band in my opinion is every bit as good, if not better, than 80. There is no QRM there, and from here I hear everything except 6's and 7's. I suppose I could work them, too, if I stayed on after midnight.

The "other side" of 20 is very good, too, but does not have quite the possibilities of the one-sixty band because a few of the boys seem to have discovered that it is there. During the contest I worked five foreign countries there, and heard a few more.

The 10-meter c.w. band is one of the best, and the least used. If you don't believe this, just ask anyone who got on 10 c.w. to get extra multipliers for the contest. I heard a lot of the boys working a ZP, which is a nice grab for anybody. For the fellows who don't care for 'phone, the 6's come through during the day, before 20 opens up, so that if you use both 20 and 10, you can have contacts over a reasonable distance during most of the day. During the contest the South Americans were coming through in the middle of the afternoon, when 20 was dead as far as any DX was concerned.

(Continued on next left-hand page)

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# SUPER-PRO

## Series 200

For...

10  
and  
20

METERS



THE Series 200 "Super-Pro" with its many new features represents the ideal receiver for the high frequency phone bands. Its improved noise limiter and exceptional sensitivity make operating on 10 and 20 meters a real pleasure. If stations are coming through you will hear them on a "Super-Pro," because its weak signal sensitivity extends far below the noise level of even the best locations. In the more crowded phone bands, such as 20 and 75, the crystal filter can be adjusted to weed out practically all hash and heterodynes. Two stages of high gain tuned RF amplification, of course, provide image-free reception. Even on 10 meters, images are rarely found. In addition, the "Super-Pro" has an electrostatically shielded input, three stages of I.F. amplification, an abundance of audio power, variable I.F. selectivity, an "S" meter that really means something — it can be adjusted

to coincide with the operator's custom of reporting signal strength, and an accurately calibrated tuning control. When designing the new "Super-Pro," our engineers set out to produce the best receiver money could buy, and we judge from its overwhelming acceptance by amateurs and engineers who really know that this objective has been reached. If you want to be sure, get a "Super-Pro."

### SEND FOR BOOKLET!

HAMMARLUND MFG. CO., INC.  
424-438 W. 33rd St., New York City

Please send "Super-Pro" Booklet

Q-5-O

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....



**HAMMARLUND MFG. CO., INC.**  
424-438 WEST 33rd ST., NEW YORK



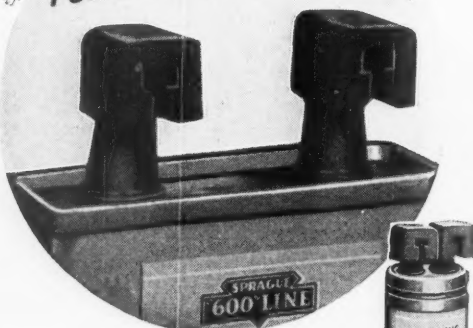
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EXPORT DEPT. . . 100 VARICK ST., NEW YORK CITY



## ONLY SPRAGUES HAVE LIFEGUARDS

**TERMINALS  
FULLY PROTECTED**



### ... AND THESE FEATURES, TOO

Four features spell real safety — real efficiency — for users of Sprague high voltage condensers: (1) Lifeguard Terminal Insulation Caps; (2) Terminals perfectly insulated from cans; (3) Automatic grounding of cans through mounting clamps; (4) All condensers oil-impregnated and oil-filled (not oil-impregnated and wax-filled) with SPRACOL, the 500° flash protection oil. Ask for them by name! Big catalog free.

Round or Rectangular with Universal Mounting



## Only SPRAGUE KOOLOHM RESISTORS

### Have These Features

New wire coating — every bit of wire insulated *before* winding — larger wire sizes — layer windings — greater resistance values in smaller size units — fully insulated — new type of pigtail. . .

Such are but a few of the features that make Sprague Koolohm Wire Wound Resistors tops for any need. They operate cooler — there is no danger of shorted turns — and all resistance values may be used at **FULL WATTAGE RATINGS**. Truly non-inductive resistors at lowest prices yet. 5% resistance accuracy guaranteed. See Koolohms today at your jobber's or write for catalog.

# SPRAGUE

PRODUCTS COMPANY

North Adams, Mass.

I don't see that we have any right to gripe about congestion or want any more frequencies, when we don't use the ones we have now. It is a sort of a "dog-in-the-manger" policy, so why not try one of these less inhabited bands, and for once enjoy a QRM-less QSO?

— John M. Bell, W9EVD

### 118,000 MILES PER WATT

4358 Franklin Ave., Hollywood, Calif.

Editor, QST:

After reading several reports in QST during the past year concerning field day tests and the fine results the boys were getting with their low-power portables, I was bit by the bug myself. About three weeks ago I built a little portable transmitter. It uses a 6F6 tube in a conventional crystal circuit and normally feeds a 135-foot end-fed antenna. The little gadget is only 6 inches on a side and will almost fit into a coat pocket, but since its inception the big 500-watt rig has hardly been touched. . . .

An input of 5 watts from a bank of "B" batteries brings S9 reports from anywhere in California during the day on 7 Mc. At night, with the same input, contacts have been made with East coast W's, Hawaii, Alaska and Japan. Reports at these distances average S4 to S5. It was a QSO with W6IJB in San Francisco that awakened me to the possibilities of extremely low power. He reported the 5-watt signal RST599 and suggested reducing power. I started down the battery taps and finally wound up on the last tap of the last battery, with W6IJB still reporting RST559. The input at this time was 22 volts at 2.5 ma. — about one-twentieth of a watt. I had no way of further reducing power and decided then to be ready for real QRP in the future. A search in the junk box brought to light a 4.5-volt "C" battery and two 1.5-volt dry cells. The total output of this combination was 7 volts, and the transmitter would still oscillate drawing one milliampere of plate current — an input of 0.007 watt. On March 6th, at about 1:00 A.M. P.S.T., I successfully worked W9VZZ in Denver, Colorado, with this input. Starting with an input of 5 watts and an RST589 report, the power was gradually reduced. At one-twentieth of a watt W9VZZ reported me still easily readable at S3 to S4, so the 7-volt supply was hooked up and a call made. W9VZZ came right back and reported the signal down to S1, but he was still able to identify the test characters sent. Hollywood, California to Denver, Colorado — 830 miles — on seven thousandths of a watt! This works out to better than 118,000 miles per watt, and unless somebody else has hung up a better score we are offering it as a record for QRP over this distance.

Would somebody make me an offer on a nice 500-watt transmitter?

— Court Mattheus, W6EAK

### TROUBLE AHEAD

Box 89, Kenil, N. J.

Editor, QST:

Does anybody know how to eliminate broadcast interference in one of the new super-fangdangled no-aerial receivers?

If there is someone who can tell me, let me know soon, please, before you read about W3CWG in "Silent Keys."

— John F. Lee, W3CWG

### Strays

In connection with some work on television equipment W2CPE has encountered two different types of 6L6, one of which will withstand much higher voltages than the other without arcing over. The high-voltage type has a glass "header" into which the element leads are sealed, while the leads of the other type have the insulation of only individual glass beads. The types may be identified by an inspection of the base. In the high-voltage type, the lower of the two metal flanges extends down to the bakelite piece, while in the other type, the metal portion between the bakelite piece and the lower flange is a separate piece of metal.

# TAKES GUESSWORK OUT OF SELECTING TRANSFORMERS



**HOW TO DETERMINE CORRECT DRIVER TRANSFORMER RATIO**

The determination of the correct driver transformer ratio is a matter of simple calculation. The ratio is determined from the data furnished by the tube manufacturer. The driver transformer ratio is the ratio of the primary to the secondary. The ratio of the driver transformer is the ratio of the primary to the secondary.

As an example, from the data furnished by the tube manufacturer, the driver transformer ratio is determined. The ratio of the primary to the secondary is 1:1. The ratio of the driver transformer is 1:1.

Although it is true that the ratio of the driver transformer is a matter of simple calculation, it is not always easy to determine. The ratio of the primary to the secondary is 1:1. The ratio of the driver transformer is 1:1.

It is frequently necessary to know the ratio of the driver transformer. The ratio of the primary to the secondary is 1:1. The ratio of the driver transformer is 1:1.

## Instruction Sheet For MULTI-MATCH AND UNIVERSAL MODULATION TRANSFORMERS

Through the use of Thordarson Multi-Match and Universal Modulation Transformers, it is possible to obtain the correct ratio of the driver transformer to the load. The ratio of the driver transformer is 1:1. The ratio of the driver transformer is 1:1.

When the ratio of the driver transformer is 1:1, the ratio of the driver transformer is 1:1. The ratio of the driver transformer is 1:1.

The ratio of the driver transformer is 1:1. The ratio of the driver transformer is 1:1. The ratio of the driver transformer is 1:1.

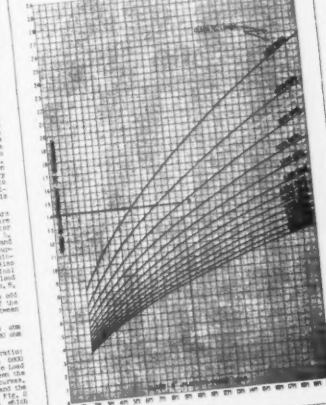


Fig. 1. THORDARSON MULTI-MATCH AND UNIVERSAL TRANSFORMER RATIOS

"How to Determine Correct Driver Transformer Ratio" and "Multi-Match and Universal Modulation Transformers" are two bulletins of great technical value to Amateurs. Both are available from your THORDARSON Distributor or may be obtained gratis by writing the factory and asking for SD-442 and SD-423.

**THORDARSON**  
ELEC. MFG. CO.  
*45th Anniversary*

TRANSFORMER SPECIALISTS SINCE 1895

## WWV Schedules

**E**XCEPT for the special broadcasts of WWV using 20 kw. as described below, WWV is now running a continuous schedule (day and night) on 5000 kc. with a power output of 1 kw. This continuous transmission is modulated with the standard pitch in music, 440 cycles per second.

Each Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday (except legal holidays), the National Bureau of Standards station, WWV, transmits with a power of 20 kw. on three carrier frequencies as follows: 10:00 to 11:30 A.M., E.S.T., on 5000 kc.; noon to 1:30 P.M., E.S.T., on 10,000 kc.; 2:00 to 3:30 P.M., E.S.T., on 20,000 kc. The Tuesday and Friday transmissions are unmodulated c.w. except for 1-second standard-time intervals consisting of short pulses with 1000-cycle modulation. On the Wednesday transmissions, the carrier is modulated 30% with a standard audio frequency of 1000 c.p.s. The accuracy of the frequencies of the WWV transmissions is better than 1 part in 5,000,000.

## Sweepstakes Contest Results

(Continued from page 49)

Says W4AAQ, "It sounded like moving day when W6QQL in Nevada came on and everybody moved to his frequency." . . . W8BEA, operating W8EK, reports, "With only one crystal on hand, all I could do was work my section of the band until it was dry, then shut down until some new stations moved in. One QSO, on 7 Mc. in QRM, was the result of my 10-second CQ, followed by W7CMB's 5-second call

(W8EK twice, sign once). There were dozens of calls nearly as short, and the effectiveness of short, snappy calling with frequent signing was never more forcibly shown."

So ten Sweepstakes have passed into history. It's going to take some operating to better the all-time high records established in 1939, but you'll have a chance to try in November of this year. Think you can do it? See you in the Eleventh SS — November 9-10 and 16-17, 1940.

## Scores

### Tenth All-Section Sweepstakes Contest, 1939

(Scores are grouped by Divisions and Sections. . . . The operator of the station first-listed in each Section is winner for that Section. . . . Asterisks denote stations not entered in contest, reporting to assure that stations they worked get credit. . . . The number of sections and number of stations worked by each participant are given following the score. . . . Likewise the "power factor" used in computing points in each score is indicated by the letter A or B. . . . A indicates power up to and including 100 watts (multiplier of 1.25), B indicates over 100 watts (multiplier of 1). AB indicates operation in both power groups. . . . The total operating time to the nearest hour is given for each station and is the last figure following the score. . . . Example of listings: W3BES 96798-62-626-A-40, or, Final Score 96798, number of sections 62, number of stations 626, power factor of 1.25, total operating time 40 hours. . . .)

ATLANTIC DIVISION		W3GJY	53500-50-428-A-40
<i>E. Pennsylvania</i>		W3GHD	50780-56-362-A-37
W3BES	96798-62-626-A-40	W3FQG	49815-52-383-A-30
W3DGM	84638-61-555-A-40	W3EML	49706-55-363-A-38
W8OKC	77216-59-526-A-40	W3DMQ	46295-47-394-A-40
W3ATR	67270-56-481-A-40	W3GDI	45820-58-317-A-37
W3GTM	67125-60-448-A-39	W3CHH	42012-51-330-A-25
W3FRY	62775-62-405-A-39	W3GKT	41250-55-300-A-31
W3GRF	58800-56-420-A-36	W3GET	41000-50-328-A-37
W3AGV	56464-63-359-A-39	W3HLZ	40530-42-387-A-40
W3CPV	55121-53-418-A-40	W8FDA	39275-60-259-A-40
W3FLH	54540-54-404-A- -	W3BXE	36285-59-246-A-37

(Continued on next left-hand page)

# FOR THOSE WHO WANT THE BEST

## MORE POWER ON 1¼ AND 2½ METERS AT LOW COST!

BY USING THE NEW HY75, THE ONLY MEDIUM-POWER, LOW-COST TUBE EXCLUSIVELY DESIGNED FOR ULTRA-HIGH-FREQUENCY OPERATION.

● The HY75 is two to five times MORE EFFICIENT at 1¼ meters, which means that it provides the same output as larger tubes requiring two to five times as many watts plate input. Naturally with lower plate voltages and current, the power supply, modulator, and associated parts cost much less when the HY75 is employed. Further advantage of the HY75 is that for battery-operated transmitters, the battery drain is only one-fifth to one-half that of other tubes providing the same power output. Use the HY75's singly or in push pull for all U-H-F applications including frequency modulation. No special or trick circuits required. Of course the HY75 is even more efficient at 2½ meters and longer wavelengths than at 1¼ meters.

● The HY75 employs a pure tantalum vertical-bar grid, cylindrically-coiled thoriated-tungsten filament, and a SPEER cylindrical GRAPHITE anode. Short leads to twin top caps, small and 100% cylindrical elements provide highest efficiency. Relatively close spacing of electrodes reduces transit-time losses to a minimum. High mutual conductance makes the HY75 very easy to drive, thus increasing output when used as an oscillator. Full power output obtainable at plate potentials from only 350 to 450 volts.

### Characteristics of HY75

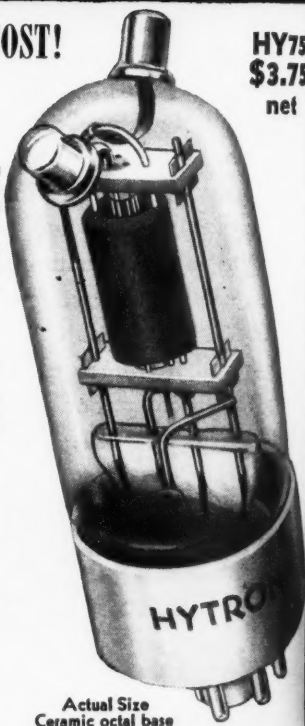
Filament . . . . . 6.3 volts @ 2.75 amperes  
Plate . . . . . 450 max. volts and 100 max. ma.  
Plate dissipation . . . . . 15 max. watts  
Mutual conductance . . . . . 2300 micromhos  
Average amplification factor . . . . . 10

### Oscillator—Class C amplifier

	Modulated†	Unmodulated
Nominal power	224 MC 14	17 watts
output*	112 MC 19	24 watts
	56 MC 24	33 watts

\*Approximate output. Actual values controlled by associated circuit constants.

†DC plate input reduced 20% when modulated to allow for audio power input from modulator.



Actual Size  
Ceramic octal base

## HYTRONIC LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF THE HYTRON CORP.

23 Derby Street, Salem, Mass.

# KENYON

## Pioneers Again!

BY PRODUCING THE WORLD'S

FIRST TRANSFORMER

WITH TUBE BASE, PLUG-IN FEATURE



PATENTS APPLIED FOR

Illustration Actual Size

Size 2" high x 1 1/2" diameter. Available in both standard and submersion-proof types to meet all Army and Navy and C.A.A. specifications: line to line, line to grid, interstage, output, high inductance chokes, crystal mike to line, low impedance to grid. (Frequency response with no D.C. in windings plus or minus 2 DB, 30-20,000 cycles.)

CATALOG READY



The finest ever produced by us. Especially valuable to engineers, designers, etc. FREE to those requesting it on their business letter-head.

Again Kenyon sets the pace. Here truly is an amazing new idea in transformer design . . . a unit with an octal base that may be plugged in just like a radio tube. Where space is at a premium and where efficiency must be maintained at a high standard—these new Kenyon "A" Line transformers fill the bill.

We urge you to investigate the possibilities involved for their use particularly in aviation, submarine, mobile or portable equipment—in short any equipment where maximum quality and limited space are the specifications. "A" Line transformers save time in assembly and design. Each unit comes complete with special Kenyon Octal Socket.

### AGAIN WE SCOOP!

A brand new filament transformer featuring the now famous voltage dropping compensator which insures longer tube life. Designed especially for the high performing

**TAYLOR T-40, TZ40 TUBES**

Primary tapped to give the following secondary voltages: 7.5, 7.7, 7.9 at 6 amp. Be sure you have a Taylor Manual giving complete dope on these tubes and Kenyon Transformers.

**T-392 Amateur Net Price \$2.55**

**KENYON LEADERSHIP RESTS ON VALUE**

Compare Kenyon Quality and Kenyon Prices

**CATHODE MODULATION TRANSFORMERS**

Type	Max. Sec. D.C.	Audio Tubes	Case Size	Net Price
T-471	200 M.A.	SINGLE 6F6	2 A	\$2.40
T-472	300 M.A.	PP 6V6's or 2A3's	3 A	3.00
T-473	450 M.A.	PP 6L6's — AB <sub>1</sub> or AB <sub>2</sub>	4 A	3.60
T-474	500 M.A.	Universal (120 Watts of AUDIO)	6 A	7.20

**KEN-O-TAP UNIVERSAL MODULATION TRANSFORMERS**

T-489	15 watts audio	3 A	\$ 2.40
T-493	40 watts audio	4 A	3.60
T-494	75 watts audio	5 A	5.40
T-495	125 watts audio	7 A	12.00

**SPECIAL AMATEUR PLATE TRANSFORMERS**

	D.C. Volts	D.C. MA.		
T-668	500 750	300	5 1/2 A	\$ 5.85
T-669	1000 1250	300	7 A	9.60
T-670	1500 1750/2000	300	8 A	12.90
T-671	1000 1250	300	8 A	12.90
T-672	1000 1250/1500	300	8 A	11.85

**FREE** Amplifier Bulletin including impedance chart for Cathode Modulation. Send for latest dope on Kenyon Amplifier Kits.

## KENYON TRANSFORMER CO., Inc.

840 BARRY STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

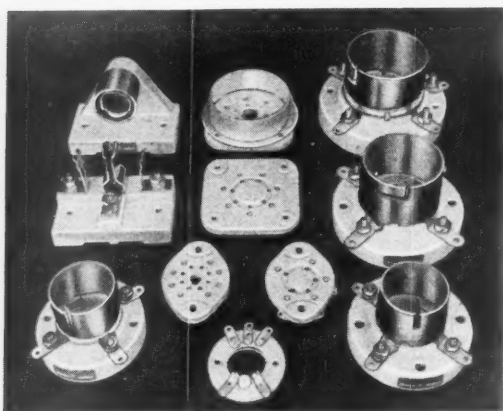
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Chicago	21 E. Van Buren St.	Los Angeles	2412 7th St., W.	Lutz	Florida
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# JOHNSON

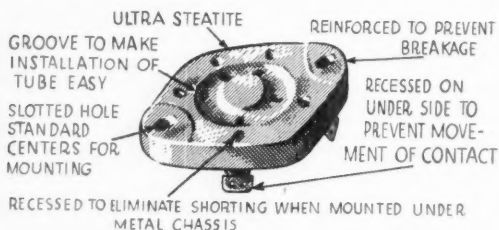
## Tube Sockets

Are Recognized Everywhere For Their Superiority



## WANT TO KNOW WHY?

Notice the exacting care with which each detail of this No. 225 Socket has been designed to give you better service — and better performance:



You hear only that thousands upon thousands of JOHNSON Sockets have been used by the U. S. Government, large manufacturers and discriminating amateurs. But back of that (and the reason for it) is the meticulous care with which JOHNSON constantly tests, experiments and improves upon each little detail to give you a better product.

In addition to the sockets above shown and so well known, watch for the new No. 213 Socket to fit the new EIMAC tubes and the new No. 214 Socket with air jet (also for EIMAC tubes).



At your jobber's or write for Catalog 966J

**E. F. JOHNSON CO.**

WASECA, MINNESOTA  
L1PORT, 25 WARREN ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

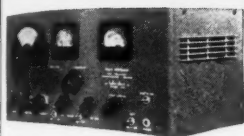
MANUFACTURERS OF RADIO TRANSMITTING EQUIPMENT

W3FJU	32376-59-282	B-26	W3BIL	42- 3- 7- B-1
W3DPJ	32340-44-296	A-30	W3EBP	15- 3- 3- A- -
W3CRW	31875-51-250	A-39		
W3BXD	30961-61-262	B-32		
W3ADE	30120-60-251	B-36		
W3HXA	30015-46-261	A-40		
W3ENH	28560-48-241	A-38		
W3GYX	27560-52-276	B-36		
W3EFH	27370-46-240	A- -		
W3RR	26950-44-245	A-35		
W3GYV	26600-45-237	A-29		
W3HLM	26400-40-265	A-35		
W3ARK	26016-48-275	B-38		
W3HRD	25520-44-233	A-40		
W3HHK	25478-43-238	A-32		
W3BIP	22932-49-234	B-34		
W3FHD	20138-45-180	A-29		
W3BHP	18460-52-175	B-21		
W3NF	18096-48-189	B-21		
W3HCH	17850-34-210	A-25		
W3HZK	17779-33-216	A-39		
W3HAC	17470-37-195	A-37		
W3EUC	15800-40-200	B-36		
W8GSS	15470-41-152	A-24		
W3HTF	14535-36-170	A-27		
W3ICK	14250-40-145	A-29		
W3CHU	13770-36-153	A-19		
W3FTX	13170-47-194	AB- -		
W3FTQ	12600-42-120	A-26		
W3DDX	11357-41-140	B-28		
W3HNO	10935-36-127	A-18		
W3HNO	10498-34-127	A-19		
W3HTM	10238-30-138	A-37		
W3GXQ	9620-37-105	A-23		
W3CSN	8938-30-114	A- -		
W8OML	8640-27-128	A-19		
W3FQA	8603-31-111	A-21		
W3IAY	8404-27-126	A-27		
W3JN	8151-39-107	B-13		
W3GLX	7285-31-118	- -		
W3CWQ	6840-24-115	A-26		
W3AKB	6588-31- 85	A-10		
W3HHS	5500-22-100	A-23		
W3EEW	5425-28- 79	A- 7		
W3ALB	5220-29- 72	A- 5		
W3DRJ	4859-23- 85	A- 8		
W3CDY	4169-23- 74	A-34		
W8LAP	3978-26- 77	B-25		
W3GEW	3930-24- 68	A-12		
W3BIL	2546-19- 68	B- -		
W3HRS	2448-24- 51	B- 8		
W8GV	2000-20- 50	B-12		
W3CWU	1870-17- 44	A- 5		
W3GYL	938-15- 25	A-12		
W3GKR	875-25- 14	A- 3		
W3EBP	689-13- 27	B- 6		
W3IEG	688-11- 29	A- 8		
W8SNZ	162- 9- 9	B- 3		
W3HFE*	130- 6- 8	A- -		
W3LLK	10- 1- 4	A- -		
Phone				
W3DRQ	5925-30- 79	A-22		
W3FFG	5040-30- 84	B-36		
W3BET	4794-34- 71	B-12		
W8AGE	1320-22- 30	B-15		
W3GSX	660-16- 18	A- 8		
W3BRZ	448-14- 16	B- 8		
W3GUF	384-12- 16	B- -		
W3FPC	330-11- 18	B- 4		
W3HRA	100- 4- 10	A-10		
W3BIL	42- 3- 7- B-1			
W3EBP	15- 3- 3- A- -			
Mo. Del.-D. C.				
W3DUK	95445-63-609	A-40		
W3GZH	58789-61-387	A-40		
W3FQZ	55860-51-395	A-40		
W3BKZ	44368-59-378	B-36		
W3CIQ	43320-56-314	A-34		
W3FSP	42798-53-323	A-39		
W3DPA	40095-44-378	A-35		
W3HQU	36100-52-280	A-40		
W3GYQ	2777-741-271	A-35		
W3BTQ	26831-53-203	A-21		
W3DRD	26765-53-202	A-21		
W3HC	20875-50-169	A-32		
W3HEC	20641-49-169	A- -		
W3HUM	15892-39-163	A-13		
W3HCO	14014-49-143	B-25		
W3EJ	11054-37-120	A-11		
W3GBB	11050-40-113	A-19		
W3CDG	11000-40-110	A-22		
W3HQX	10585-29-148	A-30		
W3HTK	8973-37- 97	A-27		
W3FNI	8710-26-134	A-18		
W3FDJ	5887-29-100	B-21		
W3HMH	3478-33- 74	AB-23		
W3HTW	2403-27- 45	B- 8		
W3HUP	1903-15- 51	A-11		
W3ER	1197-19- 32	B-12		
W3GKP	880-11- 32	A- 5		
W3FE	675-15- 19	A-11		
W3EYX	480-12- 22	B- 6		
W3HEQ	160- 8- 10	- -		
W3HBE	34- 3- 5	A- 1		
W3AQV	23- 3- 3	A- 4		
W3HLQ	3- 1- 1	A- 1		
W3WU	- - - -	38- - -		
Phone				
W3DQ	31124-62-252	B-38		
W3HEC	543-14- 16	A- -		
W3HBE	324- 6- 28	B- 6		
So. New Jersey				
W3EDP	81375-62-525	A-39		
W3HEH	52987-54-401	A-40		
W3CBR	42903-51-332	A-38		
W3HGS	35838-47-305	A-38		
W3HFE	32130-51-252	A-39		
W3HGG	12357-42-119	A-16		
W3HTP	12250-28-179	A-31		
W3FBT	11385-33-138	A-32		
W3ECG	10880-32-136	A-28		
W3DEA	10878-37-147	B-32		
W3AKT	10783-41-132	B-29		
W3AWH	8050-40- 81	A-13		
W3EYH	6580-28- 94	A-19		
W3DNU	3550-20- 91	A-12		
W3SJ	3098-21- 59	A-12		
W3GSR	2703-23- 48	A- 8		
W3FCR	2200-20- 44	A- 9		
W3HAZ	2112-22- 49	B- 9		
W3GUS	1538-15- 41	A- 7		
W3EWK	1360-18- 60	A-14		
W3HDW	956- 9- 44	A-11		
W3AEJ	768-16- 24	B- 5		
W3HWO	490-14- 19	B- 7		
W3GCU	270- 9- 12	A- 3		
W3GHR	240- 8- 12	A- 3		
W3FIS	96- 6- 8	B- 1		
W3HYF*	63- 5- 5	A- 2		

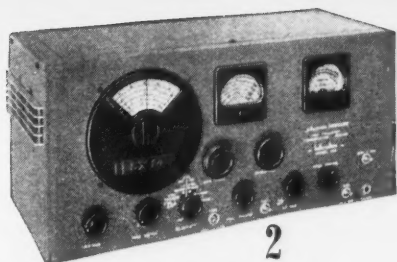
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- 1 Two ops. 2 Two ops. 3 WSTXB, WSTOE. 4 Two ops. W8RAP, W8RVR. 5 Three ops. W9GLU, W9NQP, W9MUX. 6 Central Illinois Amateur Radio Club, seven ops. W9CEO, W9ODX, W9UQT, W9BPU, W9EAF, W9LKN, W9MRT. 7 Two ops. W9UIN, W9BUK. 8 Starved Rock Radio Club. W9QLZ opr. 9 Public Amateur Radio Club, score of opr. W8OYX; combined score of ops. W8OYX and W9TWC, 33950. 10 W8AWX opr. 11 Three ops. W8QFH, W8RDK, W8QBX. 12 W8BEA opr. 13 Bucknell Univ. Radio Club, two ops. W2KCB and T. E. Hammer. 14 Ohio State Radio Club, W8LOF opr. 15 Three ops. W8UW, W8CZK, W8GSE. 16 W9ZBP opr. 17 W9GGG opr. 18 Dan Boone, opr. 19 Seven ops. W4GBU, W4FNV, W4EKK, W4D1J, W4EEA, W4DUS, W4ECE. 20 Score of opr. W2KU; opr. W2MIL, 5175. 21 W2HG opr. 22 W2BZB opr. 23 W2LVF opr. 24 W9SCW opr. 25 Score of opr. W4FWW; station score including ops. W9RCO, W9EKY and W9KEH, 35841. 26 Two ops. W9BNB, W9PYJ. 27 WIEFW opr. 28 HQs staff members, not eligible for awards. 29 Score of opr. Geo. Hart; opr. Hal Bubb 5120. 30 Score of Opr. Hal Bubb; opr. Geo. Hart 810. 31 W4DIA opr. 32 Two ops. W1JFX, W1CD. 33 Associated Radio Amateurs of Southern New England, six ops. W8RJX, W1AOP, W1KWA, W1LAB, W1BOY, W1CPV. 34 W9AHR opr. 35 Beta Chapter, Rho Epsilon Frats., U. of Wash., three ops. W7LD 2704; W7ERP 475; W7ENW 280. 36 Univ. of N. C. Radio Club, four ops. W4FKU, W4HVO, W4FGY. 37 W4EDA opr. 38 W4EOP, W3QAL, W3EAE. 39 Two ops. W9MOH, W9QDC. 40 Georgia Tech. Radio Club, five ops. W4DXI 8048, W4FPT 5280, W2ESO 1600, W2KYV 480, W4FZS 360. 41 W4ERD opr. 42 W4DEZ opr. 43 Three ops. W5FZG, W5HLQ, W5BZA. 44 Four ops. W5GDH, W5FYZ, W5GWX, W5IEM. 45 W3GZO opr.

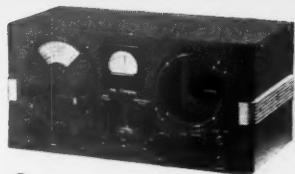
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3- 3- A- -  
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3-378- B-38  
3-314- A-34  
3-323- A-39  
4-378- A-35  
2-280- A-40  
1-271- A-35  
3-203- A-21  
3-202- A-21  
0-169- A-32  
0-169- A- -  
0-163- A-13  
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0-110- A-22  
0-148- A-30  
7- 97- A-27  
0-134- A-15  
0-100- B-21  
3- 74-AB-23  
7- 45- B- 8  
5- 51- A-11  
0- 32- B-12  
1- 32- A-15  
5- 19- A-5  
2- 22- B-6  
3- 10- - -  
3- 5- A-1  
3- 3- A-4  
1- 1- A-1  
- 38- - -  
2-252- B-38  
1- 16- A- -  
3- 28- B- 6  
2-525- A-39  
4-401- A-40  
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7-305- A-38  
1-252- A-39  
2-119- A-16  
3-179- A-34  
1-138- A-32  
2-136- A-28  
7-147- B-32  
1-132- B-29  
0- 81- A-13  
3- 94- A-19  
7-1- A-12  
1- 59- A-12  
4- 48- A- 8  
4- 44- A- 9  
4- 49- B- 9  
4- 41- A- 7  
4- 60- A-14  
4- 44- A-11  
2- 24- B- 5  
1- 19- B- 7  
1- 12- A- 3  
1- 12- A- 3  
1- 8- B- 1  
1- 5- A- 2  
Two oprs.  
W9MUX.  
W9CEO.  
W9MRT.  
radio Club.  
ore of opr.  
WC 39890.  
W8QBX.  
two oprs.  
ub, W8LOF  
79ZBP opr.  
W4CBU.  
W4CE.  
V2HG opr.  
ore of opr.  
79EKY and  
se WIEFW  
28 Score of  
of Opr. Hal  
Two oprs.  
Southern  
A, WILAB.  
er, Rho Ex  
7HKP 475.  
W4DWB.  
Two oprs.  
W Georgia  
FPT 5280.  
ERD opr.  
W5BZA.  
W3GZO



1



2



3

# HENRY RADIO SHOP

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**SELLS EVERY RECEIVER MADE!**

That means that YOU can benefit from my experience. Handling every model receiver, all makes, enables me to study and operate them all. I gladly pass along the word about which one will best suit YOU. Ten-day free trial. Liberal trade-in for your set. Careful, prompt shipment.



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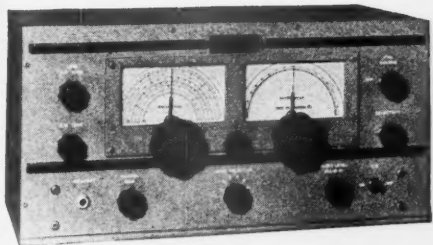
(I finance "time" purchases personally)

Model	Cash Price	Down Payment	12 Monthly Payments
1. SX-25	\$ 99.50	\$19.90	\$7.03
2. SX-24	69.50	13.90	4.90
3. S-20R	49.50	9.90	3.49
4. RME-70	138.60	27.72	9.79
5. HQ-120X	138.00	27.60	9.75
6. Super Pro	279.00	55.80	19.71
7. HRO Sr.	179.70	35.94	12.70
8. NC-10LXA	129.00	25.80	9.11
9. RCA AR-77	139.50	27.90	9.85
10. Howard 435	29.95	5.99	2.12



A receiver, like a car, is something that has to be adaptable to your personal needs and inclinations. I want to see that you get the right one. Write me fully: tell me all about yourself and your operating problems — and I will help you choose the receiver best suited to your personal desires.

*Bob Henry*  
W9ARA



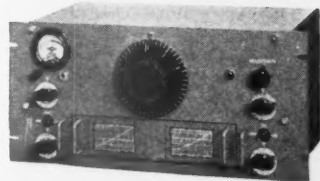
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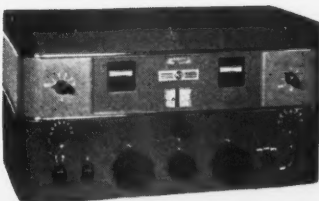
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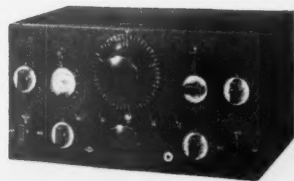
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10



9



8

# AN ORCHID TO W3LE



## 38 ZONES—115 COUNTRIES

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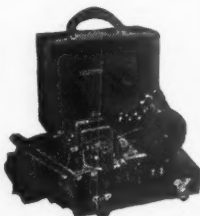
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Phone				W8TIG	2720-21-	53-	A-14
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W3BEI	4416-32-09	B-20		W8SYR	2600-25-	52-	B-15
W3FIS	3660-30-61	A-5		W8NRB*	2484-23-	54-	B-13
W3FMR	3190-29-55	B-12		W8NSY	480-12-	16-	A-
W3ASW	1522-21-29	A-13		W8WIR	63-5-	5-	A-
W3AEJ	54-3-9	B-4		W8RTU	56-3-	8-	A-
W3AIR	10-1-4	A-1		W8RHD*	2-1-	1-	---

### W. New York

W8DOD	82240-64-519-	A-40
W8JTT	58725-58-406-	A-39
W8DZC	50680-56-362-	A-39
W8ADV	18675-55-354-	A-38
W8QCH	43304-49-355-	A-40
W8SBV	41310-54-306-	A-40
W8KAU	31320-58-216-	A-30
W8CZB	25542-54-238-	B-37
W8BJH	20436-52-202-	B-34

### Phone

W8KBJ	1320-22-	32-	B-5
W8RB*	882-18-	26-	B-4
W8SWK*	300-10-	12-	A--
W8HMJ	140-7-	8-	A-2
W8RWV*	-----	3-	---

### CENTRAL DIVISION

#### Illinois

W9VES	83554-63-531-	A-40
W9VFZ	78700-60-527-	A-35
W9UTB	67135-58-466-	A-40
W9YEV	63240-60-535-	B-40
W9TH	62220-61-408-	A-39
W9GY	62000-62-400-	A-40
W9WFS	59188-56-439-	A-36
W9ERU	53238-57-467-	B-40
W9ZMG	53000-53-401-	A-35
W9YQE	52510-59-455-	B-38
W9NST	52500-60-355-	A-33
W9MGN	47250-60-316-	A-40
W9PNE	46328-58-323-	A-37
W9AOB	46207-61-306-	A-38
W9TGB	42863-54-318-	A-31
W9MIN	40745-58-281-	A-25
W9NQI	38285-52-297-	A-40
W9TQL	34581-55-256-	A-39
W9WEN	33438-50-268-	A-40
W9UAI	33060-48-276-	A-40
W9VOQ	31725-54-235-	A-13
W9OTS	26365-51-261-	B-34
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W9MUX	24745-49-203-	A-18
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W9ZFP	23368-46-257-	B-34
W9NRB	22800-60-195-	B-31
W9GLU*	22125-50-177-	A-19
W9KXZ	22100-50-222-	B-27
W9NGG	18400-46-160-	A-37
W9IML	17646-51-174-	B-31
W9CKA	17545-55-161-	B-36
W9NFL	17213-45-153-	A-18
W9EUL	15919-45-142-	A-19
W9DBO	15494-37-168-	A-37
W9GMT	15000-40-150-	A-20
W9PAE	15000-50-120-	A-20
W9UQT*	14820-39-152-	A-25
W9AGM	14570-47-124-	A-23
W9LIV	13344-48-139-	B-23
W9EBX	12771-43-149-	B-28
W9IVD	12714-39-163-	B-34
W9EFA	12500-40-126-	A-34
W9YTS	11750-40-118-	A-21
W9EIP	11739-43-137-	B-34
W9IEU	11400-40-118-	A-31
W9TCK	11295-36-127-	A-35
W9FTU	10836-35-125-	A-25
W9JGH	10627-39-109-	A-27
W9TTJ	10410-34-121-	A-23
W9ZEM	10105-43-95-	A-23
W9QDG	10038-42-122-	B-29
W9BGI	9281-33-113-	A-14
W9VDX	9102-41-111-	B-14
W9AMP	8750-35-100-	A-21
W9FBW	8619-39-111-	--35
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W9NGA	8098-31-105-	A-22
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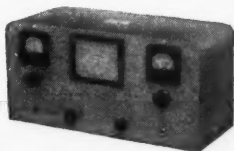
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10 Watt Output

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TRANSMITTER: 6E6 (or RK34 optional) short lines oscillator. Modulated 100% by class AB 6V6 with 6V6 speech amplifier.

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COMPLETE SET OF TUBES. **\$4.76**  
(With RK-34, \$7.20)

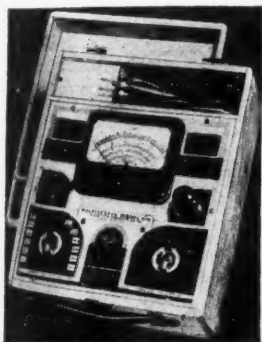
Power requirements: 6.3 volts at 3 amps, AC or DC, 300 to 400 volts at 100 to 200 ma.

RTL Pack. For complete 110 volt AC operation. **\$11.50**

Electronic heavy duty pack for 6-volt battery or 110-volt AC supply. Output 400 volts at 200 ma. With tube, **\$19.74**

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ohms per  
volt

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DC and AC

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4½" meter

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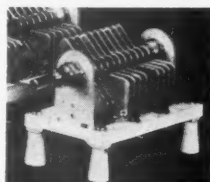
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12510	12	101	3.00
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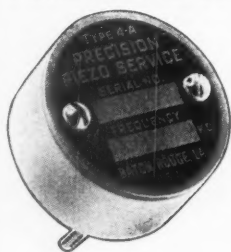
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W9BWN	7156-25-115-	A-26	W9FS	39555-54-294-	A-39
W9DGL	6698-38-71-	A-22	W9ZWR	36898-59-311-	B-32
W9NTU	6558-33-83-	A-33	W9THS	14550-40-146-	A-33
W9PNB	6496-32-102-	B-31	W9GIC	3272-22-60-	A-10
W9ODX	6480-36-72-	A-20	W9IFM	2501-23-44-	A-17
W9OBW	6338-30-86-	A-20	W9NYW	1567-19-33-	A-7
W9TWL	6075-27-90-	A-28	W9YGR	885-12-30-	A-8
W9NMY	5985-28-87-	A-20	W9JIT	270-9-12-	A-6
W9RBR	5929-27-88-	A-18	W9ZKW	45-4-5-	A-1
W9TLC	5329-20-74-	A-14	W9YQO	---	103-
W9KZV	5326-30-71-	A-9	W9ZLF	---	51-
W9QKL	4930-17-116-	A-15	W9PYH*	---	---
W9DWQ	4128-26-66-	A-10	Phone		
W9FAQ	4125-21-81-	A-33	W9YQN	31000-62-250-	B-40
W9OQZ	3990-24-67-	A-36	W9THS	1250-20-26-	A-7
W9UXO	3990-30-67-	B-12	W9HRP	15-2-3-	A-7
W9FXW	3920-35-56-	B-10			
W9TZQ	3920-28-71-	B-11	Michigan		
W9KWU	3738-26-60-	A-14	W8QDU	58528-59-496-	B-35
W9EPW	3623-21-71-	A-7	W8RMH	58072-58-401-	A-39
W9QBA	3375-27-51-	A-12	W8OQF	54312-62-439-	B-40
W9VQE	3256-22-56-	A-7	W8BCV	53863-61-444-	B-40
W9ASE	3107-22-58-	A-25	W8BWC	35092-62-285-	B-33
W9TAL	3000-20-60-	A-10	W8HUD	28470-52-220-	A-35
W9END	2875-25-46-	A-7	W8SCW	25168-52-243-	B-38
W9TNZ	2550-24-43-	A-15	W8DAQ	23230-52-171-	A-35
W9MRQ	2331-21-56-	B-7	W8NDC	21560-55-198-	B-25
W9VGQ	2236-26-43-	B-7	W8JVI	19148-44-228-	B-24
W9RFJ	2200-20-44-	A-13	W8IFT	19372-58-167-	B-30
W9NVW	1876-19-40-	A-12	W8QIZ	18973-43-179-	A-30
W9DXL	1573-17-37-	A-8	W8CUP	17453-39-179-	A-32
W9VLT	1120-14-33-	A-9	W8KPL	16380-56-117-	A-40
W9AGV	1070-18-27-	A-11	W9AEW/8	10950-40-110-	A-23
W9CEO	882-14-31-	B-7	W9AAO	10158-43-95-	A-26
W9ECD	840-14-25-	A-5	W8SQQ	8850-30-121-	A-39
W9CZS	680-20-14-	A-6	W8RRW	7286-29-107-	A-35
W9QH*	650-17-20-	B-2	W8DDJ	6750-40-68-	A-24
W9BIN	495-11-18-	A-8	W8LEC	6018-48-63-	B-7
W9CHD	360-9-16-	A-7	W9JJD	5472-32-86-	B-15
W9JVC	240-8-12-	A-1	W8OAF	5181-32-83-	B-24
W9DS*	240-10-12-	B-2	W8NUV	5180-32-63-	A-11
W9ZSS	225-8-13-	A-2	W8SZW	4582-26-71-	A-26
W9ARN	160-8-10-	B-7	W8SNM	4500-24-77-	A-13
W9ULN	113-5-9-	A-2	W8RXY	4174-21-82-	A-7
W9UN	110-4-11-	A-5	W8QFH*	4000-32-64-	B-15
W9NN	84-6-7-	B-4	W8TNN	3610-32-49-	A-17
W9INY	68-5-6-	A-2	W8EGI	3395-28-49-	A-13
W9QLZ	53-3-7-	A-4	W8ROF	2185-19-47-	A-22
W9BAY	30-3-4-	A-4	W8PVI	1608-12-68-	B-12
W9AKV	2-1-1-	B-7	W8TCY	1550-20-32-	A-9
W9GG*	---	55-	W8FTW	1292-17-38-	B-3
Phone			W8SWA	1240-16-31-	A-8
W9NDA	23790-61-196-	B-32	W8DM	986-17-29-	B-6
W9DKU	21775-61-223-	AB-33	W8DBS	713-15-19-	A-7
W9CIU	3100-31-50-	B-10	W8TVK	595-14-17-	A-14
W9JSI	924-21-22-	B-7	W8TLT	540-12-19-	A-6
W9OAW	845-13-26-	A-6	W8FXB	435-12-15-	A-4
W9MOO	306-9-15-	A-6	W8HAN	425-10-18-	A-13
W9RYS	123-7-7-	A-4	W8QHA	250-10-10-	A-7
W9QWM*	90-6-6-	---	W8TMQ*	36-6-6-	---
W9ZYP	75-5-8-	B-11	W8PUP	---	12-
W9CQI	63-5-5-	A-4	W8MQT*	---	2-
W9ARN	56-4-7-	B-7	Phone		
W9MKS*	40-2-8-	A-4	W8JAH	17931-61-147-	B-31
W9ATA	30-2-6-	A-9	W8EMP	9246-46-102-	B-40
W9BYB	23-2-5-	A-3	W8NNF	7172-44-82-	B-16
W9NN	18-2-4-	A-7	W8DOO	920-20-23-	B-8
W9NE	15-2-3-	A-5	W8RXY	200-8-10-	A-7
W9CFV*	4-2-2-	---	W8QZG	126-7-9-	---
W9TLB	2-1-1-	---	W8CUP	30-3-4-	A-7
W9UZ*	1-1-1-	---	W8MQT*	---	35-
Indiana			Ohio		
W9UM	50589-63-401-	B-38	W8OFN	96798-62-626-	A-40
W9UYV	40875-50-327-	A-38	W8JIN	76425-60-512-	A-39
W9KBL	36401-51-288-	A-40	W8NLI	76125-58-525-	A-40
W9ENH	32640-51-256-	A-35	W8HGW	63125-59-430-	A-35
W9HUV	22000-50-177-	A-24	W8SMC	49518-58-355-	A-40
W9AET	21019-59-143-	A-20	W8OYI	45500-56-325-	A-38
W9YB*	19596-46-215-	B-26	W8ROX	38037-47-320-	A-40
W8HFE/9	19253-51-151-	A-31	W8NOE	29700-54-277-	B-31
W9CNG	14060-37-152-	A-30	W8RSP	27948-51-282-	B-30
W9AMM	11546-46-126-	B-26	W8SJF	26244-54-246-	B-33
W9EJA*	9840-40-123-	B-36	W8MOA	24224-52-274-	AB-40
W9WCE	5916-34-87-	B-11	W8DAE	23910-48-200-	A-28
W9CKP	1650-22-31-	A-12	W8CED	23836-59-202-	B-19
W9ZYK	1428-21-34-	---	W8NHO	23690-46-207-	A-38
W9AB	1395-18-31-	A-4	W8TDN	22027-53-184-	B-35
W9NYA	840-14-24-	A-6	W8REN	21000-40-217-	A-30
W9EUP	468-11-17-	A-6	W8BMX	18720-52-180-	B-33
W9QLW	245-7-14-	A-5	W8IEH	18681-49-153-	A-34
Phone			W8ORM	18585-36-207-	A-33
W9UTL	4770-30-81-	B-23	W8EUI	15570-47-125-	B-22
W9WVK	3564-33-54-	B-12	W8LVH	15180-40-165-	A-30
W9DJU	120-6-10-	B-7	W8QKQ	13110-38-138-	A-31
W9HFB	84-6-7-	B-1	W8STY	12870-33-156-	A-31
W9GWI*	42-3-7-	---	W8QXM	12642-49-130-	B-17

(Continued on page 106)

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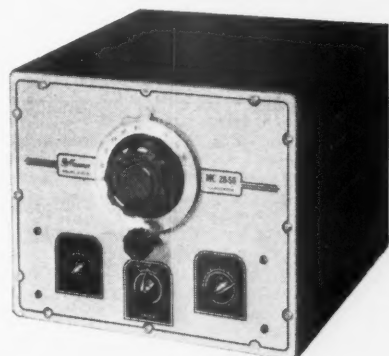
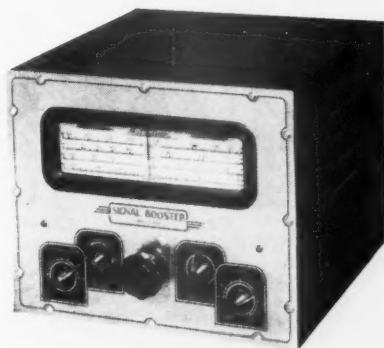
For outstanding performance on the 5 and 10 meter bands, this versatile unit is unexcelled. Operates as a converter with an output frequency of 7 MC to be tuned in on any receiver. Arranged for use of separate high-frequency antennas, automatically switched as bands are changed. Three tuned circuits, high-gain tubes, precision-tuned with ceramic-insulated condenser. Voltage-regulated for maximum stability. Completely self-powered, assembled, ready to operate, except tubes, only **\$41.25** Net.

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# Station Activities



## MIDWEST DIVISION

**IOWA** — SCM, L. B. Vennard, W9PJR — Iowa gets back in B.P.L. with ABE hitting the mark. ZYS reports for Spencer gang. KSS moved to 28 Mc. MHC moved to 3.5 Mc. JGQ has taken his Class A. VDL is operating portable at Ames. JIS reports FNT rebuilding. TGK has new Signal Shifter. SQQ and JDZ are getting back in the game. DUA almost made B.P.L. FB, OM. SCE keeps O.B.S. going FB. ZQI is Iowa's only YL O.P.S. OLI built 7-Mc. rig. YRO is planning for Field Day. ZLD has new crystal mike. IYH was 7HBO. YQY won 812 at Radio Club. QDP got 2nd class Telegraph ticket. Sioux City A.R.C. Officers: TJA, pres.; DFZ, vice pres.; VRJ, sec.; GWT, treas. If you wish to join, write TJA. CFB won Iowa State 1.75-Mc. C.W. Contest. REV reports Iowa State Convention will be held in Council Bluffs during October. The Annual Treasure Hunt will be held in Council Bluffs, with a tentative date of June 23rd. Following news from Ass't S.C.M. W9TMY: ETS is rebuilding with RK23 final. CTQ is putting 100TH in final. WTD is going places with 100TH final. QVA passed 1500 QSO mark in 2 years' operation with 990 different stations worked. FB. HQQ is new ham in Burlington on 1.75-Mc. 'phone. LAC is now on 14-Mc. 'phone — watch 14,200 kc. WTD and TMY are going scientific with oscilloscope, checking modulation, etc. QOQ built new hand-switching rig, 1.75 to 56 Mc. ALC won Hetrofil in Feb. 16th local hamfest — nice crowd, about 75 attending. VEQ is rebuilding. FSH is going places in 3.9- and 14-Mc. 'phone. RVZ has new SX25. NUQ has new HQ120 and 60P. IBH has new 100 cm rig. BHW is working DX on 1.75-Mc. 'phone.

Traffic: W9ZYS 5 TGK 77 DUA 477 ABE 469 ZQW 13 ZQI 7. (Jan.-Feb.): W9ABE 559 TGK 77 REH 227.)

**KANSAS** — SCM, Melvin D. Kirby, W9UEG — YRS is attending radio school in K. C. GWY visited ZUA, FRW and BZL. QTH of QNX now is Chase. EUY is new Sterling call. GRA is active in the F.T.S., and invites inquiries from traffic men who have crystals from 7200 to 7250 kc. VBQ is active on 3.5 Mc. keeping schedules with YZN. AEY has new 101XA receiver. PJX has two PN 203A's in push pull on 1.75 Mc. DJL, our new Coördinator for the Wichita and central sections, reports splendid results. QEF was appointed as communications manager for emergencies, by the Red Cross. PEP has a radio controlled model plane layout. MQB, DMF, REB, JTN, RMJ and AWP are active on 3.9 Mc. 'phone. AWP worked 31 states and had 71 QSO's on 1.75 Mc. c.w. in 12 hours, including all districts. HZZ and ZVP joined W.A.R.C. AWC's new QTH is Jefferson City, Mo. H13N of the Dominican Republic was a Wichita visitor. AWP took traffic from KQKMC, BJJ, BQW, CGZ, GRA, GUZ, LJN, UFA, VQG, ZOI and AHG of the Topeka Amateur Radio Operators were enroute to visit the Neosho Valley Amateur Radio Club when one car went into a spin, slipped off the pavement about 8 miles from Emporia; however, only minor bruises were received, LJN is nursing an abrasion on his forehead. After all arrived, many interesting subjects were discussed and a tour was made to KTSW, Emporia's broadcasting station; LGR conducted the tour, offering enlightening explanations. Please keep in mind the Midwest Division Convention at Wichita, Hotel Allis, April 27-28. Let's go!

Traffic: W9VRZ 5 GRA 4 VBQ 35 AWP 24 UEG 66.  
MISSOURI — SCM, Miss Letha Allendorf, W9OUD —

There's an empty shack and a vacant chair,  
There's a mike that's still and a desk that's bare,  
There's a rig that waits for its master's hand,  
And a lonely spot on the old Ham band,  
There's a log that's closed and a silent key,  
Where a friendly fist signed "73."

The Missouri gang regrets the death of W9KIJ, ORS E.C., a good ham and a swell fellow.

The O.A.R.C. of Springfield is planning a hamfest for May 5th. Regular meetings are Friday nights at the C. of C., and visitors are welcome. New hams there are JKF, ITW, IMF, GCL, and ETR. A cow pulled up one guy wire on QCV's 50-foot tower, which collapsed. QMD was nominated

for H.P.M. award for 1939. GBJ's rig sounds swell since rebuilding. GCL ground his crystal into the 3.9-Mc. band but decided he preferred c.w., so has to get another rock. GHD worked 55 states with 40 watts to a 6L6 in two months; first DX was K4FAY on 7 Mc. RNK put up new 3.5-Mc. antenna. KIK likes delivering messages, and does a lot of it. JKI finished his e.c.o. and built a Hetrofil. He was a member of the State Student Assembly, March 20th, and met with AEL, AKB and TBU, who are all in the F.T.S. KEI has a portable rig for his car and is joining the A.E.C. KIC worked one new continent and two new countries in DX contest, and is K.C. key station for the F.T.S. YLB's brother in Sherman, S. Dak., has received the call 9IDK. EIT, ex-OELN and 2MGZ, applied for O.P.S., and is coupling a single-wire 480-foot antenna through a matching network to an e.c.o. transmitter with P.P.T-40's in the final. WIS' big rig — 150 watts — is back on 7280 kc. after several months' rest. VZQ is operating 1.75-Mc. portable in Kirksville. KOH worked 20 countries in the DX contest. NSU has some very nice new pictures of his station — and the operator. BNB operates on 3.5 and 14 Mc. PYJ and HUW are on 1.75-Mc. 'phone. All three are at Central College. Besides running the Mo. Net at night, managing T. L. K. and the Mo. A.A.R.S., PYF is studying for his commercial tickets. QXO has recovered from his breakdown and is back in the traffic gang, handling messages from M.U.'s St. Pat's Engineer's show. There are four hams with the C.A.A. St. Columbia — MRC, TJQ, ANI and AZI who recently moved from K.C. Five ham students at M.U. are RHC from Unionville, who works 1.75-Mc. 'phone and schedules HOD back home; QHY, who is building a 28-Mc. 'phone; QKZ, who is on 14 Mc.; DUE, who works 7 and 14 Mc. and schedules his father each Sunday; and ETF, who teaches Elec. Engineering. QOB has 400 watts on 14 Mc. with a pair of 35T's. NIP has new Super Pro and has gone to 14 Mc. looking for DX and for a QSO in Delaware. BNB is new O.R.S. VMI and QAI are new O.P.S. Don't forget your reports next month, 73.

Traffic: W9OUD 449 PYF 324 QMD 193 KIK 112 ZGS 106 DMR 79 NSU 46 BNB 42 YLB 35 HIC 32 JKI 23 KEI 17 KOH 9 GHD 10 WIS-QUY 5.

**NEBRASKA** — SCM, William Bamer, W9DI — FWW has been using a 5-watt emergency portable transmitter. GDB surprises us by using 7 Mc. lately. WKP keeps the MINK Net going in FB shape. ZRP has new rig on 7 and 14 Mc. EHW reports unusual skip on 1.8 and 3.5 Mc. ZFC is using 1.8 Mc. some. RUJ reports "hot-shot" network working fine on 1800 kc., and heard K6NYD on about 1902 kc. Other Nebraska stations on the "hot-shot" network are FUV and BXJ. ZAR has been helping in acting as control station in the Nebraska A.A.R.S. Net. UHT is about ready to move transmitter back in the country. ARE rebuilt modulator. MHA is using 3.5 and 7 Mc. with e.c.o. DDP has been operating from power lines lately, and has put up a higher and better antenna. EAT is using 1.8-Mc. 'phone on higher power. TQD was in the DX contest. EUI has almost made W.A.S. in his few months on the air, working DX on 1.8-Mc. 'phone in early mornings. BOH is back on, using 1.8-Mc. 'phone. LPU is a new Brownville station. Other new stations are IZR at Norfolk and IMM at Lincoln. OGS is operating consistently on 1.8-Mc. 'phone. NZ is active on 3.9-Mc. 'phone. FAM, our outstanding traffic man, makes B.P.L. again. The Northeast Nebraska Radio Club met at the home of YRM in February. YDZ was placed on the club's honorary list, as he will soon be pounding brass for the Navy. VRT and YRF were visitors from long distances. Sidney, Nebr., and Denver, Colo., respectively. For a meeting of the Central Nebraska Radio Club a movie furnished by the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company was shown at the studios of KMMJ. The picture showed short-wave radio equipment used by the Telephone Company in communication between the mainland and islands along the Atlantic coast. Harold Peaker, manager of the Telephone Company at Grand Island, and IGF discussed emergency communication problems in storm areas.

Traffic: W9BNT 610 (WLU 168) FAM 516 UHT 139 KPA 132 ZFC 89 ZAR 73 THF 36 FLI-DI 35 POB 32 OGN 27 EHW 25 EGM 12 QOA 9 WKP 8 FWW-GDB 5 ZRP 4 ZOO 34.

## DAKOTA DIVISION

**NORTH DAKOTA** — SCM, Anton C. Theodos, W9WWL — The O.B.S. schedule of your S.C.M. is 11 P.M. nightly except Sunday. Please notice the change in my

QTH. All mail should be addressed to me at Williston, Box 444. Let's have some news and don't forget to send in your application for the A.E.C. Let's have at least one in every community. ZHW, STJ and YAG visited ZTL. DEW joined the A.A.R.S. and has a new bug. HKT is new Watford City call. YXB moved back to Watford City from Dillon, Mont. BBY has brand-new Jr. op. NBX entered F.T.S. contest. HAA, new Casselton call, is on 3.5 and 7 Mc. PQW is on 112 Mc. ENK has Switched to Safety after grabbing 1750 volts! BMR has low power on 1.75 Mc. Fessenden hams organized a radio club known as "Radio Associates of America." RWJ has new rig and is building an e.e.o. EXO is on 1.75 Mc. with 90 watts. RYZ is portable from Page (in NMV's basement). OEL is on 1.75 Mc. with 5 watts.

Traffic: W9NBX 129 ERR 39 VSK 12 ZTL 5.

SOUTH DAKOTA — SCM, Dr. A. L. Russell, W9VOD — R.M.: 9SEB. State Net frequencies: 3717.5 and 1904 kc. The Aberdeen gang has selected October 19th and 20th as the dates for the 1940 State Convention. Write 'em down in your books, gang. Petitions are out nominating ADJ for S.C.M. — a mighty good man for the job. KYZ moved to Aberdeen from Huron. YOB joined State 'Phone Net. YKY is figuring out how to modulate new rig. In A.A.R.S. emergency test GLA, ULQ and HYH put 280 watts of r.f. on the air in 45 minutes, free from commercial mains — were delayed because they had to build a filter. GCW got one 809 to perk, so is adding another. AKO is building portable-emergency rig for c.w. HYH got on with a 3.5-7-Mc. rig. BLK worked both coasts with 6N7 e.e.o. — pair 6L6's at 40 watts on 3.5 Mc. IWT and JKD are new Rapid City hams. ADJ won Rapid Club's QSL Contest, with Elton Stolberg, now IWT, taking the S.W.L. Contest. IBP is new call in Sioux Falls, working 3.5 Mc. with 6L6. YNW QSO'ed ex-W9WSJ, now a student at Cal. Tech., through a W6 in the same town. MYX, another new one, brings the Sioux Falls roster up to 36. CRY's new rig will run about 400 watts. JLI is back after a five-year absence, running 60 watts on 7 Mc.; has worked three K6's and HH2PB. MYV is active on 7 Mc. ISF is new Aberdeen ham. ZWL gets around — visited HTK, ADJ, YKY, OXC, SEB, VOD and RIH on one trip. EYB took his cigar-box portable on trip through Nebraska, getting compliments on the rig from FMW, LMC, FXN, BDO and IRZ. DNV moved to Woonsocket. ZZX is building P.P. 812 final. FFP increased power to 30 watts. EYK reports 16 states worked in the operating month. ZHE rebuilt his final. IYY and JBL are new Mitchell calls. GCP is proudly sporting QSL from WIAW. QAK went to 7 Mc. after W.A.S. ADJ started grinding crystals. ZAL, rebuilt to pair of 809's in final. WUU is new O.R.S. IDK is building a higher power final using TZ40's; he is now running about 80 watts to a single TZ40 on 7204 kc.

Traffic: W9SEB 292 FOQ 52 ZWL 51 GLA 25 QAK 21 VOD 12 GCP 11 VQN 8 YNW 6 BLK 5 YOB 3 EYK 2.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA — SCM, Edwin L. Wicklund, W9IGZ — GKP, E.C. for Duluth area, is getting gang lined up. KET is getting out FB on 3.9-Mc. 'phone, cathode-modulating an 807. QCM is back on after quite a lay-off. JNM, now located in Gilbert, has Class A ticket. DNY is active in T.L. "A" and MN Net daily. HTL works DX on 1.8-Mc. 'phone with 10 watts to a 12A. ALP has skywire 125 feet high. UVA is modernizing and rebuilding rig, increasing power to 400 watts. HEN received a 'phone call from neighboring village (Champlin) at 8:45 p.m., and was given a death message for Chicago. The message was relayed to 9TUV in Chicago by YXXH, Sparta, Wis. TUV phoned the message to addressee, who originated a reply. TUV relayed the answer to HEN via YXH. HEN delivered the message by phone and messenger at 9:15 p.m., an elapsed time of thirty minutes from time first message was originated until a reply was in the sender's hands. ISX is new call at Underwood; station is located at high school. CUE QSO's his brother at C.C.C. daily. AXG, OGR, BXY, CUE, EUR and IGZ, all with 15-watt 'phone rigs on 1.8 Mc., are active on that band just about daily. NYI is trying 'phone for first time on 1.8 Mc. YAP tried 28-Mc. 'phone with good luck. LSC reports a new YL at his place. Congratulations, Dak. Div. Director Young attended the St. Cloud Radio Club meeting, Mar. 1st. Remember to send a report the 16th of the month. 73. — Ed.

Traffic: W9HEN 71 UVA 17 DNY 105.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA — SCM, Millard L. Bender, W9YNQ — DOB, Everett Trolander, worked 7EK, Everett Kirk of Everett, Wash. Quite a few Everetts in that QSO! OMC reports that GBZ bought his neighbor's house for use as a guy pole and incidentally got rid of his B.C.L. troubles.

BHY is overhauling his emergency equipment, preparing for emergencies and field day. CGK built an "Economy 40" for an emergency rig. CVH says the old Minneapolis Radio Club has been disbanded and a new efficient club is in order. ISH is new Minneapolis ham. YNQ has new emergency-portable rig; works on 'phone and c.w. ZAD constructed the rig and did a right nice job of it. CRO still maintains his daily schedules with K6QMC. When completed his new rig will have a pair of 810's in the final and automatic tuning. The QNI contest in the M.S.N. for February resulted in a three-way tie between ITQ, ZYM and CGK. HFF got out a very nice article on how to adjust a bug. All net members, and anyone else caring to copy them, should report promptly at 7:00 p.m. every night and copy the net QNC's. There is a lot of valuable information in them concerning net operation and news (3795 kc.). RIL, ZYM, ZWG and CWI are new members reporting regularly, with DKE and KFF coming in soon as they get their rocks. Emergency Corps applications are coming in at a lively rate. Mail yours to the S.C.M. to-day! NCS is increasing his power to 50 watts.

Traffic: W9CRO 179 NCS 238 ITQ 78 YNQ 35 TKX 21 CVH 40 CGK 87 BHY 62 OMC 180 DOB 13 LCT 235.

## CENTRAL DIVISION

ILLINOIS — SCM, Leslie M. Dickson, W9RMN — This report submitted by W9ILH. We are sorry to hear of the death of the father of RMN. Our sympathies to you, Les. RMN is now confined to the Victory Memorial Hospital with the Flu. We wish you a very speedy recovery, Les. RT has organized a radio class for Senior Boy Scouts at the Hyde Park Y.M.C.A. 7AYS/9 rebuilt his transmitter. ACU can operate e.e.o. or crystal. STG is DXing on 7 Mc. with 150 watts. HQH is spending his time experimenting. BYR reports activity on 112 Mc. on the increase locally. IMB increased power to 560 watts. YBY is on 1.75 Mc. CHD has met several YL's on 7220 kc., the net frequency of the Y.L.R.L. New officers of the Austin Radio Club: pres., OH; vice-pres. and treas., LTC; secy., VQE. QKJ has new 260-ft. antenna and 125-watt crystal rig on T.L. "M." QIL has been in B.P.L. every month since starting to handle traffic, except first month, 13 months ago. Keep up the good work, Ray. SKR tried 1.75-Mc. 'phone. EVD has new NC101X. SCH keeps A.A.R.S. schedules, but main interest is DX. SCH, CYS and CSC went on portable expedition; results: Lost doublet antenna and milliammeter and got Flu, but had no contacts. The Cohokia Mounds Emergency Net operates on 1826 kc. with drills every Sunday at 11 a.m. Anyone interested, contact END. OAW is on 28 Mc. NMY has new T40 final on 7 Mc. NVW has new SX24 and WPB has HQ-120 receiver. TCK is teaching radio to his three Jr. ops. VLT is rebuilding with 809 final. FOJ has P.P. 811's on 1.75 Mc. The XYL at FIN is awaiting her ticket. FOI has P.P. 809's on 14 Mc.

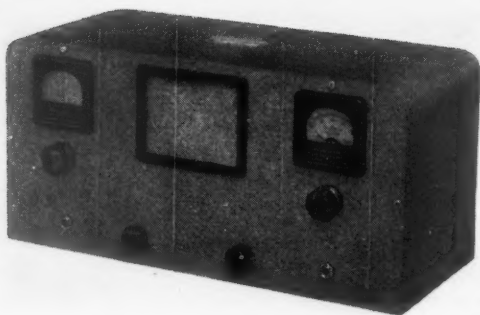
Traffic: W9QIL 1644 ILH 810 NFL 503 (WLTG 44) QKJ 206 YTV 87 DDO 42 ZMG 41 CHD 22 YZN 18 YBY 11 IMB 10 BRY 7 HQH-STG 6 ACU 4 RT 2. W7EYS/9 4 WLTW 213.

KENTUCKY — SCM, D. A. Downard, W9ARU — BAZ put a 28-Mc. outfit in his car for trip to Florida. NEP is still following the tobacco markets and working portable. The gang at Ft. Knox had some extra equipment so set up another transmitter. That makes —? Operator Farmer at THS says, "For the benefit of the hams around Nashville, Memphis and along the route we will take to East Texas, a cordial invitation is extended to them to drop around and see and inspect the equipment we will have with us. Usually the first thing we do after camp is to get on 1.75-Mc. 'phone and find out who has the mostest and the coldest beer." Hi! Now that ARU is on 3.9-Mc. 'phone (finally got rebuilt), we say again that anyone interested in a Kentucky 'phone Net on 3.9 Mc., write the S.C.M.

Traffic: W9GLQ 24 THS 230 EDQ 197 CDA 3 JIT 70 ARU 34. W8AWX 9 58.

MICHIGAN — SCM, Harold C. Bird, W8DPE — Michigan Eights: SS finally got on the air with a small rig. RMH went over the top and made the B.P.L. FB, Ed. TBP reports Muskegon gang forming a QMN club. Very FB. DED, working 28 Mc., reports NOH, QQN, RYF, OTG, Mid and RFW on same band. PSH supports new SX24 and reports nice DX on 7 Mc. NXT is sending code practice and is QRL club work. BQA reports PPN increased power with pair of 810's in final EXJ, MYG, LKV and WF were elected directors of Mich. Emergency Net. Congrats, fel-

(Continued on page 104)



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(Continued from page 21)

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Suppressor voltage .....	Tied to cathode	
Screen voltage .....	100	100 volts
Grid voltage .....	-1	-1.5 volts
Cathode bias resistor .....	125	250 ohms
Plate current .....	5.5	4.5 ma.
Screen current .....	2.4	1.5 ma.
Plate resistance (approx.) .....	0.1	4.0 megohm
Mutual conductance .....	3000	3100 $\mu$ mhos
Grid voltage for cathode current cut-off .....	-4.5	-6 volts (approx.)

## Strays

To prevent wearing out the December issues of *QST*, tear out the indices and paste them up in a scrapbook. — **W9QLC**.

Neat panel labels may be made by typing the label on a piece of white paper and fastening it to the panel with a piece of transparent Scotch tape over the label. — **W5DLZ**.

## NCR Notes

(Continued from page 64)

During the training cruises, NCR men man the Navy radio station (NAJ) at Great Lakes, Illinois, for the purpose of maintaining communication between the ships and the District Headquarters, which are located there. Duty at Naval Reserve air bases in the District is also available from time to time and is eagerly sought after.

Recently, a number of NCR men in this District have had an opportunity to request active duty in the regular Navy, as Naval Reservists and on a temporary basis. Some are taking special training prior to service with the Fleet, while others are on duty at shore radio stations.

Radio amateurs in any of the States listed above, who are between the ages of 17 and 28 and in good physical condition, and who are interested in enlisting in the NCR, may obtain information on this subject by writing to the Commandant, Ninth Naval District, Great Lakes, Illinois.

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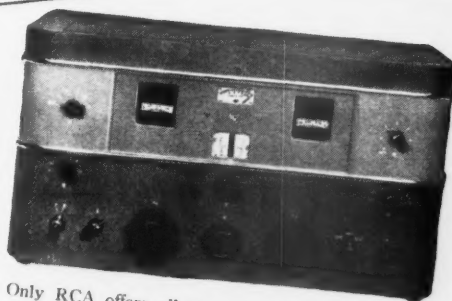
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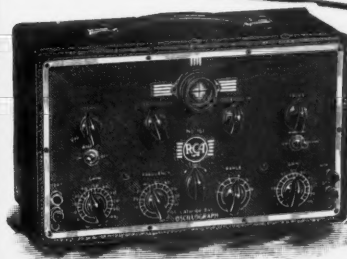
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# NEWARK

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(Continued from page 101)

lows. TUT had new signal shifter. SKO's antenna came down again on account of ice. SWF has new 4-element beam; wants to sell all radio equipment and rebuild to high power. Any takers? OCC reports SAY, JUQ, SLF, FWU, RYP, QGD, MQT, RJC, DVC, DWC, HKT, KJ, DAQ and 9YX were logged as standing by during sleet storm of March 13th; says he operated from 12:40 to 5:20 A.M. and 7:40 P.M. to 12:30, with excellent cooperation from all. Very fine, gang. FWU is back with big rig and is pounding through now days. DSQ is still on 7 Mc. trying to reorganize his old friends in C.W.C. Luck, OM. FX is trying to make a kid-proof transmitter for EHR so his Jr. op. won't burn his fingers! SZW is back home with Commercial and Class A tickets. Congrats, OM. QZV is trying to work some DX. QKQ reports fine results on 1753 kc. DAQ reports nice get-together with TBP, BHH, MRL and NWU at BHH. This is formation on QMN club. SZS sent his first report by radio. RYP sent some nice pictures of a small hamfest held at home of TUO at Sterling. The following attended: AMS, UEO, TUO, RYP, 9UUF YJF and QHA. CEU, PLC, PPQ, IHR, CSG and RJC report by radio. SAY is newly appointed E.C. in Muskegon district, also handling Grand Rapids until we can locate an ambitious ham there to take over. JUQ has big rig on the air. FJQ has fully recovered from broken leg. QGD reports FTW promoted to staff sergeant, communications chief. GGD was transferred to radio sergeant. QKQ is radio corporal. KXX was promoted to first-class private. Michigan Nines: YPI is still plugging on Isle Royal schedule. GJX reports new transmitter, new Sky Buddy receiver and new antenna. HTD is now in new shack. GQF sends in nice report with the following news: WIR has T20 on 3.5 Mc., also has new Sky Buddy. CE plugs away at early A.M. DX. EVI is rebuilding to pair of 853's. CGR is still trying to push A.A.R.S. schedule with Iron Mountain. PBD has been trying to get on 28 Mc. QIK uses TZ40 and says too many fellows come back when he calls CQ!! GCO is working out nicely with 6L6. YYA is doing nice job on high end of 7 Mc. CSI has new buffer which the gang eyed at club meeting at his place. EXT is out for E.C. job. VJD is working on 28 Mc. with lots of luck. YX is out for O.B.S. HGQ/9 says he handles more traffic on ham bands than on C.C.C. Net.

Traffic: W8GQD 44 IXJ 275 TJQ 12 W9HGW 26. (Other traffic reports did not reach HQ's with news items from S.C.M., but will be included next month.)

OHIO — SCM, E. H. Gibbs, W8AQ — Congrats to GZ and SJF, both of whom made the B.P.L. for the second successive month. FJN, Columbus, has been appointed O.R.S. TEL joined the Regulars Net. RN has a pair of HF100's on 14 Mc. JOU got married, and is now in Lorain. Congrats, OM. TGU has new 100TH. OXG schedules TG9AA so latter can talk to his family in Zanesville. Muskingum County gang is organizing an Emergency Net. CBI is now alternate for IET on Trunk "L." NUD moved to N. Y. City, where he is an airline opr. New Signal Shifter replaced the homemade e.e.o. at ROX. REC is learning to use a mill as an aid to increased code speed. Skywire troubles bothering WE should be solved when he hooks onto a certain nearby 220-ft. tower. Sorry to learn of the passing of GVX's father. TYH made W.A.S., and now just has to get the last 6 cards. KLP sold his equipment and will pound brass with N.C.R. until he completes college work. Northeast R.C. gang from Cleveland set up 3 portable rigs and 2 receivers at Geauga Lake, March 3rd, and had good success. All equipment was operated from 6-volt storage batteries. The following ops. were present: NGW, RJR, PJJ, OZA, NIC, RPT, OPC, ORM, TNB, 6QMN/8. RTI, TWF and TLQ set up a station at Cleveland Boys Town exhibit and put on an effective demonstration of ham radio for the many visitors. Officers of new Ft. Hamilton Radio Club are TQR, pres.; STL, vice-pres.; TYA, secy.-treas. STJ works DX on 1.8 Mc. TQR is using cathode mod. with good results. Cuyahoga Radio Ass'n received charter of affiliation with A.R.R.L. PUN has new transceiver for 112-Mc. emergency work. PRW is building new all-band rig. SO is in charge of police rig at Chillicothe. KNF is building new freqmeter. Fostoria Club purchased 11 crystals for 1850-Kc. Net for members. OVL has new e.e.o. under construction. LYY and ELC are back on 1.8-Mc. 'phone. ANO is now located in Elyria. DXB is working on a band-switching transmitter. JFC worked PK1RT on 14-Mc. 'phone. New NC101X receiver at JDJ. DSZ, Fairfield, and PPF, Cincinnati, have been appointed O.P.S. PPF has T40 on 1.8 Mc. and is building separate rig for 14 and 28 Mc. Cleveland

Emergency Corps members are putting on demonstration at Red Cross headquarters this month.

Traffic: W8GZ 1009 SJF 618 TTX 366 CJL 335 RFF 188 (WLHR 18) NAB 146 FJN-TEL 125 RN 109 PGI 106 LZE 85 RMA 70 LZE 53 OOH 53 KZO 52 LAU 52 PST 50 FFK 49 CUF 48 TGU 47 CBI 34 LVH 32 NXN 27 AQ 24 BBH 22 UW 21 (WLHI 183) LCY-NAL-ROX 20 RVK-PZA 19 EQN 20 PWY 18 REC 17 WE 15 RLR 14 QYO 12 BEW 10 NQZ-KHM-CVZ 9 JLF 8 QV 7 GVX-HFR-PUN 6 QKN-PCW 5 KNF-IVC 3 GMI 2 TYH 1. (Jan.-Feb.: W8LVH 43.)

WISCONSIN — SCM, Aldrich C. Krones, W9UIT — State Net frequency: 3775 kc. GBU, ex-CKK and EQL, returned to the air after being off since 1929. ESJ is getting all set for Field Day. DKH is active in QWS Net and A.A.R.S., besides usual T.L. "A." OEB is new O.R.S. at Hayward. CRK is hopping around 3.5 Mc. with his e.e.o. HSK returned from Florida after a fine auto trip; he visited many hams on the way, among them 4IR, Dixie Jones, HUI, leaving WXM, C.C.C. station at Blackwell, will be on from Oshkosh. ZVO is new O.P.S. at Chipewa Falls. Milwaukee Club is working hard on Wisconsin State Convention, to be held in Milwaukee, June 15th-16th. DZZ, who has been active in the A.A.R.S. 'Phone Net on 3.9 Mc., has been reporting in the A.A.R.S. C.W. Net and QWS on 3775 kc. WWD is rebuilding again; it's a T-40 stage this time, to be followed by a T125. YPO is leaving the C.C.C.; going either to Port Arthur, Texas, or the Signal Corps. QJG will be second op. with ZBY this summer at WUPN. SPV works 1.75 Mc. quite a bit. GPU, new ham at Elk Creek, is a brother of YPO. FPB of Viroqua schedules WGP. YCV is getting along well at Ft. Sheridan in Signal Corps. EYH and VDY were working furiously in DX contest. On March 21st the Milwaukee Club heard a lecture by L. E. Arnfield, Secretary of the Milwaukee Astronomical Society. His subject was "Radio, Static and Sunspots." It was a marvelous talk, and set many hams to thinking of the whys and wherefores of radio. HDP finally got on 'phone, and is again active in State Net as well. DXI, ONI and QXZ are Charter members of "Screwballs"; DXI is chief. FGJ is on 3.5 Mc. getting his code speed up. RJT left for Sunny California. PSC gives 28 Mc. a whirl now and then. RZY still sleeps during the day and works ham radio all night.

Traffic: W9YXH 736 (WLTA 30) DKH 208 SZL 84 CRK 66 OEB 41 ESJ 37 FEO 35 VGT 28 DZZ-WXM25 EYH 23 HSK 20 (WLTD 3) ORU 20 ONI 11 UIT 5. (Jan.-Feb.: W9JUE 41.)

#### WEST GULF DIVISION

NORTHERN TEXAS — SCM, Lee Hughes, W5DXA — IDR works 1.75- and 28-Mc. 'phone, but mostly 7 Mc. at Texas Tech. BAM is set for O.R.S. Party with new antenna. DXA has new X-EC. AZB went on active duty in the N.C.R. at Pensacola. GJW moved to Houston. GKB moved. IKH would like all panhandle amateurs who are interested in working 56 Mc. to get in touch with him or FVN at Perryton. There would like very much to organize a Panhandle Net on 56 Mc. for this summer. HWA rebuilt to P.P. '03A's approx. 400-watt all-band affair. IQF, new Sunray ham, is on 28 Mc. with Stancor 100 MB and SX24 receiver. FUA of Clayton, N. Mex., visited with HWA and IKH.

Traffic: W5EOE 266 CDU 219 IDR 36 FMZ 35 BAM-DXA 19 HFN 11 HTH 29.

OKLAHOMA — SCM, Russell W. Battern, W5GFT — FOM tops the Okla. Section in traffic handled this month. FSK-4 is keeping 14-Mc. schedules with FOM and originating a lot of good traffic from Camp Jackson, S. C. GFH has been maintaining daily schedules with ERW for speed practice. EIO is working with the 1.75-Mc. Net. IGO is a new member of the Okla. Section Net located at Mineo. Glad to have you with us, Thelma. AAJ with BOR is holding down traffic for Tulsa. DTU is still working on 1.75-Mc. 'Phone Net for 1932 kc. Those interested, get in touch with DTU at Oklahoma City. GZU has a new Brown-ing Frequency Monitor. EMD, as Emergency Coordinator for Bartlesville, is securing members for the A.E.C. CEB received promotion to First Lieutenant in the Nat'l Guard. EGP has new E.C.O. rig on the air. GHN, Official Observer, is adding some new equipment to his frequency measuring station. GAQ has been elected secy.-treas. of the OhPeKah Club at Bartlesville. Ft. Sill Radio Club planned on a portable station at the Easter Pageant, at Wichita Mountain or traffic handling.

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Traffic: **W5FOM** 813 CEZ 766 (WLJC 40) (HESC 82) **FSK-4** 532 GFT 185 (WLJE 25) GFH 126 (WLJO 23) EIO 102 IGO 90 ERW 70 GZR 68 FOJ 60 FRB 57 AAJ 33 DTU 40 BOR-GZU 39 EMD-CEB 26 YJ 21 GER 8 GVV 28 EGP 60.

**SOUTHERN TEXAS**—SCM, Horace E. Biddy, **W5MN**—BUV is Emergency Coordinator for San Angelo community. HME is O.R.S. and A.A.R.S. FDR is proud pappy of new baby girl born Feb. 21st. 3UVA, ex-S.C.M. Virginia, reports from Randolph Field as a Cadet. EWZ had a major operation, and is recuperating. FBD reports from Seattle, Wash., and wants to contact some of the 5th district gang. HNF has new 30-watt portable on 1.75, 3.5 and 7 Mc., and reports A.A.R.S. 1.75-Mc. Phone Net being organized for Gulf area around Houston and Galveston. FDR and CVQ kept all schedules with 25-watt emergency-powered rigs and receivers during A.A.R.S. emergency contest. DWN and DLZ have time only for A.A.R.S. schedules due to pressure of other duties. INP and IPJ are new hams in Fort DA Russell. EDD is to keep contact with DLZ/5 while he is on Beaumont maneuver area during April and May. IBV is going to radio school in Houston, studying for commercial and works DX on 28 Mc. with CCU. DBR is reappointed O.R.S. and has moved to Uvalde, where he is dispatcher for power and light. DDJ has been doing some 28-Mc. 'phone work. MN is Cryptanalyst Councilor for A.A.R.S. 8th Corps Area.

Traffic: **W5OW** 1908 MN 601 FDR 512 DLZ 189 DWN 156 DDJ 70 GBF 49 HNF 36 BEF 29.

**NEW MEXICO**—SCM, Dr. Hilton W. Gillett, **W5ENI**—ZM and HAG made B.P.L. on deliveries. HJF is R.M. CHU continues to join us from El Paso QTH. ND also joins us from Ft. Worth QTH. GGO uses battery-operated transmitter—emergency-powered at all times. IOI, ex-K7JFC, is teacher in Indian school in Newcomb, in NW corner of state. ETM operates on all bands, 'phone and c.w., and has FB emergency-powered auxiliary rig. ITG is new ham at Chaco Canyon C.C.C. Camp. IRE is testing new rig. 9AMQ/5 is operating portable from NW corner.

Traffic: **W5ZM** 313 (WLJG 62) HAG 314 ENI 143 HPV 140 (WLJB 48) HJF 101 GSD 44 FSP 38 CHU 32 ND-GGO 30 IOI 28 ETM 20 HDN 7.

#### ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIVISION

**COLORADO**—SCM, Carl C. Drumeller, **W9EHC**—R.M.'s: 9EKQ, 9TDR. P.A.M.: 9IVT. We finally had an emergency that gave amateur radio a chance to show John Q. Public that it is worthwhile. On March 2nd the snow and sleet storms took down the telephone and telegraph lines in the southeastern part of Colorado, and, as usual, amateurs were asked to take over traffic work. The following men are known to have had a hand in the emergency work and deserve all credit: AMQ/5, CAA, CDE, CIW, DFH, ESA, EHP, FAT, FCE, FKK, FQK, GLI, KSE, NDM, TVU, USP, WVB, 5FJY/9, 5FUA, 7GGG. On March 6th, in the northern part of the state, another emergency took place; no details were reported. BQO, CAA, HBU, IVT and WYX handled traffic for the wire services. WVZ is organizing a Colorado Weather Net; all interested please write him at Box 278, Antonito. MGX is traveling about the state advertising the July 6th-7th convention. VGC is working on skywires. NBK has been rebuilding to a pair of 812's in the final. CBE handled a nice total of traffic. QDC is new O.R.S. HNY and ISW are new amateurs on 1.9-Mc. 'phone. HLJ gets on week-ends. BML, ECY, MOH and QDC had their antennas taken down by snow. IDB and ZIY are on 1.9 Mc. EKQ, our B.P.L. headline, says that Trunk Line "L" is the best in the West . . . and East. GDC is pushing traffic over on the Western Slope. RX is using a 480-watt 3.9-Mc. 'phone rig that was originally built as a police transmitter. RTQ is experimenting with audi-frequency limitation. Snow gave WJJ trouble, sending him back to a "Q" when his beam conked. CDE states that many important messages were handled on the emergency set-up at La Junta. DFH aided him as relief opr. FKK had his receiver burned out when linemen put 220 on the 110 mains. WVB has been lining up the Pueblo amateurs in an 1806-ke. Net. Included are WZI, JJU, UEL, WTN, TDR, QIS, NNY, SAU, WVB. They all have portable rigs of about 20 watts. ECY is running 12 watts into his emergency rig; he is rebuilding the main rig after six years of service. JBI, on 7 Mc., is a new amateur. WYX is putting his 100 watt all-band mobile unit in shape for the convention. VTK, ZJM, DDI, WRO and WYX are working 112 Mc. at Denver. GBQ entered the DX contest for the first time in 12

years; he ran up over 21,000 points with 60 watt 'phone. GLI is lining up traffic schedules to clear results of DeMolay tournament. IDB is working on a new rig using a pair of 809's. BJN is nearing completion of a portable power supply that will kick out over 1800 watts. TFP is building a new rig for 7, 14 and 28 Mc. VTK has new 28 Mc. vertical doublet. FCJ is getting experience on cathode modulation. CNL is slapping out 300 watts on 7290 kc.; the snow took down his antenna. SPO lost his antenna, too. TLM expects to take time out to build a 14 and 28 Mc. beam. FTV has a pair of 6L6G's in the final on 7250 kc. with 80 watts input. WRO is going to give 56 Mc. a whirl. EYN has an FB audio compression type amplifier in service. NWL is experimenting with sound-on-film recording. DSD is preparing a 112 Mc. f.m. rig. LBV is still preparing the radio editorial for Popular Mechanics. LNB is having a swell time with only two watts input on 1.9, 3.9, 7 and 14 Mc. NWL received Class "A" ticket and is active on all 'phone bands. CJJ returned from a BC engineers meeting at Washington, D. C. EMU will have an 828 final on 3.9, 14 and 28 Mc. 'phone. QXJ is on 3.9 Mc. 'phone. ONQ is the new call at the Univ. of Colo. FFX is the call at Colo. School of Mines. USP is Emergency Coordinator at Durango; WVZ at Cumbres; FKK at Las Animas. SXI is on 1.9 and 29 Mc. 'phone. AVO left 14 c.w. for a whirl at 1.9 Mc. 'phone. CYM is trying to get on 29 Mc. 'phone. EEC uses c.w. on 1.9 Mc. EGH is a good 3.5 Mc. traffic man and yet finds time for 1.9 Mc. 'phone. EHC has been handling schedules on 14 Mc. 'phone. EVT has new beam antenna. FBZ increased power on 1.9 Mc. 'phone. FXQ is using 1.9 and 3.9 Mc. while rebuilding another rig for 14 Mc. 'phone. GKB will use his rig at a "Show of Progress" amateur exhibit. GJX has a full-wave antenna on 1.9 Mc.; yep, 520 ft. long! HDU got on for the DX contest. HHD is building another rig for 7 Mc. JWC is back on the air. KKY rag-chews on 'phone and knocks off traffic on c.w. LFE has another rig on 1.9 Mc. NWQ is rebuilding to 500 watts. OAR is having fine luck on 1.9 Mc. with cathode mod. SWN cracks on 1.9 Mc. now and then. TFT is putting up a "Q" antenna. ZCX is taking his portable back to college. Thanks a lot for the swell reports this time, fellows. 73. — Carl, **W9EHC**.

Traffic: **W9EKQ** 730 WVB 373 CAA 309 CBE 258 SAU 125 WVZ 86 GBQ 85 EGH 58 WYX 52 KKY 28 NBQ 27 GLI 26 (N.C.R. 36) NDM 19 LQO 18 FKK 11 WJJ-VIY 7 EHC 6 FCE 5 QDC 4 LFE 2. (Jan.-Feb.: **W9EKQ** 1059 GDC 48.)

**UTAH-WYOMING**—SCM, Ernest E. Parshall, **W7CLG**—R.M. Utah: 6LLH. R.M. Wyoming: 7GEE. Utah: 6OUN is new ham in Springville; moved there from Reno in 1938 and just got ticket renewed; he is on Mon. and Wed. nights on 7095 and 7115 kc. 6FYR worked HR1KC on 3.5 Mc. 6QVY reports the following Utah dope: Recent U.A.R.C. speakers have been Warren C. Hill, John Baldwin and Bill Wright. 6NMK has new SX-25. 6RPX is working the east coast on 1.75 Mc. from Silverlake. 6JVA is on 28-Mc. 'phone. 6PHW's beam was blown down in windstorm. 6DNZ's element were all twisted by the same wind. Call as CQ on any of the local ski hills and about a dozen hams will answer. Wyoming: 7GZG sat in on DX contest. 7HPE is planning a beam antenna for his flea power rig; got S7 from New York with a north-south antenna; has a no-cost home-made bug. 7GOH is installing 56-Mc. equipment in the new car. 73 for now. — Your S.C.M., **Ernie**.

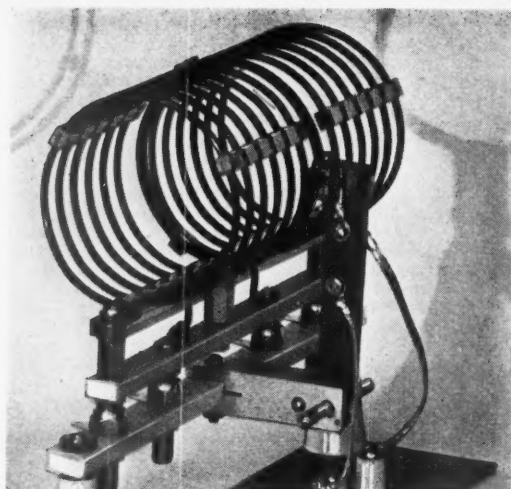
Traffic: **W6FYR** 602 W7GZG 35 W7HPE 9.

#### NORTHWESTERN DIVISION

**MONTANA**—Acting SCM, Rex Roberts, **W7CPY**—FTX is on 28-Mc. 'phone. AYG is building new rig. AFY has portable, 'phone and c.w. IBH is new call in East Missoula. DSS is now N.C.R. Section Commander for Montana. Billings Club publishes FB paper. BXL cathode modulates pair of 912's in FB new rig. HCV is having better luck on DX. TVX and CAL are on 3.9-Mc. 'phone in Lewistown. FGZ is building new portable. DSS has FB new rig. Kalispell has 13 new hams! ETD is now in Spokane. GBH, HSW, HXC, ELF, HTS, BLU and FEJ are experimenting on 112 Mc. Come on, gang, reports are scarce; if your club paper contains interesting news, mail it to the S.C.M. CT advanced to Class I O.O. Congrats.

Traffic: **W7BW** 26 GYB 17 EQC 15 CPY 8 BXL 3 HCV 2.

**OREGON**—SCM, Harold W. Johnston, **W7DXF**—R.M.: 7EBQ. New appointment is YG; he is on Philippine Express Net. New hams at YG are IBA, IAN, IAG, HZP. CYU is in the rebuilding, tearing down spirit these days.



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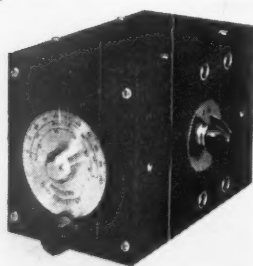
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W8SUN	12470-43-146	B-24	W9ZTP	7750-31-100	A-12
W8SZT	11363-30-158	A-28	W9BQZ	7667-41-94	B-22
W8BKE	10500-35-120	A-27	W9PRA	7098-39-91	B-22
W8LCY	9750-39-100	A-1	W9DLJ	6831-33-105	B-25
W8EKY	8629-39-89	A-13	W9UHZ	6800-33-82	A-14
W8AYS	8167-33-99	A-30	W9QGR	5530-29-80	A-16
W8HMH	8160-32-102	A-16	W9CPX	5180-28-75	A-30
W8SMO	8050-28-116	A-14	W9VWG	4350-29-75	B-23
W8FYM	7560-42-90	B-14	W9VVQ	4060-28-58	A-15
W8KZO	7465-34-79	A-12	W9WSY	3998-26-63	A-6
W8SOE	7308-36-102	B-16	W9BSS	3444-19-75	A-12
W8QHV	7200-36-100	B-16	W9YXH	3009-21-54	A-6
W8TSL	5712-34-85	B-18	W9VD	2160-24-45	B-7
W8SIU	5063-30-68	A-1	W9QYI	2100-21-40	A-14
W8PCS	5550-37-76	B-15	W9LUC	2070-23-36	A-8
W8GER	5400-36-75	B-14	W9RSR	1995-21-40	A-15
W8RPB <sup>12</sup>	4384-32-73	B-22	W9DWI	1628-22-40	B-4
W8SRD	4225-26-66	A-19	W9LFK	1596-14-57	A-14
W8RHG	4125-30-55	A-6	W9DYO	1445-17-34	A-1
W8SDN	3390-24-113	A-20	W9QCN	1220-16-31	A-8
W8LTP <sup>12</sup>	3240-24-54	A-9	W9EER	945-14-27	A-9
W8QYR	3173-27-47	A-8	W9WZA	660-12-24	A-4
W8SIX	2940-28-42	A-12	W9MNF	510-12-17	A-3
W8SHD	2900-20-59	A-10	W9JPS	507-14-15	A-4
W8SXT	2363-27-35	A-4	W9ANA	250-10-10	A-2
W8OD	2291-29-79	B-1	W9RKP	219-7-13	B-2
W8SQX	2001-23-44	B-5	W9WXD	195-6-14	A-9
W8SEN	1900-20-38	A-13	W9HRM	150-4-15	A-4
W8LPD	1836-17-54	---	W9JZW	100-5-8	A-1
W8EOY	1601-21-32	A-16	W9RH	24-3-4	B-1
W9UTT/8	1520-16-38	A-1	W9CUW	4-1-2	A-1
W8TGQ	1475-20-30	A-16			
W8OTT	1320-20-33	B-5			
W8OQR	1040-16-27	A-17			
W8RHH	910-14-28	A-7			
W8UW <sup>14</sup>	673-13-21	A-4			
W8QMN*	616-14-23	B-1			
W8IBM	543-14-16	A-4			
W8SYG	465-12-16	A-10			
W8CXF	240-10-12	B-7			
W8TEB	144-8-9	A-2			
W8TAE	120-6-8	A-3			
W8TRX	45-3-7	A-5			
W8QQU	32-4-4	---			
W8TRV*	27-3-6	---			
W8KJG*	15-3-3	---			
W8JY*	---	103			
W8TYH*	---	63			

Phone					
W8CDR	8925-42-85	A-23	W9ZOU	35844-58-322	B-36
W8IAW	8044-39-83	A-14	W9YJL	32091-57-280	B-31
W8BFB	6232-41-76	B-15	W9ZTL	23400-52-186	A-28
W8LCO	6063-43-71	B-22	W9ENK	4655-35-75	B-9
W8OVL	4284-36-60	B-16	W9DM	3728-21-47	A-10
W8JXY	3360-32-54	B-12	W8SWC	850-17-20	A-1
W8TPC	2200-22-69	B-22	W9NBX	45-3-6	A-2
W8FSK	1364-22-32	B-12			
W8TAD	1197-21-29	B-16			
W8LAX	1050-24-39	B-13			
W8QIH	826-14-30	B-1			
W8DLJ	704-16-22	B-5			
W8PJJ	306-5-38	A-26			
W8ODF	251-15-15	AB-1			
W8SAV	108-6-7	A-2			
W8ORM	38-2-10	A-2			
W8DSZ	36-4-5	B-1			
W8TRX	15-3-3	A-1			
W8PPF	12-1-6	B-2			
W8SVI	9-1-6	B-5			
W8AYS	8-2-2	B-1			
W8CBI	3-1-1	A-1			

Wisconsin					
W9EYH	86250-60-576	A-40	W9ANW	16-2-3	A-2
W9RQM	79986-61-525	A-39			
W9VDY	78075-60-525	A-40			
W9QIH	78000-60-252	A-31			
W9JUE <sup>15</sup>	73732-51-365	B-40			
W9QJCJ	26270-62-236	A-35			
W9YQM	30502-49-250	A-36			
W9CRK	30360-46-264	A-30			
W9AQZ	29070-51-233	A-40			
W9UIT	27136-53-256	B-34			
W9RRT	26468-52-260	B-36			
W9GLJ	23292-57-178	B-20			
W9RPW	23272-47-240	B-29			
W9NKT	20009-43-198	A-34			
W9DBI	19750-40-201	A-40			
W9YMG	16848-52-162	B-27			
W9KXK	15120-48-158	B-37			
W9VSO	13056-34-192	---			
W9YCV	12626-46-154	AB-21			
W9ITJ	12581-33-154	A-24			
W9DKH	11895-39-154	B-1			
W9HMO	10315-29-145	A-17			
W9LZL	10281-35-119	A-11			
W9HMU	9180-34-110	A-28			

Phone					
W9USH	32627-59-279	B-37			
W9ADJ	13464-50-132	B-31			
W9OXC	864-18-24	B-1			
W9YKY	40-4-4	A-2			

No. Minnesota					
W9YCR	70293-62-457	A-39			
W9QPG	63665-58-437	A-40			
W9LIH	31040-48-267	A-32			
W9LAE	19681-47-169	A-40			
W9GFR	17776-44-211	B-31			
W9QZP	15494-43-180	B-30			
W9DNY	12954-43-121	A-28			
W9GRH	4425-30-61	A-24			
W9WUQ	2063-25-38	A-21			
W9ZWG	931-15-31	---			

Phone					
W9UYA	21863-55-164	A-33			
W9RIL	9338-46-107	B-23			
W9GFR	2-1-1	B-1			
W9OPA*	---	1-1			

(Continued on next left-hand page)

# Question

Dear OM:

Kindly inform me of the best low power phone hook-up that will radiate 2.5 amps or more.

3941-12th Ave.,  
Intervale, Pa.

April 19, 1940

Sincerely,  
George J. Speakman

## THE AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE

ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS  
WEST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, U.S.A.  
April 19, 1940

Mr. George J. Speakman,  
3941 Twelfth Ave.,  
Intervale, Pa.

Dear OM:

It is quite unusual to classify amateur transmitters in the manner referred to on your post card. It is customary to think in terms of watts output. The output can be very closely approximated by assuming that the amplifiers will work at an efficiency value of 80 to 75 percent. Therefore, the required input necessary to furnish a given output can be readily calculated. Antenna current is not a true indication of power output inasmuch as the reading will depend upon several factors, such as the type of antenna, location of the meters, etc.

It is suggested that you turn to the transmitter construction chapter of the 1940 Handbook after you have decided upon the power which you wish to employ. You will find a large variety of transmitters described in this section of the Handbook, and it will be a simple matter to choose one which meets your demands. The modulation details of the audio will supply the circuit and construction with any r.f. layout equipment which may be used in conjunction with power supplies will explain the design of the necessary power equipment.

Incidentally, OM, you are bound to be interested in the Complete Transmitter Chapter which explains how several units shown in the Handbook can be combined to furnish complete 'phone-c.w. transmitters. Fortunately, the connections between units are clearly explained. After the construction has been finished, the Handbook adjustment, operation and antenna chapters will be invaluable.

Best of luck - and please write to us whenever we can be of help to you.

73,  
Vernon Chambers,  
Technical Information Service

# Answer

The files of the A.R.R.L. Technical Information Service provide our best "sales talk" for the Handbook. The answers to most questions are to be found in the Handbook. You should have this "information service" right at your fingertips.

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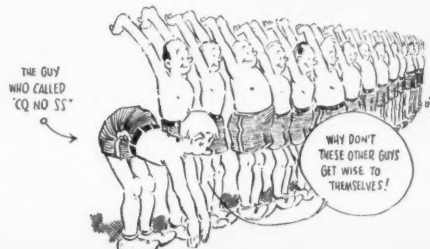
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<b>So. Minnesota</b>			
W9VKF	69930-63-444	A-40	
W9YXO	55370-56-399	A-40	
W9BQJ	48400-55-352	A-37	
W9NYH	28910-52-207	A-36	
W9NCS	25831-45-232	A-35	
W9CVH	22942-46-200	A-23	
W9DOB	12918-39-136	A-40	
W9QDE	10343-42-99	A-22	
W9NUJ	9000-36-100	A-32	
W9VIF	5270-34-62	A-7	
W9YNG	2670-24-45	A-15	
W9OMC	2310-21-41	A-7	
W9CGK	1316-13-42	A-4	
W9FUG	385-11-18	B-3	
W9FCS	358-11-13	A-3	
<b>Phone</b>			
W9DEI	11536-56-103	B-16	
W9WHR	304-9-14	A-9	
<b>DELTA DIVISION</b>			
<b>Arkansas</b>			
W5EIJ	30608-53-234	A-40	
W5ASG	24516-54-227	B-33	
W5BDX	21667-49-243	B-28	
W5EKH	9084-39-118	B-29	
W5HYS <sup>17</sup>	4727-31-63	A-13	
<b>Phone</b>			
W5DYT	13160-47-141	B-25	
W5BRW	11475-51-120	B-30	
W5FPD	676-13-26	B-7	
W5FWD	536-12-24	B-9	
<b>Louisiana</b>			
W5KC	67350-60-450	A-38	
W5WG	54519-61-359	A-39	
W5IHM	32547-57-286	B-40	
W5GQW	14749-43-175	B-27	
W5FXE	9184-41-116	B-29	
W5DAQ	7606-38-80	A-13	
W5GUX	4050-30-55	A-21	
W5BGR	3437-25-55	A-17	
W5ECH	3437-22-68	A-19	
W5IDS	2300-23-41	A-16	
W5GBB	1296-17-31	A-7	
W5IKP	1126-17-27	A-14	
W5IKT	1020-17-26	A-18	
W5GKS	825-15-22	A-9	
W5HHV	411-7-25	A-3	
W5EQP	60-5-6	B-2	
W5RR	40-4-5	B-2	
W5IKB	25-2-6	A-9	
W5HWE	10-2-2	A-3	
W5BV*	2-1-1	---	
W5HOU*	---	19	---
<b>Phone</b>			
W5HBY	8838-35-101	A-30	
W5AXD	7508-39-80	A-26	
W5EGU	2788-17-85	B-17	
W5HNW	2722-24-58	B-7	
W5HIJ	2140-16-54	A-26	
W5GUX	390-10-24	B-5	
W5EGG	166-7-10	A-5	
W5AXU	66-6-6	B-1	
W5AJJ*	---	11	---
<b>Mississippi</b>			
W5AVF	38831-57-273	A-28	
W5IGD	14017-42-138	A-33	
W5FGE	9836-38-124	B-23	
W5DEJ	3000-25-60	B-10	
W5IEZ	731-15-20	A-2	
W5BGF/5*	75-5-6	A-2	
W5HKT*	---	46	---
W5SU*	---	18	---
<b>Tennessee</b>			
W4GDC	36410-59-340	AB-37	
W4CXY	35550-45-300	A-38	
W4FCU	33376-56-300	B-37	
W4CBU <sup>18</sup>	22896-54-212	---	
<b>W4FUF</b>	10293-45-03	A-13	
<b>W4IV</b>	9888-48-106	B-30	
<b>W4DDJ</b>	4726-34-72	B-17	
<b>W4FLW</b>	2957-26-49	A-21	
<b>W4FUF</b>	1775-20-36	A-1	
<b>W4FGB</b>	1065-12-40	A-16	
<b>Phone</b>			
W4DFB	8164-46-94	B-22	
W4EHO	1426-23-31	B-7	
W4DVK	1368-18-38	B-7	
W4GGR	616-11-29	B-11	
<b>HUDSON DIVISION</b>			
<b>E. New York</b>			
W2EWD	36920-52-280	A-40	
W2ISJ	33788-51-265	A-35	
W2KXF	30195-44-277	A-41	
W2AWF	19350-45-172	A-21	
W2IZO	18048-47-192	B-27	
W2JBQ	17308-43-161	A-20	
W2FBA	14890-46-162	B-18	
W2DIJ*	14262-35-164	A-20	
W2KFN	12800-40-127	A-31	
W2LRZ	6293-31-100	B-30	
W2HVR	3836-31-50	A-13	
W2LME	3700-20-74	A-7	
W2CJM	2900-29-50	B-12	
W2KGC	2784-24-58	B-10	
W2MCO	2573-21-49	A-1	
W2KPI	1805-19-38	A-9	
W2MCV	1575-20-32	A-13	
W2FGQ	1008-16-30	A-3	
W2GTC	342-9-20	B-3	
W2LOR	240-8-12	A-4	
W2LLU	220-8-11	A-1	
<b>Phone</b>			
W2HXQ	24448-64-191	B-21	
W2JLU	9184-41-116	B-37	
W2HCM	6232-38-82	B-21	
W2FQG	2443-19-42	A-6	
W2HTU	780-15-26	B-5	
W2DVC	220-10-11	B-1	
W2MEC	105-7-8	B-4	
W2LRZ	4-1-2	B-1	
<b>N. Y. C. &amp; L. I.</b>			
W2IOP	101115-63-646	A-39	
W2HHF	70009-63-451	A-40	
W2UK	64320-64-305	B-40	
W2HQB/2	61200-60-418	A-34	
W2CWE	58725-54-441	A-40	
W2GUP	57348-59-486	B-40	
W2AYJ	54493-58-398	A-39	
W2CKQ	54432-56-487	B-40	
W2BWC	46980-54-351	A-40	
W2HUG	43610-56-314	A-39	
W2IRV	41918-54-312	A-36	
W2KIR	39655-44-366	A-36	
W2EGG	38556-51-278	B-36	
W2INF	36850-44-336	A-7	
W2LZR	35544-47-303	A-47	
W2AV	34300-49-350	B-36	
W2LPJ	30120-48-251	A-30	
W2ION	29138-45-259	A-36	
W2BGV	26765-53-202	A-20	
W2KYV	26493-45-236	A-35	
W2CUQ	24856-52-239	B-30	
W2DXL	22846-49-189	A-31	
W2GTL	20758-46-181	A-30	
W2JIN	20134-39-207	A-34	
W2HYA	19094-47-163	A-26	
W2GP	18000-40-180	A-20	
W2JGC	14875-35-215	B-26	
W2GXC	13956-33-156	A-34	
W2ICO	13892-46-151	B-25	
W2JAU	12600-32-135	A-14	
W2FXM	12035-29-166	A-29	
W2KGN	11480-32-146	A-18	
W2AOD	10980-36-154	B-30	
W2USA <sup>19</sup>	-1022137-111	A-29	

(Continued on next left-hand page)



45-93-A-11  
48-106-B-20  
34-72-B-17  
26-49-A-21  
20-36-A-9  
12-40-A-18

46-94-B-22  
23-31-B-  
18-38-B-  
11-29-B-13

52-289-A-40  
51-285-A-35  
44-277-A-40  
45-172-A-21  
47-192-B-27  
43-161-A-35  
46-162-B-18  
35-164-A-30  
40-127-A-31  
31-100-B-30  
31-50-A-13  
20-74-A-  
29-50-B-13  
24-58-B-10  
21-49-A-31  
19-38-A-9  
20-32-A-19  
16-30-A-3  
9-20-B-3  
8-12-A-4  
8-11-A-1

64-191-B-32  
41-116-B-37  
38-82-B-21  
19-42-A-6  
15-26-B-5  
10-11-B-1  
7-8-B-4  
1-2-B-1

63-646-A-30  
63-451-A-40  
64-505-B-40  
60-418-A-34  
54-441-A-40  
59-486-B-40  
58-398-A-30  
56-487-B-40  
54-351-A-40  
56-314-A-30  
54-312-A-36  
44-366-A-36  
51-278-B-35  
44-336-A-  
47-303-A-37  
49-350-B-36  
48-251-A-30  
45-259-A-36  
53-202-A-30  
45-236-A-35  
52-239-B-30  
49-189-A-34  
46-181-A-30  
39-207-A-24  
47-163-A-20  
40-180-A-28  
35-215-B-26  
33-156-A-24  
46-151-B-25  
32-135-A-14  
29-106-A-28  
32-146-A-13  
36-154-B-30  
37-111-A-29

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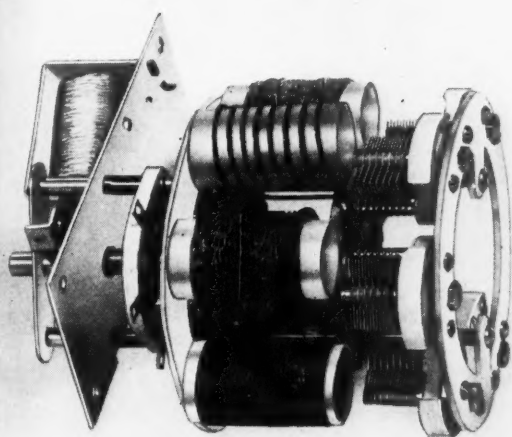
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 8-  
 7-  
 4-  
 2-  
 2-  
 55-232-B-19  
 31-132-A-29  
 16-102-A-31  
 29-60-B-12  
 33-50-B-12  
 17-31-B-12  
 16-20-B-14  
 4-11-B-4  
 4-8-A-3  
 4-4-A-  
 1-2-A-1  
 7-  
 63-355-A-40  
 60-360-B-36  
 58-270-A-33  
 57-188-B-40  
 36-177-A-31  
 47-152-B-32  
 42-103-A-24  
 36-98-A-18  
 35-101-A-22  
 32-90-A-13  
 24-52-A-11  
 19-51-A-  
 17-31-A-10  
 21-29-A-7  
 15-33-A-3  
 20-24-A-  
 14-27-A-12  
 8-9-A-8  
 5-6-A-  
 5-5-A-3  
 1-2-  
 76-A-  
 52-A-  
 5-  
 1-56-B-16  
 1-28-A-4  
 12-52-AB-  
 5-27-A-13  
 4-6-A-  
 3-430-A-40  
 0-410-A-40  
 1-357-A-36  
 5-558-A-40  
 8-251-A-35  
 9-209-A-40  
 9-188-A-32  
 4-138-A-22  
 0-126-B-32  
 6-90-A-18  
 6-83-A-26  
 1-84-A-12  
 8-85-A-11  
 5-39-A-10  
 2-38-  
 8-13-A-5  
 4-  
 130-  
 61-  
 5-6-  
 5-194-B-39  
 8-101-A-18  
 8-90-B-  
 2-61-B-13  
 1-24-A-17  
 499-A-39  
 251-A-40  
 220-A-32  
 235-B-28  
 207-A-35  
 180-B-31  
 119-A-31  
 122-A-24



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This heavy duty V70-D has same base style, and 7½ volt filament. It drives easily, and its similar inter-electrode capacities make neutralizing simple when used in place of these smaller tubes.

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 Heavy gauge tungsten seal wires  
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E <sub>b</sub>	1000	1500 volts	1250	1500 volts
E <sub>c</sub>	—260	—260 volts	—260	—260 volts
I <sub>b</sub>	165	170 mls	200	200 mls
I <sub>c</sub>	40	40 mls	40	40 mls
Input	165	255 watts	250	300 watts

\*CCS—Continuous commercial service.  
 †ICAS—Intermittent commercial and amateur service.  
 Filament: 7.5 volts—3.2 amperes.  
 Amplification factor 20; R<sub>p</sub>—7500 ohms; G<sub>M</sub>—2560 umhos.  
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### 2½ METER TRANSCIEVER



Ideal for spring and summer portable operation — simple and convenient

List Price **\$27.50**

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**GENERAL:** The DK2 is a completely self-contained 112 mc radiophone transmitter and receiver, for use in your car, plane, boat, or while being carried, for portable work. It is very simple to operate. The working range is between 2 to 30 miles depending on the location. Astonishing results have been obtained.

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**CASE:** Size 11½" long x 9½" high x 6½" wide, gray wrinkle finish metal, heavy leather handle. All batteries are self-contained in case. Removable side panel for easy access to the batteries and tubes.  
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**TUBES USED:** One type 6J5GT, one type 6G6G.  
**SHIPPING WEIGHT:** 12 pounds.

For car use can be operated from vibrator power supply with an input of 6 to 7 watts

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# THE A.R.R.L. EMBLEM

## Insignia of the Radio Amateur



IN the January, 1920, issue of *QST* there appeared an editorial requesting suggestions for the design of an A.R.R.L. emblem — a device whereby every amateur could know his brother amateur when they met, an insignia he could wear proudly wherever he went. There was need for such a device. The post-war boom of amateur radio brought thousands of new amateurs on the air, many of whom were neighbors but did not know each other. In the July, 1920, issue the design was announced — the familiar diamond that greets you at the top of this page — adopted by the Board of Directors at its annual meeting. It met with universal acceptance and use. For years it has been the unchallenged emblem of amateur radio, found wherever amateurs gathered, a symbol of the traditional greatness of that thing which we call Amateur Spirit — treasured, revered, idealized.

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W0IND	5220-36-58-	A-11	W1DLX*	75-5-6-	A-3
W0IKI	4620-28-67-	A-17	W1ATH	50-4-5-	A-3
W0WCM	4480-32-70-	B-9	W1ACV	10-2-2-	A-7
W0UD	3940-32-60-	A-12	W1KOY*	2-1-1-	---
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W0QAG	2258-21-43-	A-11	W1UE <sup>27</sup>	48000-60-321-	A-40
W0KIK	2000-22-40-	A-16	W1LVQ <sup>27</sup>	19170-36-213-	A-20
W0QUY	2000-20-40-	A-7	W1JMY <sup>27</sup>	13500-36-151-	A-18
W0KSM	1823-18-41-	A-12	W1AW <sup>27-28</sup>	8774-41-107-	B-6
W0ZGS	840-14-30-	---	W1BDI <sup>27</sup>	1534-26-30-	B-6
W0BNB <sup>28</sup>	403-7-24-	A-7			
W0NSU	380-8-19-	A-8			
W0SOM	250-8-13-	A-6			
W0NIP	60-5-6-	B-3			

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W0UYD	13197-53-125-	B-7
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W0HGB	36-3-6-	---

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W0ASO	70476-61-462-	A-39
W0ZRP	67329-61-444-	A-40
W0MGV	34128-54-320-	B-39
W0ARE	23320-55-212-	B-18
W0AZT	19968-52-193-	B-28
W0QNP	15700-50-157-	B-28
W0WPF	12416-43-116-	A-23
W0DND	12400-40-127-	A-24
W0CGS	8442-42-98-	B-21
W0BZG	6394-38-85-	B-14
W0RQS	4800-40-60-	B-15
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W0ARE	45-5-5-	B-1
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W1DOV	59010-56-423-	A-35	W1ICA	61076-61-401-	A-39
W1BIB	45600-60-383-	B-40	W1KHE	59841-61-491-	B-40
W1KFN	43120-44-392-	A-34	W1LYG	35568-57-315-	B-40
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W1AMQ	28665-52-221-	A-27	W1MBP	27500-55-251-	B-37
W1CSY	26910-46-234-	A-36	W1BSG	27300-56-195-	A-30
W1IED	23430-55-216-	B-22	W1JSM	26838-38-284-	A-34
W1CSC	21840-42-260-	A-33	W1LXJ <sup>30</sup>	26400-50-265-	B-39
W1KRV	17987-45-160-	A-36	W1JOX	26044-45-232-	A-38
W1JBK	14060-36-157-	A-16	W1JEA	24354-54-229-	B-40
W1GVK	13427-41-132-	A-18	W1KCQ	18612-47-203-	B-32
W1BYW	11780-31-152-	A-18	W1BDU	15985-46-139-	A-20
W1LTB	10295-29-144-	A-27	W1QF	15533-43-147-	A-21
W1IOE	8694-37-99-	A-17	W1JZN	11305-38-120-	A-20
W1LZM	8400-28-120-	A-15	W1HY	10658-42-102-	A-21
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W1HS	6300-30-81-	A-25	W1JNV	7502-42-122-AB-	A-20
W1BHM	5740-35-82-	B-12	W1LWH	7261-29-201-	A-21
W1JYW	5363-26-83-	A-17	W1WV	7120-40-89-	B-20
W1CTI	3850-22-70-	A-6	W1EPE	6750-27-100-	A-20
W1KDP	3630-22-67-	A-21	W1LHT	6728-26-110-	A-23
W1MGC	3064-19-65-	A-29	W1GA*	6420-24-107-	A-17
W1LTZ	1935-18-43-	A-10	W1LQK	5600-28-100-	B-19
W1LQK	1550-20-32-	A-23	W1KPB	5280-33-81-	B-17
W1UZ	1318-17-32-	A-3	W1EHT	4216-34-62-	B-15
W1KDO	1050-15-28-	A-7	W1MCF	3654-35-75-AB-	B-15
W1GTY*	784-14-28-	B-4	W1LXB	3577-27-53-	A-16
W1CGD	688-11-25-	A-6	W1DMG	3415-21-66-	A-8
W1AGT	600-12-20-	A-2	W1JFX <sup>31</sup>	3370-20-71-	A-14
			W1JBO	3245-22-50-	A-15
			W1MAN	2944-15-80-	A-16
			W1LZZ	2010-22-37-	A-18
			W1ALP	1998-17-47-	A-15
			W1IQH	1806-21-43-	B-8

(Continued on next left-hand page)

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9-16- A-3  
8-14- A-5  
7-10- A-2  
5-6- A-1  
4-5- A-3  
2-2- A-1  
1-1- ---  
64-520- A-40  
60-321- A-40  
66-213- A-38  
66-151- A-18  
1-107- B-1  
6-30- B-6

5-144- B-34  
1-89- B-24  
7-36- B-7  
5-28- B-6  
4-16- A-3  
9-24- A-1  
2-20- B-6  
3-16- B-8  
0-11- B-8  
1-4- A-1  
8-25- B-1

8-229- B-30  
5-129- A-24  
7-146- A-30  
4-108- A-30  
4-101- A-30  
5-85- A-35  
9-75- A-30  
8-12- A-4  
4-7- B-1  
5-5- B-1  
1-1- ---  
-103- ---

9-76- B-15  
7-31- B-9  
7-9- A-8

9-457- A-40  
1-401- A-39  
4-491- B-40  
7-315- B-40  
2-212- A-40  
5-279- B-39  
5-251- B-37  
5-195- A-30  
3-284- A-34  
9-265- B-39  
5-232- A-38  
4-229- B-40  
7-203- B-32  
5-139- A-29  
5-147- A-21  
5-120- A-20  
5-102- A-21  
5-101- B-33  
5-122- AB-20  
5-201- A-21  
5-89- B-20  
5-100- A-20  
5-110- A-23  
5-107- A-17  
5-100- B-19  
5-81- B-17  
5-62- B-15  
5-75- AB-15  
5-53- A-16  
5-66- A-8  
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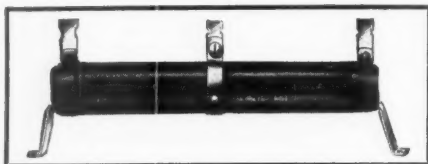
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WIFSK	344-11-13-A-	WIKTB	36620-54-272-A-38
WIRH	330-11-15-B-2	WIEJK	20050-40-202-A-30
WIJXU	280-8-14-A-	WIKOO	19321-41-191-A-36
WIKVP	228-7-13-A-5	WIKIE	15085-36-171-A-22
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WIKYX*	8-2-2---	WIKJG	80-4-8-A-6
WILNN	3-1-1-A-2	Phone	
WILVV	-----171-----	WIBJB/1	705-12-24-A-10
WIXOX	-----106-----	WIFGO*	2-1-1---
WIPH	-----28-----		
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WIJCI	1020-17-30-B-14	K7HQZ	2-1-1---
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WILOK	300-8-15-A-6	W7UQ*	41850-62-271-A-37
WILEA	240-8-15-B-9	W7GHT	7827-31-101-A-25
W1WV	132-6-11-B-1	W7HDI	956-9-42-A-4
WIALB	90-6-6-A-3	W7HBN	368-7-21-A-4
W1HIL	90-6-6-A-6	W7GXC	128-6-9-A-3
W1YW*	50-5-5---	Phone	
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W1HWE*	8-2-2---	W7GGH	613-14-18-A-3

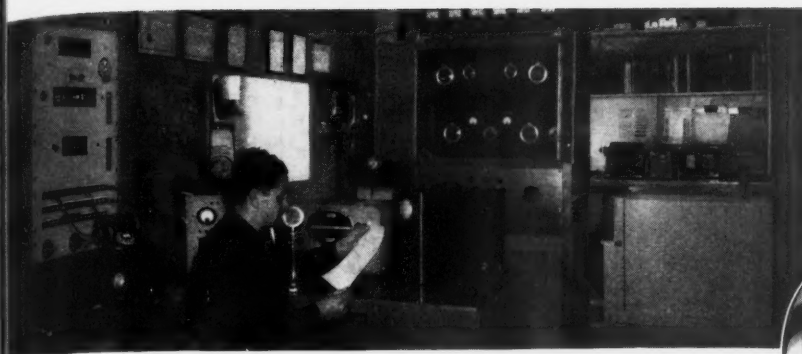
W. Massachusetts		Montana	
WIEOB	66220-61-408-A-37	W7JC	47100-60-398-B-40
WIKZS	26672-47-229-A-37	W7GRR	30780-54-228-A-33
WIFNY	26370-36-292-A-38	W7FMV	15015-44-139-A-27
W1FKI	19140-44-219-B-33	W7HCV	13916-49-144-B-22
W1BIV	18953-42-182-A-32	W7HEM	11914-46-134-B-50
WIAZW	18050-38-190-A-26	W7EOD	3250-26-51-A-14
W1JLN	16246-41-160-A-40	W7GLM	2925-25-39-A-14
W1JLT	16072-49-163-B-27	W7EWR	728-13-29-B-6
W1CGY	15238-46-130-A-34	W7CT	120-6-8-A-4
W1GRK	10764-46-117-B-17	W7HPC	85-4-9-A-8
W1DCH	7020-26-108-A-18	W7FSP*	50-4-5-A-4
W1AJ	6840-38-90-B-15	W7FTV	40-4-4-A-2
W1LKU	5203-29-74-A-21	W7GWO	37-3-5-A-3
W1LHY	4758-22-88-A-13	W7CPY	8-2-2-B-4
W1KTK	3758-31-49-A-4	Phone	
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W1KJO	3010-19-66-A-7	W7EOI	15016-56-145-B-22
W1KOS	2940-21-57-A-36	W7CT	1750-25-35-B-20
W1BDV	812-13-25-A-3	W7BOZ	350-10-14-A-4
W1KTK	15-2-3-A-1	W7FTV	40-4-4-A-4
Phone		W7CPY	20-2-5-B-4
W1AUN	5166-42-63-B-26	W7DEN	10-2-2-A-1
W1BDV	1120-14-32-A-10		

New Hampshire		Oregon	
W1BFT	81298-62-526-A-40	W7DZL	43403-54-323-A-38
W1FTJ	49445-62-319-A-39	W7GPP	42488-55-315-A-36
W1AWU	16421-29-227-A-20	W7HGP	30472-51-240-A-40
W1KIN	8138-31-105-A-9	W7ECI	22875-50-183-A-39
W1KLV	6006-33-92-B-21	W7FPR	8908-39-162-AB-28
W1P	5938-25-95-A-9	W7GVG	8704-33-106-A-38
W1EAL	5014-23-109-B-21	W7CYU	8282-41-102-B-24
W1JDP	4590-24-76-A-25	W7GUR	5655-29-79-A-30
W1EWF	4200-30-70-B-13	W7BOH	4618-26-72-A-30
W1LIN	1732-21-33-A-14	W7HON	1860-17-45-A-15
W1MGL	1065-12-36-A-16	W7LT	846-9-47-B-19
W1KLH*	363-10-15-A-2	W7GUP*	-----25-----
W1DUK*	5-2-2-A-2	Phone	
Phone		W7GNJ	13008-48-136-B-30
W1ATE	21417-59-184-B-36	W7GVX	5282-34-63-A-15
W1JJB	11040-46-120-B-27	W7ADH	1344-24-28-B-3
		W7ENC*	1-1-1---

Rhode Island		Washington	
W1KOG	33705-42-322-A-36	W7CMB	76073-63-485-A-40
W1AQ2	32240-52-310-B-4	W7AYO	52320-60-436-B-38
W1KYK	31569-34-311-A-39	W7EK	44820-60-376-B-37
W1BBN	24475-55-230-B-35	W7FIV	44310-56-324-A-38
W1KWA	20600-40-206-A-19	W7RT*	35057-59-267-AB-20
W1LAB	20250-45-226-B-21	W7AKP	31980-60-269-B-40
W1LIV	13479-41-132-A-30	W7FJQ	30505-52-237-A-20
W1LDL	11850-30-158-A-20	W7HAD	20250-45-180-A-30
W1KRQ*	5504-32-87-B-16	W7GUV*	18914-49-193-B-38
W1BLS	3810-30-64-B-18	W7HBL	13110-38-140-A-20
W1MBM	3125-25-50-A-21	W7FOG	14847-49-152-B-20
W1EOP	2875-25-50-A-9	W7WU	9343-37-102-A-20
W1AOP	1825-20-38-A-5	W7GVP	9000-36-100-A-20
W1LCP	1350-15-36-A-7	W7HIF	8145-36-91-A-4
W1AEI	1200-15-32-A-6	W7HJC	6743-29-93-A-4
W1LQA	1063-17-25-A-5	W7GWT*	6126-29-86-A-4

(Continued on next left-hand page)

16- A-4  
 5- A-1  
 1- ---  
 483- A-40  
 272- A-38  
 202- A-30  
 191- A-36  
 171- A-23  
 111- B-14  
 40- A-8  
 23- A-10  
 8- A-6  
 24- A-10  
 1- ---  
 71- A-24  
 24- ---  
 1- ---  
 258- A-36  
 271- A-37  
 101- A-25  
 42- A-4  
 21- A-4  
 9- A-3  
 154- B-28  
 18- A-3  
 398- B-40  
 228- A-33  
 139- A-27  
 144- B-22  
 134- B-30  
 51- A-14  
 39- A-14  
 29- B-6  
 8- A-8  
 9- A-8  
 5- A-8  
 4- A-2  
 3- A-3  
 2- B-6  
 146- A-40  
 145- B-22  
 35- B-20  
 0-14- A-4  
 4- A-4  
 2- 5- B-1  
 2- 2- A-1  
 323- A-38  
 315- A-36  
 240- A-40  
 183- A-30  
 162- AB-26  
 106- A-28  
 102- B-24  
 79- A-4  
 72- A-30  
 45- A-15  
 47- B-19  
 25- ---  
 136- B-30  
 63- A-15  
 28- B-3  
 1- ---  
 485- A-40  
 436- B-38  
 376- B-37  
 324- A-38  
 267- AB-2  
 269- B-40  
 237- A-30  
 180- A-30  
 193- B-29  
 152- B-29  
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 91- A-4  
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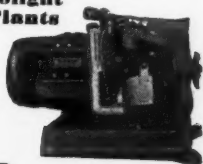
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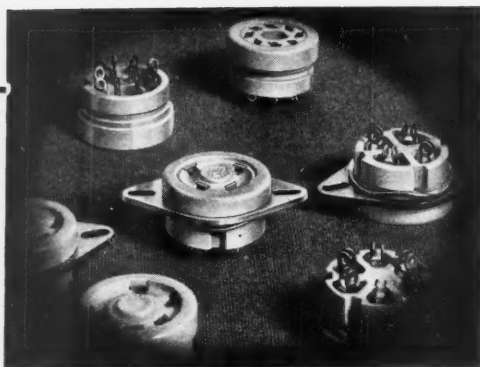
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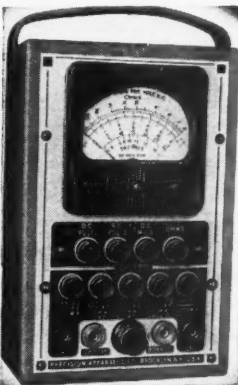
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W7GVH	420-10-22-	B-11
W7ETO	338-9-15-	A-4
W7LD	287-5-23-	A-
W7AIB*	182-7-13-	B-2
W7BSX	160-8-10-	-
W7BG	144-9-16-	B-7
W7CWN*	5-1-2-	A-
W7HKA	3-1-1-	A-
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W7FLG	1755-27-33-	B-8
W7ANI	1313-10-53-	A-34
W7FON	460-10-23-	B-8
W7ALH	84-6-7-	B-
W7HJE	-----	3-

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K6QYI	9675-45-86-	A-22
K6CGK	3402-24-61-	B-
W6ERQ/K6*	18-3-3-	B-1
K6NSD*	10-2-2-	-

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W6QQV	59398-62-481-	B-39
W6PDV	8325-36-94-	A-21
W6PWE	-----	24-

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W6GSB	14831-54-136-	B-26
W6HCE	4030-31-53-	A-25
W6CW*	-----	6-

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W6NGC	30607-53-232-	A-32
W6NHV	30510-54-227-	A-40
W6QNK	21114-51-208-	B-39
W6LCS	6122-31-79-	A-22
W6QLO	910-12-28-	A-15
W6RTD	585-14-17-	A-7
W6NQU	10-2-2-	A-

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W7MF/6	3024-28-55-	B-16
W6KDX	2-1-1-	-

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W6TT	42822-61-351-	B-39
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W6HJE	23901-47-205-	A-39
W6OKK	21890-44-201-	A-31
W6PHS	19864-52-191-	B-31
W6CSJ	19260-48-161-	A-34
W6LMZ	16332-47-139-	A-28
W6PHZ	11505-39-120-	A-22
W6OVU	9870-35-143-	B-28
W6EJA	5292-27-98-	B-23
W6CIS/6*	1960-20-49-	B-
W6REP	289-7-17-	A-4
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W6LVI	91-7-7-	B-2
W6CMG	63-5-8-	A-1
W6JOH	-----	90-

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W6MUF	11558-46-101-	A-16
W6MCQ	9888-48-104-	B-15
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W6HSA	2580-22-47-	A-
W6QOC	143-6-10-	A-
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W6SG	8-2-2-	B-

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W6RKM	22250-50-231-	B-40
W6MDI	14600-40-146-	A-
W6NKT	8568-42-102-	B-35
W6NJO	2593-17-61-	A-11
W6RMT	1733-14-50-	A-17
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W6HPB	488-13-15-	A-10
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W6EFM	-----	20-

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W6CLZ	10170-45-113-	B-21
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W6QON	4419-29-64-	A-

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W4ACA	12361-47-134-	B-30
W4DLX	4050-27-60-	A-12
W4ECH*	1190-16-31-	A-5
W4WX*	-----	32-

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W4EPJ	6189-31-100-	B-30
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W3CFL	4096-32-64-	B-11
W3GTS	2376-22-54-	B-4
W3IHN	1763-17-42-	A-15
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W3GAL*	-----	53-

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W3HAO	420-12-14-	A-3
W3EEQ	55-4-6-	A-1

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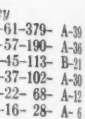
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W8JM	10165-38-114-	A-27
W8JKN	10-2-2-	A-

(Continued on next left-hand page)

51-240-	A-34
50-231-	B-40
40-146-	A- -
42-102-	B-35
17- 61-	A-11
14- 50-	A-17
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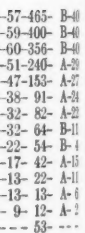
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-29- 64- A- -

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-46-267-	A-40
-47-226-	B-
-47-134-	B-20
-27- 60-	A-12
-16- 31-	A- 5
- - - 32-	- -

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-52-268- B-40  
-39-141- A-31  
-34-107- A-19  
-31-100- B-20  
-25- 79- A-18  
- 4- 5- B- 2  
- 2- 2- - -  
  
-32- 65- B-12  
- 5- 6- B- 6



-47-118- B-35  
-45-106- B-18  
-28- 51- B-13  
-12- 14- A- 3  
- 4- 6- A-1

-54-388 A-37  
-62-417 B-40  
-56-332 A-40  
-51-282 A-38  
-51-248 A-37  
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-33-188 A-33  
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-15-24 A-10



-53-128- B-32  
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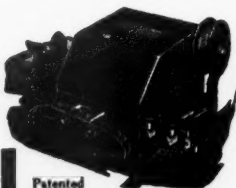
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0-75---  
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9-105-AB-20  
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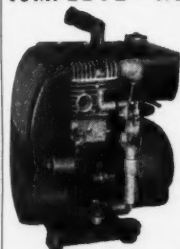


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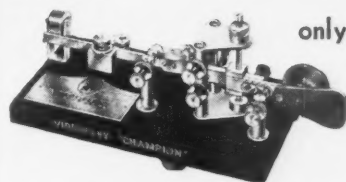
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W6PYA*	----- 4- --	--	W5LW	33794-61-287- B-40
Phone			W5CEZ	32704-59-278- B-34
W6AM	23659-59-201-	B-25	W5AQE	22750-52-175- A-30
W6QOZ	12690-45-143-	B-23	W5GFT	17388-46-189- B--
W6AQJ	12618-51-124-	B-18	W5CFC	17159-53-131- A-37
W6OGM	7849-47-84-	B-28	W5GNQ	10710-42-106- A-28
W6PKZ	7525-43-88-	B-29	W5HQS	9240-40-116- B-18
W6GFE	7401-31-97-	A-24	W5HGD	7790-41-95- B-25
W6BUK	1080-18-30-	B-9	W5CMW	5610-33-88- B-23
W6MHS	280-8-14-	A-10	W5GBI*	5404-33-66- A-21
W6NCP*	23-3-3-	A--	W5CEB	3625-29-50- A-8
W6LFN*	----- 14- --	--	W5GVS	3139-27-47- A-13
W6LIP*	----- 3- --	--	W5HLD	2184-24-46- B-9
W6NHK*	----- 2- --	--	W5FMF*	2000-20-40- A-15
Arizona			W5GRQ	1084-17-26- A-11
W6QAP	54870-62-358-	A-32	W5HXM	988-19-31- B-9
W6PUM	15984-48-168-	B-32	W5HHF	350-10-20- B-9
W6RHL	14351-43-135-	A-36	W5HLD/5	300-10-12- A-3
W6RAM	9800-40-99-	A-38	W5GRM	136-8-9- B-5
W6GBN	9463-37-105-	A-37	W5HBB	120-6-8- A-2
W6OMD*	----- 1- --	--	W5CEB/5	40-4-4- A-1
Phone			Phone	
W6PCB	9406-35-108-	A-23	W5GHN	2640-30-44- B-7
W6QJK	7280-40-92-	B-20	W5FQN	1806-22-37- B--
W6PQG	4728-31-62-	A-19	W5GXL	663-17-20- B-5
W6OIF	1318-17-33-	A-8		
San Diego			Southern Texas	
W6NIK	67200-64-425-	A-39	W5CWW	51900-60-346- A-40
W6AXC	53485-62-346-	A-40	W5FZA	28090-53-215- A-30
W6PCE	48825-62-316-	A-40	W5HAQ	26193-52-205- A-26
W6EPZ	37200-62-300-	B-38	W5IGJ	24380-53-234- B-32
W6MUS	25428-52-350-	B-27	W5EWZ	23949-49-201- A-31
W6ISG	15840-44-144-	A-31	W5HBH	23863-46-213- A-38
W6GTM	8960-28-86-	A-18	W5FJM	23576-56-209- B-37
W6FZH	6278-27-93-	A-23	W5DBR	23014-51-182- A-32
W6LUJ	5440-40-68-	B-14	W5DOM	19500-50-159- A-30
W6NGN	3313-25-53-	A-23	W5HHO	15180-44-143- A-23
W6LXS	735-14-21-	A-8	W5GWL	8050-40-81- A-21
W6COV	410-8-21-	A-13	W5GGS	1320-22-31- A-8
W6FCT	53-3-7-	A-3	W5GUW	675-15-19- A-7
Phone			W5HME	488-13-15- A-7
W6CHV	12000-48-100-	A-36	W5TIE	341-9-18- A-7
W6QKI	1100-20-22-	A-15	W5IED	112-5-9- A-3
WEST GULF DIVISION			W5ARO	50-4-5- A-4
Northern Texas			W5HTB	30-3-4- A-1
W5GKA	32794-55-241-	A-40	Phone	
W5GSE	32450-59-275-	B-38	W5BB	31062-62-252- B-38
W5AWT	24544-51-194-	A-31	W5FDI	12688-52-123- B-20
W5HAZ*	19250-55-140-	A-31		
W5EN	16503-46-145-	A--	New Mexico	
W5DWO	11270-46-98-	A-21	W5HAG	35490-56-254- A-38
W5DLM	9130-44-84-	A-21	W5DGP	18840-44-170- A-36
W5BYX	7474-37-101-	B--	W5CJP	14194-47-152- B-38
W5BAM	5071-33-63-	A-13	W5GSD	4030-31-62- A-11
W5FPR	3482-24-60-	A-27	W5HJF	1375-20-28- A-9
W5RH	2300-25-40-	A--	W5HDN	1140-16-31- A-9
W5HFN	1470-14-42-	A-19	W5HPV	880-16-22- A-9
W5IEM*	878-13-27-	A-13	W5FZF	40-4-4- A-2
W5HRN	350-10-14-	A--	W5ZM	8-1-3- A--
W5CVA*	----- 17- --	--	Phone	
			W5UU	731-15-21- A-8
			W5DWP	2-1-1- --

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